Strasbourg, 12 November 2026 **CDL-REF(2026)047**

Engl. only

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
(VENICE COMMISSION)

MONGOLIA

COMPARATIVE TABLE ON PROVISIONS REFLECTED DIFFERENTLY IN THE 2026 DRAFT LAWS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (TSETS) OF MONGOLIA AND ITS PROCEDURE

DRAFT LAW ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (TSETS) OF MONGOLIA /Revised edition/	
Draft of October 29, 2024	**Draft of June 29, 2026**
Article 2. Legislation 2.1. The legislation governing the Court shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia[1] (hereinafter referred to as the "Constitution"), the Law on Constitutional Court Procedure, this law, and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with these laws.	**Article 2. Legislation and Scope of Application** 2.1. The legislation on the Constitutional Court shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as the "Constitution"), this Law, and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with them. 2.2. The activities of adjudicating disputes concerning violations of the Constitution, rendering conclusions on contested issues, and reconsidering contested issues and ruling on them thereon shall be carried out in accordance with the Law on Constitutional Court Procedure.
Article 4. The Constitutional Court and its Jurisdiction 4.1. In accordance with Article 64.1 of the Constitution, the Court shall exercise supreme supervision over the enforcement of the Constitution, render conclusions on the violation of its provisions, and resolve constitutional disputes. 4.4. In accordance with Article 66.1 of the Constitution, the Court shall adjudicate the dispute on fundamental rights based on citizens' petitions.	**Article 4. The Constitutional Court and its Jurisdiction** 4.1. The Court shall exercise its power of supreme review over the observance of the Constitution for the purpose of upholding the constitutional order, protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, and ensuring the separation of powers, and its power to render conclusions on violations of the provisions of the Constitution and to rule on disputes lies in strengthening the fundamental values, principles, and ideals of the Constitution. The Court is the constitutional court that serves as the guarantee for the strict enforcement of the Constitution. 4.2. The Court shall exercise its powers specified in Article 4.1 by adjudicating disputes on fundamental rights and on the separation of powers, and by reviewing the following contested issues, rendering conclusions, and bringing them to the State Great Khural: 4.2.1. whether laws, decrees, other decisions of the State Great Khural and the President, decisions of the Government, and international treaties to which Mongolia is a party conform to the Constitution; 4.2.2. whether decisions of the central election authority concerning a public referendum, the election of the State Great

[1] The Constitution of Mongolia was published in Issue 01, 1992 of the "State Bulletin".

	Khural and its members, and the election of the President conform to the Constitution; 4.2.3. whether the President, the Chairman or a member of the State Great Khural, the Prime Minister, a member of the Government Cabinet, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Prosecutor General has breached the Constitution; 4.2.4. whether there are constitutional grounds for the removal from office of the President, the Speaker of the State Great Khural, or the Prime Minister, or for the recall of a member of the State Great Khural; 4.3. If the State Great Khural does not accept the conclusion specified in Clauses 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of this Article, the Court shall reconsider the matter and make a final judgement.
Article 5. Criteria and Requirements for a Justice 5.1. A citizen of Mongolia who is 40 years of age, possesses a higher legal education, and holds advanced legal and political qualifications shall be eligible for appointment as a Justice. 5.2.The following citizen shall be prohibited from being appointed as a Justice: 5.2.1. who has reached the age limit for civil service; 5.2.2. who has been convicted of a crime, as determined by a legally valid court decision.	**Article 5. Criteria and Requirements for a Justice** 5.1. “Having high legal qualification” as specified in Article 65.2 of the Constitution means a person who meets the requirements to serve as a judge of the Supreme Court, or has experience in adjudicating disputes at this level, and “having high political qualification” means a person who has experience in policy decision-making gained by serving as a member of the State Great Khural or the Government Cabinet, and a citizen of Mongolia with a higher legal education who meets either of these two requirements shall be appointed as a Justice. 5.2. The following citizens shall be prohibited from being appointed as a Justice: 5.2.1. who has held a leadership position in a political party within the last four years; 5.2.2. who has a criminal record. Note: A leadership position in a political party means having served in the positions of party chairperson, deputy chairperson, secretary general, or secretary, or in the political council of the party, or in positions equivalent to these.
Article 6. Appointment of a Justice 6.1. The Court shall consist of nine Justices, who are appointed by the State Great Hural for a six-year term. Three Justices shall be nominated by the State Great Hural, three by the President, and three by the Supreme Court (hereinafter	**Article 6. Appointment of a Justice** 6.1. The Court shall consist of nine Justices, who shall be appointed by the State Great Khural for a term of six years upon the proposal of the State Great Khural for three, the President for three, and the Supreme Court for three

referred to as the "authorized organization or official"). 6.2. At least 45 days prior to the expiration of a Justice's term of office, or within 45 days following the early termination of a Justice's term, the authorized organization or official shall nominate a citizen who meets the criteria and requirements for a Justice and submit the nomination proposal to the State Great Hural, along with the introduction and the relevant documents specified in Article 6.4 of this law. 6.3. In proposing a candidate for Justice, the State Great Hural shall comply with the Law on Rules of Procedure of Sessions of the State Great Hural of Mongolia, the President with the Law on the President of Mongolia, and the Supreme Court with the Law on the Courts of Mongolia, respectively. 6.5. *The State Great Hural shall discuss and decide whether to appoint the candidate as a Justice within 14 days following the date of the proposal made in accordance with Article 6.2 of this law, or, if the proposal is made during the recess of the session, within 14 days following the commencement of the next session.* 6.7. *The authorized organization or official* shall, in conformity with this law, adopt and publish on its official website a regulation governing matters such as identifying and selecting a candidate who meets the criteria and requirements for a Justice, ensuring transparency, and engaging the public and professional organizations.	(hereinafter referred to as the "competent authority"). 6.2. Three of the total number of Justices of the Court shall have judicial experience, and three shall be specialized in constitutional law and have experience in research work. 6.3. At least 30 days prior to the expiration of a Justice's term of office, or within not less than 30 days following the date on which a Justice's mandate terminated early, the competent authority shall, in accordance with the conditions specified in Article 6.2, nominate a citizen who meets the criteria and requirements for a Justice and submit the proposal to the State Great Khural, along with the introduction and the relevant documents specified in Article 6.7. 6.4. The State Great Khural shall comply with the following procedure in proposing a candidate for Justice: 6.4.1. No fewer than 45 days before the date on which the term of office of a Justice expires, or within 14 working days following the date on which a Justice's mandate terminated early, or, if these circumstances arise during the recess of the session, within 14 working days following the commencement of the regular session, the State Great Khural shall establish a working group of nine members, composed with balanced representation of the majority and the minority in the State Great Khural, or, if no party or coalition has become the majority, composed proportionally to the number of seats obtained by the parties and coalitions that won seats in the State Great Khural. The group of each party or coalition shall itself select its member of the working group; 6.4.2. Within 14 working days following the date on which the working group is established, the candidate for Justice shall be determined by a vote of two-thirds of all its members. 6.5. The President shall issue an order proposing a candidate for Justice. 6.6. The Supreme Court shall determine the candidate for Justice by secret ballot, by a majority vote of all of its

	judges. If the State Great Khural appoints a person serving as a judge to the position of Justice, the mandate of the judge shall terminate from the date of appointment. 6.7. Before the competent authority submits its proposal to the State Great Khural, it shall post on its website, at least five working days in advance, an introduction on the candidate's full compliance with the criteria and requirements for a Justice. 6.8. If the State Great Khural declines to appoint a candidate proposed by the competent authority, the authority that made the proposal shall, within 30 days, propose another candidate in accordance with this Article. 6.9. The State Great Khural shall adopt a regulation governing matters such as studying and interviewing candidates for Justice, ensuring transparency, and ensuring public and professional participation.
Article 7. Term of Office of a Justice *7.1. The mandate of a Justice shall commence on the day of appointment and shall terminate upon the expiration of the term and upon the appointment of the next Justice by the State Great Hural.* 7.2. The mandate of a Justice shall be terminated on the following grounds: 7.2.1. death; 7.2.2. acceptance of the resignation request by the State Great Hural; 7.2.3. renunciation of Mongolian citizenship; 7.2.4. in accordance with Article 20 of this law, a decision by the State Great Hural to recall a Justice; 7.2.5. conviction of a crime, as determined by a legally valid court decision. *7.3. Reaching the maximum age limit for civil service after appointment as a Justice shall not be grounds for the termination of the mandate of that Justice.*	**Article 7. Commencement and Termination of the Mandate of a Justice** 7.1. The mandate of a Justice shall commence on the day of appointment and shall continue until it terminates on the grounds specified in Article 7.2. 7.2. The mandate of a Justice shall be terminated on the following grounds: 7.2.1. the term of office provided for in the Constitution has expired; 7.2.2. the Justice has passed away; 7.2.3. acceptance by the State Great Khural of the Justice's request to be released, and release of the Justice; 7.2.4. renunciation of Mongolian citizenship; 7.2.5. A decision by the State Great Khural to recall a Justice has been issued in accordance with Article 19 of this law; 7.2.6. A court decision on the commission of a crime has become legally valid. 7.3. The State Great Khural shall issue a decision to terminate the mandate of a Justice on the grounds specified in Articles 7.2.4 and 7.2.6. 7.4. A Justice reaching the maximum age limit for civil service shall not be grounds for the termination of the mandate of that Justice.

Article 9. Deliberation of all Justices of the Court 9.1. The following issues shall be discussed and resolved at the Deliberation of all Justices of the Court (hereinafter referred to as the "Deliberation"): *9.1.3. decide whether to suspend the mandate of a Justice;* *9.1.4. determine whether there are grounds for recalling a Justice and submit its decision to the State Great Hural;*	**Article 10. Conference of the Court** Deleted in the draft law
9.5. Unless otherwise specified in this law, the issue shall be resolved by *a majority vote of the Justices present at the Deliberation.*	10.2. Justices of the Court, except those who have valid reasons for absence, shall necessarily attend the Conference. The Conference shall be considered valid if at least seven Justices are present, and the issues in the agenda shall be resolved by a majority vote of all Justices of the Court.
Article 13. Independence of a Justice 13.7. Except in cases where a Justice is arrested while committing a crime, or at the scene of the crime with evidence of their criminal act, it shall be prohibited*, without the approval of the Court,* to arrest, detain, place under preventive detention, or bring criminal charges against a Justice, or to impose, through judicial procedure, liability as defined in the Law on Infringement, to conduct inspections or searches of their residence, workplace, transportation, communication tools, correspondence, or body, or to seize their documents or property. *13.10. If guilt in committing a crime has not been established by a legally valid court decision, it shall be prohibited to hold a person who has served as a Justice liable in any way, after the termination of their mandate, for opinions expressed or decisions made while adjudicating disputes.*	**Article 14. Independence of a Justice** 14.10. Without the approval of the State Great Khural, it shall be prohibited to arrest, forcibly detain, place under preventive detention, or bring criminal charges against a Justice, to conduct inspections or searches of their body, residence, workplace, transportation, or communication tools, to infringe upon their correspondence, or to seize documents or property.
Article 15. Economic and Social Guarantees for a Justice *15.1.* The amount of the official salary of a Justice shall be sufficient and guaranteed for *working independently of others and for living.* *15.2. The salary of a Justice shall consist of official salary, an additional allowance reflecting the special conditions of their position, and allowances determined by the length of service in civil office, rank, doctoral degree, and professorial title.* *15.3. The salary of a Justice shall be determined by the State Great Hural, and*	**Article 15. Economic and Social Guarantees for a Justice** 15.1. The amount of the official salary of a Justice shall be sufficient and guaranteed for working and living economically independently of others. 15.2. The salary of a Justice shall consist of official salary and an additional allowance reflecting the special conditions of their position. 15.3. Expenses incurred in connection with the exercise of a Justice's powers shall be financed from the budget of the Court.

shall not be reduced from the amount of the preceding year. *15.4. Expenses incurred in the exercise of a Justice's duties shall be financed from the budget of the Court.* *15.5. On the grounds specified in Article 7.1 of this law, if a Justice is removed from their position, they shall be reinstated to the job held prior to appointment as a Justice, or, if that is not possible, shall be provided with a job with equivalent salary and benefits. If that is also not possible, an allowance not lower than the salary received during their tenure as a Justice shall be provided from the state budget for a period of one year until they secure employment, or, if they are employed in a lower-paying job, an allowance equal to the salary difference shall be provided from the state budget.* *15.6. The old-age pension of a person who has served as a Justice shall be calculated and paid on the basis of no less than 60 percent of the salary of a Justice at the time the pension is determined.* *15.7. The life and health of a Justice shall be compulsorily insured.* *15.8. The life and health insurance of a Justice shall be of the following forms and amounts:* *15.8.1. if a Justice, as a result of damage to health incurred in the course of performing their duties, loses their life, insurance compensation equal to the salary received by the Justice over the last 15 years shall be paid to the family of the Justice;* *15.8.2. if a Justice becomes unable to pursue professional activities as a result of damage to health incurred in the course of performing official duties, the amount of insurance compensation shall be equal to the salary of that Justice for the last three years;* *15.8.3. if damage has been caused to the health of a Justice and it has not impaired their capacity to work or does not prevent them from engaging in professional activities, the amount of insurance compensation shall be equal to the salary of that Justice for the last year.*	15.4. If the term of office has terminated on the grounds specified in Article 7.2.2 of this law, a one-time allowance equal to 36 months of salary, calculated on the basis of the average official salary of the last one year, shall be paid to the Justice from the state budget. 15.5. If a Justice loses their life while performing official duties, a one-time non-repayable assistance equal to 36 months of official salary shall be provided to their family. Note: If harm is caused to the life of a citizen whose mandate as a Justice has terminated, in connection with the official duties previously performed by that citizen, the non-repayable assistance specified in Article 15.5 shall likewise be provided to the citizen’s family.

15.9. The insurance premiums specified in Article 15.8 of this law shall be covered by the state budget. *15.10. If a Justice loses the capacity to work as a result of damage to health incurred in the course of performing official duties, and is unable to continue professional activities, they shall be paid monthly compensation equal to 70 percent of the salary they received while serving as a Justice.* *15.11. If a Justice loses their life in the course of performing official duties, a monthly allowance (compensation) shall be paid to the children who were in their care, until the age of 18, and to family members unable to work, in the amount attributable to the salary the Justice received in their official position, and the insurance premiums paid by the state, survivor's pensions, other types of pensions, salaries, and grants shall not be included in the calculation.* *15.12. Matters related to the pension of a Justice, as well as the duration of regular and additional leave, shall be governed by the relevant laws.* *15.14. If a Justice is removed from their position on the grounds specified in Article 7.1 of this law, a one-time allowance calculated on the basis of the Justice's average monthly salary for a period of 36 months shall be paid.*	
16.3. The enactment of laws or normative acts that undermine the independence of the Court or the impartiality of its Justices is prohibited.	Deleted in the draft law
Article 19. Suspension of a Justice 19.1. If it is deemed necessary to suspend the powers of a Justice of the Constitutional Court during the investigation of a crime committed by that Justice, the Prosecutor General of the State shall submit a proposal to the Constitutional Court. 19.2. The Deliberation shall consider the proposal referred to in Article 19.1 of this law within five working days of receiving it and shall decide whether to	Deleted in its entirety

suspend the powers of the Justice of the Court through a secret ballot. 19.3. A Justice whose powers are being considered for suspension shall have the right to participate in the Deliberation, speak, vote, review the relevant documents, provide explanations and evidence, and receive legal assistance. During the Deliberation, the Prosecutor General shall orally present the proposal, along with its supporting justification. 19.4. If at least two-thirds of the Justices present at the Deliberation consider the proposal specified in Article 19.1 of this law to be justified, the powers of the Justice of the Court shall be suspended. 19.5. During the period of suspension of powers as specified in Article 19.4 of this law, the salary and wages of the Justice shall be calculated and paid at 90% of the regular amount. 19.6. The suspension of the powers of a Justice is prohibited without a decision from the Deliberation.	
Article 20. Recall of a Justice 20.1. If the grounds specified in Article 65.4 of the Constitution have occurred, and the guilt of committing a crime has been established by a legally valid court decision, *the organization that initially nominated the Justice shall submit its proposal to recall the Justice, together with the supporting justification and documents, to the Court.* 20.2. Upon receiving the proposal specified in Article 20.1 of this law, the Court shall, within 14 days, *discuss it at the Deliberation and decide whether there are grounds for recalling the Justice by secret ballot.* 20.3. A Justice whose recall is being considered has the right to participate in the Deliberation, speak, vote, review the relevant documents, provide explanations and evidence, and receive legal assistance. At the Deliberation, the representative of the organization that initially nominated the Justice shall orally present the proposal along with its justification. 20.4. *The decision of the Court that there are grounds for recalling a Justice shall be*	**Article 19. Recall of a Justice** 19.1. If the Chief Justice or a Justice of the Constitutional Court violates the law, the matter of recalling that person shall be taken up and discussed by the State Great Khural when formally raised, with signatures, by the President, the Supreme Court, or no fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural. 19.2. In discussing the recall of a Justice, the State Great Khural shall necessarily hear the decision of the Constitutional Court on whether the Chief Justice or Justice of the Constitutional Court has violated the law, and the proposal of the organization that initially nominated the Justice. 19.3. If the State Great Khural decides to take up the matter of the Chief Justice or a Justice of the Constitutional Court having violated the law, the organization that initially nominated the Justice and the Constitutional Court shall begin their discussion after three working days and submit their proposal and decision to the State Great Khural within ten working days.

made by a two-thirds majority of the Justices present at the Deliberation. 20.5. If the decision of the Court that there are grounds for recalling a Justice has been made in accordance with Article 20.4 of this law, the decision shall be sent to the organization that initially nominated the Justice and to the State Great Hural within five working days. 20.6. Upon receiving the decision of the Court in accordance with Article 20.5 of this law, the State Great Hural shall decide whether to recall the Justice in accordance with the Law on Rules of Procedure of Sessions of the State Great Hural of Mongolia. 20.7. *The recall of a Justice is prohibited without a decision of the Court made in accordance with this law.*	19.4. The Supreme Court shall make its proposal by a majority of all judges of the Supreme Court, and the Court shall make its decision at the Full bench of the Constitutional Court. 19.5. A Justice whose violation of the law is under discussion shall have the right to give explanations before the Court and the organization that initially nominated the Justice, as well as before the State Great Khural, and shall not participate in the vote of the Court. 19.6. If the initiative specified in Article 19.1 is received by the State Great Khural during a session, within 30 days, or, if received during the recess of the session, within 30 days following the commencement of a regular or extraordinary session, on the basis of the decision of the Court and the proposal of the organization that initially nominated the Justice, it shall decide whether to recall the Justice. 19.7. Except as provided in this law, the termination of the mandate of a Justice, or the recall of a Justice, shall be prohibited. Note: The term "organization that initially nominated the Justice" as specified in this Article shall be understood to mean the competent authority or official that proposed the Justice of the Court in accordance with Article 6 of this law. The term “violated the law” as specified in this Article shall be understood primarily to mean the violation of the Constitution, the Law on the Constitutional Court, the Law on Constitutional Court Procedure, and legislation defining acts or omissions incompatible with the official duties of a Justice.

DRAFT LAW ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT PROCEDURE /Revised edition/	
Draft of October 29, 2024	**Draft of June 29, 2026**
Article 1.Purpose of the law 1.1. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations concerning the adjudication by the Constitutional Court *of disputes regarding violations of the Constitution of Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as the "Constitution") on its own initiative or upon requests from authorized organizations and officials, based on citizens' petitions and information.*	**Article 1.Purpose of the law** 1.1. The purpose of this law is to define and regulate the procedures by which the Constitutional Court of Mongolia adjudicates disputes concerning violations of the Constitution of Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as the "Constitution"), reviews contested issues and renders conclusions, and issues rulings.
2.2. Any matters related to dispute adjudication not regulated by this law shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Constitutional Court (hereinafter referred to as the "Rules of Procedure"), approved by the Deliberation of all Justices of the Court in accordance with the Law on the Constitutional Court of Mongolia and this law.	2.2. The Court may have detailed Rules of Procedure necessary for the adjudication of disputes, in conformity with the Law on the Constitutional Court of Mongolia and this law. The Rules of Procedure of the Court shall not take precedence over the legislation on the Constitutional Court procedure specified in Article 2.1.
Article 3. Definition of terms 3.1. The terms used in this law shall have the following meanings: 3.1.4. "dispute" refers to a contested issue and a *fundamental rights dispute;* 3.1.7. "request" refers to an application to the Court by an authorized organization or official specified in Article 66.1 of the Constitution concerning a contested issue, within the scope of their primary functions, in accordance with this law; 3.1.8. "information" denotes a submission made by a citizen to the Court regarding a contested issue in accordance with this law, with the intent of safeguarding the public interest;	**Article 3. Definition of terms** 3.1. The terms used in this law shall have the following meanings: 3.1.2. "Plaintiff" refers to an individual who submits a petition or request to the Court in accordance with the provisions of this law; 3.1.3. "Dispute adjudication" refers to the procedure for adjudicating disputes on fundamental rights and on the separation of powers, reviewing contested issues, and reconsidering and ruling on them; 3.1.6. "Information" refers to information submitted to the Court by a citizen whose rights or interests have been affected by a contested issue under review by the Court, or who has carried out professional research or analytical work on that issue, or who has witnessed the events; 3.1.7. "Fundamental rights" refers to the fundamental rights and freedoms specified in Articles 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.11, 16.12, 16.13, 16.14, 16.15, 16.16, 16.17, and 16.18 of the Constitution, the right to "freely choose one's occupation" in Article 16.4, and rights equivalent thereto;

	3.1.8. “Fundamental rights dispute” refers to a dispute over whether a decision of a legislative, executive, or judicial authority, or another act of an executive or judicial authority or official, has violated the petitioner’s own fundamental rights; 3.1.9. “Request” refers to an application to the Court, as specified in Article 66.1 of the Constitution, by an organization or official participating in the constitutional separation of powers, within the scope of its functions and in accordance with this law, concerning a violation of the separation of powers and a loss of the principle of checks and balances, and for the purpose of obtaining a conclusion on a contested issue; Note: “Rights equivalent” to the fundamental rights and freedoms specified in Article 3.1.7 shall be understood to mean the rights specified in Article 3.1; Articles 5.2 and 5.3; Articles 6.3 and 6.5; Article 7.2; Article 8.2; Articles 14 and 15; Article 18.5; Article 19; Article 21.2; Article 26.2; Article 31.3; and Articles 52, 53, 54, and 55 of the Constitution, as well as the “right to know about the impact on the environment of the use of subsoil resources, within the scope of the right to live in a healthy and safe environment” specified in Article 6.2 of the Constitution. The “request” specified in Article 3.1.9 shall also be understood to include the request of the Prosecutor General specified in Article 55.3 of this law.
Not reflected in the draft.	8.3. In exercising their powers, Justices shall be impartial, and shall be prohibited from publicly expressing in advance their own opinion or conclusion, or from giving advice to others, regarding an issue to be resolved by the Court or a dispute under review by the Court before the Court’s decision has been issued.
Article 16.Procedure for Addressing the Court 16.1. A citizen may submit a petition to the Court if they believe that a decision or other act made by the legislative, executive, or judicial authorities, or officials violates their fundamental rights. 16.2. *A citizen may submit information to the Court concerning contested issues specified in*	**Article 16.Procedure for Addressing the Court** 16.1. Petitions, information, and requests shall be submitted to the Court in writing or electronically. 16.2. After a citizen has exhausted the legal remedies provided by law for the protection of their fundamental rights, a citizen who believes that a decision or other act of a legislative, executive, or

Article 66.2 of the Constitution, with the objective of safeguarding the public interest. 16.3. Regarding contested issues specified in Article 66.2 of the Constitution, the following authorized organizations or officials may submit a request to the Court within the scope of their primary functions in accordance with Articles 50, 51, and 52 of this law: 16.3.1. *the State Great Hural (the Parliament);* 16.3.2. the President; 16.3.3. the Prime Minister; 16.3.4. the Supreme Court; 16.3.5. *the Prosecutor General.* 16.4. Petitions, information, and requests must be submitted in writing or electronically.	judicial authority or official continues to violate their fundamental rights may submit a petition to the Court. 16.3. A citizen may submit information in connection with a dispute under adjudication by the Court. 16.4. The information of a citizen specified in Article 16.3 shall meet the following requirements: 16.4.1. the information shall relate to a specific dispute under adjudication by the Court; 16.4.2. the citizen's own rights or interests shall have been affected in the dispute specified in Article 16.4.1, or the citizen's own qualifications, research work, or known information shall be significant for resolving that dispute. 16.6. Concerning a violation of the separation of powers and a loss of the principle of checks and balances and contested issues specified in Article 66.2 of the Constitution, the following organizations and officials that participate in the separation of powers shall submit requests within the scope of their primary functions in accordance with this law: 16.6.1. the President; 16.6.2. no fewer than one-third of the members of the State Great Khural; 16.6.3. the Prime Minister; 16.6.4. the Supreme Court; 16.7. The Prosecutor General may submit a request on contested issues specified in Articles 66.2.1 and 66.2.2 of the Constitution. 16.8. If a citizen's submission on contested issues specified in Articles 66.2.3 and 66.2.4 of the Constitution is considered well-founded, the competent authority or official specified in Clause 16.6 of this Article may submit a request on that issue to the Court.
Article 17. Time Limits for Addressing the Court 17.1. A citizen shall submit a petition within 30 days from the date of personally receiving a court decision or other act related to their fundamental rights. 17.2. *A citizen shall submit information within the following time limits:* 17.2.1. *within one year from the date on which a law,* a decree, other decisions of the State Great Hural and the President, or a decision of the Government *becomes effective;*	**Article 17. Time Limits for Addressing the Court** 17.1. A citizen who believes that their fundamental rights have been violated shall submit a petition within the following time limits: 17.1.1. within 30 days from the date of personally receiving a court decision or other act. 17.2. A competent authority or official may submit a request at any time on a

17.2.2. regarding whether an international treaty to be ratified or acceded to by Mongolia complies with the Constitution, before the adoption of the law on such ratification or accession; 17.2.3. within two months from the date of a decision made by the central election authority concerning a public referendum, the State Great Hural election, or the Presidential election; 17.2.4. regarding matters specified in Clauses 3 and 4 of Article 66.2 of the Constitution, within the term of office of the relevant official.	contested issue of whether legislation violates the Constitution. 17.3. On contested issues other than those specified in Article 17.2, a request may be submitted within one year from the date on which the grounds for submitting the request arose.
Article 18. Requirements for Petitions, Information, and Requests 18.4. *In addition to the requirements specified in Articles 18.1 and 18.2 of this law, the information shall state the objective of addressing the Court to protect the public interest, as well as the grounds on which the citizen considers that the violation of the Constitution persists despite the exhaustion of the legal remedies provided by law in accordance with Article 16.6 of this law, and relevant decisions and documents shall be enclosed.*	**Article 18. Requirements for Petitions, Information, and Requests** 18.1. The following shall be included in petitions, information, and requests submitted to the Court: 18.1.7. facts and grounds regarding the connection of information by the citizen with a dispute under adjudication by the Court.
Article 19. Receiving and Registering Petitions, Information, and Requests 19.2. Within 30 days of receiving a petition, information, or request, the General Registrar shall examine whether the requirements specified in Articles 16, 17, and 18 of this law have been fulfilled and whether the Court has previously rendered a decision on the matter, and shall provide the plaintiff with a reasoned response as to whether it has been registered for adjudication. 19.3. The General Registrar shall return the petition, information, or request to the plaintiff in the following circumstances: 19.3.1. the requirements specified in Articles 16, 17, and 18 of this law have not been satisfied; 19.3.2. the plaintiff has submitted a new application, information, or request pertaining to a matter previously adjudicated by the Court, and there exists no valid basis for reconsideration. 19.4. If the plaintiff disagrees with the response provided by the General Registrar in accordance with Article 19.3 of this law, the plaintiff may resubmit the petition, *information*,	**Article 19. Receiving Petitions, Information, and Requests** 19.2. Within 30 days of receiving a petition, information, or request, the General Registrar shall examine whether the requirements specified in Articles 16, 17, and 18 of this law have been fulfilled and whether the Court has previously rendered a decision on the matter, and shall provide a reasoned response as to whether it has been registered for adjudication to the plaintiff and to the citizen. The Court shall not accept information from a citizen on an issue for which it has not initiated a dispute adjudication procedure. 19.3. The General Registrar shall return the petition, information, or request to the plaintiff in the following circumstances: 19.3.1. the requirements specified in Articles 16, 17, and 18 of this law have not been satisfied; 19.3.2. a petition, information, or request has been submitted again on an issue on which the Court has previously responded, and there is no ground for re-examining it;

or request to the Court within 30 days *from the receipt of that response.* 19.5. If the petition, information, or request meets the requirements set forth in this law, or if it is submitted in accordance with Article 19.4 of this law, the General Registrar shall, *within three working days of receiving it,* forward it to the Small bench panel appointed in accordance with the procedure outlined in Article 32 of this law and register it for adjudication.	19.3.3. As specified in Article 19.2, information received from a citizen on an issue for which the Court has not initiated a dispute adjudication procedure. 19.4. If the plaintiff disagrees with the response provided by the General Registrar in accordance with Article 19.3, the plaintiff may resubmit the petition or request to the Court within 30 days. 19.5. If the petition, information, or request meets the requirements set forth in this law, or if it has been submitted in accordance with Article 19.4, the General Registrar shall, within five working days, forward it to the Small bench panel in accordance with the schedule determined by the Plenary of the Court and the Rules of Procedure, and register it for adjudication. 19.6. It shall be prohibited to abuse the right to address the Court, or to address the Court repeatedly on issues that have already been answered or decided, thereby obstructing the normal activities of the Court.
Article 23. Representation in Dispute Adjudication Procedure 23.1. Unless otherwise provided by this law, a principal party may be represented in the adjudication procedure by granting a power of attorney. 23.2. The following organizations and officials shall participate in the dispute adjudication procedure as follows: 23.2.1. a member of the State Great Hural, appointed in accordance with the Law on Rules of Procedure of Sessions of the State Great Hural of Mongolia, shall represent the State Great Hural; 23.2.2. the President in person, or an authorized person appointed by the President, shall represent the President; 23.2.3. the Prime Minister in person, or a member of the Government appointed by the Prime Minister, shall represent the Government and the Prime Minister; 23.2.4. *the Chief Justice, or a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the meeting of all judges of that court, shall represent the Supreme Court;* 23.2.5. *the Prosecutor General in person, or one of the deputies appointed by the Prosecutor General, shall represent the Prosecutor General.*	**Article 23. Representation in Dispute Adjudication Procedure** 23.1. Unless otherwise provided by this law, a party in a dispute may be represented in the adjudication procedure only by granting a power of attorney to a lawyer. 23.2. The State Great Khural shall participate in the oral hearing of the Court through one of its members, a member of the State Great Khural in person, or by being represented by a lawyer. 23.3. The Government Cabinet or the Prime Minister shall be represented at the oral hearing by the state central authority responsible for legal affairs, or by a lawyer authorized by the Prime Minister. 23.4. The President, the Prime Minister, the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, or other organizations and officials shall participate in the oral hearing in accordance with the law, or by being represented by a lawyer. 23.5. A person who represents the organization without a power of attorney within the scope of authority granted in accordance with legislation, other decisions, and founding documents, or a

23.3. The organization shall be represented by a person who represents it without a power of attorney, or by a lawyer authorized by that person. 23.7. The representative shall exercise the rights and duties of a party in a dispute provided for in this law within the scope of the power of attorney granted by the principal. 23.8. The following persons shall be prohibited from participating as representatives in the dispute adjudication procedure: 23.8.1. a person who participated as a witness, *expert, or specialist;*	lawyer authorized by that person, shall represent the organization at the oral hearing. 23.7. The power of attorney shall meet the following requirements: *23.7.3.* if provided by law, being certified by a notary; *23.8.* A power of attorney with no period specified shall remain valid until the conclusion of the dispute adjudication procedure. 23.10. The representative shall conduct the activities of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of the principal within the framework of the law and shall exercise the rights and duties of a party in a dispute specified in this law within the scope of the power of attorney granted by the principal. 23.11. The following persons shall be prohibited from participating as representatives in the dispute adjudication procedure: 23.11.1. a person who participated as a witness;
There is not such high threshold. A simple majority is allowed according to Article 9.1.	36.3. Unless no fewer than 5 Justices of the Medium bench have unanimously resolved a fundamental rights dispute of a citizen, the Full bench shall resolve it.
Article 40. Medium Bench 40.1. Unless otherwise provided in this law, the Medium bench shall review, and issue a conclusion on, *the contested issues specified in Clauses 1 and 2 of Article 66.2 of the Constitution,* as well as fundamental rights disputes.	**Article 41. Medium Bench** 41.1. Fundamental rights disputes shall be adjudicated by the Medium Bench, which shall review the contested issues specified in Article 66.2 of the Constitution and render conclusions.
Article 43. *Submission* of the Court's Conclusion to the State Great Hural 43.1. The Court's *conclusion* rendered by the Medium bench after adjudicating the contested issues specified in Clauses 1 and 2 of Article 66.2 of the Constitution *shall be submitted to the State Great Hural.* 43.2. Upon adjudicating a contested issue and *publicly announcing the decision* in accordance with Article 45.9 of this law, *the effect of the law, other decision, or the relevant articles and provisions thereof found to violate the Constitution shall be suspended until the Court's final decision is issued. The Court shall specifically state in its conclusion the time from which the suspension begins.* 43.3. *The Court shall deliver in writing to the State Great Hural, within 24 hours, information*	**Article 45. Introduction of the Court's Conclusion to the State Great Khural** 45.1. In accordance with Articles 41.1 and 46.2 of this law, the Court shall bring to the State Great Khural the conclusion it has rendered after reviewing a contested issue. 45.2. Upon the entry into force of the conclusion specified in Article 45.1, the effect of the relevant law, other decision, or the articles and provisions thereof shall be suspended until the Court's final decision is issued. 45.3. If the panel considers it absolutely necessary, then upon the entry into force of the conclusion specified in Article 45.1, it may issue a ruling on

on the law, other decision, or relevant articles and provisions thereof suspended in accordance with Article 43.2 of this law, together with the resolving part of the conclusion. 43.5. Within 14 days of receiving the Court's conclusion during a session, or, if received during the recess of the session, within 14 days of the commencement of the next session of the State Great Hural, the State Great Hural shall, *in accordance with the Law on Rules of Procedure of Sessions of the State Great Hural of Mongolia, discuss the conclusion and make a decision.* 43.7. If the State Great Hural, after discussing the Court's conclusion, does not accept it, it shall *adopt a resolution clearly stating the grounds for this.* 43.8. The resolution specified in Article 43.7 of this law shall be *submitted to the Court within 10 days of its effective date,* and an authorized representative of the State Great Hural may submit to the Court an explanation regarding those grounds.	suspending, until the Court's final decision is issued, the effect of the law, other decisions found to violate the Constitution, and the relevant articles and provisions thereof. 45.5. Within 14 days after the Court's conclusion is formalized, or, if the conclusion is formalized during the recess of the session of the State Great Khural, within 14 days from the date on which the next session meeting of the State Great Khural commences, in accordance with the procedure provided by law, it shall be brought before the State Great Khural and submitted for its decision. 45.7. If the Court's conclusion on contested issues specified in Articles 66.2.1 and 66.2.2 of the Constitution is not accepted by the State Great Khural after discussion, the State Great Khural shall deliver its decision thereon, together with the grounds, to the Court within 10 working days, and an authorized representative of the State Great Khural may submit to the Court an explanation regarding that decision.
Article 44. Full Bench 44.1. The Full bench shall deliberate and resolve the following disputes: 44.1.1. *The failure of the State Great Hural to review and accept the Court's conclusion within the timeframes established in Articles 43.5 and 43.6, or its failure to adopt the requisite decision within the designated timeframe, or its failure to submit its decision to the Court within the period specified in Article 43.8 of this law;* 44.1.2. the Small bench has initiated a dispute upon the receipt of petitions, information, or requests concerning whether the provisions or articles of laws and other decisions, which were annulled by a decision of the Court, have been reinstated, either directly or substantively; 44.1.3. situations where three or more member Justices of the panel believe that, during the review of a dispute by the Medium bench, there arises a need to amend or establish a new legal position regarding a specific provision or article of the Constitution; *44.1.4. contested issues specified in Clauses 3 and 4 of Article 66.2 of the Constitution.* 44.2. The Full bench shall reconsider and issue a final decision on disputes outlined in Article 44.1.1. The decision shall take the form	**Article 46. Full Bench** 46.1. The Full Bench shall deliberate and resolve the following disputes: 46.1.1. the Small Bench has initiated a dispute on the basis of a petition or request on whether the articles or provisions of a law or other decision annulled by a decision of the Court have been restored directly or in substance; 46.1.2. no fewer than three of the Justices who participated in the Medium bench have considered that a need has arisen to amend or newly establish the Court's legal position on a specific article or provision of the Constitution; 46.1.3. in accordance with Article 36.3 of this law, the Medium bench has not resolved a fundamental rights dispute of a citizen; 46.1.4. the separation of powers provided for in the Constitution is claimed to have been violated, and a request has been submitted by a participant in the distribution of powers specified in Article 16.6 of this law. 46.2. If the Medium bench has not rendered a unanimous conclusion on contested issues specified in Article 66.2 of the Constitution, the Full bench shall

of a resolution. If the Full bench rules that a law is unconstitutional, the decision of the State Great Hural rejecting the Court's conclusion shall be rendered void. If the Full bench finds the law to be in accordance with the Constitution, the Court's conclusion shall be annulled. 44.3. The Full bench shall issue a final resolution on disputes as specified in Articles 44.1.2 and 44.1.3. *44.4. The Full bench shall render a conclusion on the dispute specified in Article 44.1.4 of this law and submit it to the State Great Hural.* 44.5. If the *grounds specified in Article 44.1 of this law are present, the date of the Full bench shall be set.* 44.6. *The designated Rapporteur Justice shall deliver the resolution of the State Great Hural on not accepting the conclusion of the Medium bench to the principal parties within five working days from the date of receipt in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 32 of this law, and shall allow them to submit explanations within the prescribed period.*	review the matter, render a conclusion, and bring it to the State Great Khural. 46.2. The Full Bench shall be conducted with the composition of all Justices of the Court, and if Justices are recused on the grounds provided by law, or are unable to participate for health reasons, the Full Bench may be conducted with a composition of no fewer than seven Justices. 46.3. A decision of the Full Bench shall be deemed to be made when no fewer than 6 of the Justices participating in the Full bench concur. 47.1. If the State Great Khural, after discussing the Court's conclusion in accordance with Article 45.7 of this law, does not accept it, the Court shall reconsider the matter at the Full Bench and make a final judgement. 47.2. If the grounds specified in Article 46.1 of this law and the conditions specified in Article 47.1 are met, the date of the Full Bench shall be set.
49.7. If a decision of the Court has been rendered that the fundamental rights of the petitioner have been violated, it shall serve as the basis for restoring those rights, and the organization or official that violated the fundamental rights shall be obliged to bring its decisions and other acts into conformity with the fundamental rights in accordance with the Court's decision.	52.6. If a decision of the Court has been rendered that the fundamental rights of the petitioner and the distribution of powers provided by the Constitution to the requester have been violated, it shall serve as the basis for restoring those rights and for ensuring the distribution of powers, and the organization or official that violated the fundamental rights of citizens or the distribution of state powers shall be obliged to bring its decisions and other acts into conformity with the Constitution in accordance with the Court's decision.
Article 50. Contested Issues Related to Laws and Other Decisions 50.1. The following authorized persons may submit a request to the Court, within the scope of their primary functions, on the following contested issues: 50.1.1. the President or the Prime Minister, *on whether a law or other decisions of the State Great Hural violate the Constitution;* 50.1.2. the State Great Hural or the Prime Minister, *on whether a decree or other decisions of the President violate the Constitution;*	**Article 54. Contested Issues Related to Laws and Other Decisions** 54.1. The following authorized persons may, for the purpose of ensuring the principle of the distribution of powers under the Constitution, submit a request to the Court, within the scope of their primary functions, on the following contested issues: 54.1.1. no fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural, or the President, the Prime Minister, the Supreme Court, on the issue of whether a law or other decisions of the State Great Khural conform to the Constitution, and

50.1.3. the State Great Hural or the President, *on whether decisions of the Government violate the Constitution;* 50.1.4. the State Great Hural or the President, *on whether an international treaty that Mongolia intends to ratify or accede to complies with the Constitution, before the enactment of the law on such ratification or accession;* 50.1.5. *the State Great Hural, the President, or the Prime Minister, on whether decisions of the central election authority concerning a public referendum, or the election of the State Great Hural or the President, violate the Constitution.* 50.2. *Before the Court resolves the contested issues specified in Article 50.1 of this law, the State Great Hural, the Government, the President, and the National Human Rights Commission may provide a clarification on this matter.* 50.3. The contested issues specified in Article 50.1 of this law shall be adjudicated by the Medium or Full bench in accordance with the procedure set forth in this law.	whether the Chairman or a member of the State Great Khural has breached the Constitution; 54.1.2. no fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural, or the Supreme Court, the Prime Minister, on the issue of whether decisions of the President conform to the Constitution and whether the President's other acts violate the Constitution; 54.1.3. no fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural, or the President, the Supreme Court, on the issue of whether decisions of the Government Cabinet conform to the Constitution, and whether decisions and other acts of the Prime Minister or a member of the Government Cabinet violate the Constitution; 54.1.4. no fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural, or the President, the Supreme Court, on the issue of whether an international treaty that Mongolia intends to ratify or accede to conforms to the Constitution, before the enactment of the law on such ratification or accession; 54.1.5. no fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural, or the President, the Prime Minister, on the issue of whether the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court or the Prosecutor General has breached the Constitution. 54.2. On whether the consideration by a court of a policy (political) issue decided by the State Great Khural or the Government violates the Constitution, no fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural, or the Prime Minister, may submit a request to the Court. 54.2. The State Great Khural, the Chairman or a member of the State Great Khural, the President, the Government Cabinet, the Prime Minister, a member of the Government, the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, and the central election authority may provide a clarification on the contested issues specified in Article 54.1 of this law within the period determined by the Court. 54.3. The Court shall bring its conclusion, rendered after reviewing the contested issues specified in Article 54.1, to the State Great Khural in accordance

	with the procedure specified in Article 45 of this law, and in the case specified in Article 47.1 of this law, shall reconsider and rule on the contested issue.
Article 51. Contested Issues Arising from Requests of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General 51.1. If a court considers that the law to be applied in adjudicating a case or dispute, *or an international treaty of Mongolia, is inconsistent with the Constitution,* it shall suspend the adjudication procedure and submit its opinion to the relevant panel of the Supreme Court, and *if at least one-third of all judges of that panel consider this opinion well-founded, a request shall be made to the Court.* 51.2. If the appellate instance session of the Supreme Court considers, in adjudicating a case or dispute on appeal, that the law to be applied, *or an international treaty of Mongolia, is inconsistent with the Constitution,* it shall suspend the adjudication procedure and submit a request to the Court regarding that law or treaty. 51.3. *The Judicial General Council shall submit its opinion to the Supreme Court in accordance with Article 73.2 of the Law on the Courts of Mongolia, and if a meeting of all judges of the Supreme Court discusses this opinion and considers it well-founded, a request shall be made to the Court.* 51.4. If no request has been made to the Court in accordance with Articles 51.1 and 51.2 of this law, the Prosecutor General may, upon the request of the defendant who participated in the court hearing of the criminal case, submit to the Court a request on whether the law, *or treaty*, conforms to the Constitution. 51.5. The opinion or request specified in Articles 51.1, 51.2, and 51.4 of this law shall *define the grounds, based on the factual circumstances of the case, on which it is considered that applying that law or treaty would violate the Constitution. A certified copy of the case materials shall be appended to the request.*	**Article 55. Contested Issues Arising from Requests of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General** 55.1. If a court considers that the law to be applied in adjudicating a case or dispute is inconsistent with the Constitution, or has violated or worsened the fundamental rights of a citizen, it shall suspend the adjudication procedure and submit its opinion to the relevant panel of the Supreme Court, and if no fewer than two-thirds of all judges of that panel consider this opinion well-founded, a request shall be made to the Court. 55.2. If the appellate instance session of the Supreme Court considers, in adjudicating a case or dispute on appeal, that the law to be applied is inconsistent with the Constitution, or has violated or worsened the fundamental rights of a citizen, it shall suspend the adjudication procedure and submit a request to the Court regarding that law in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 55.1. 55.3. If no request has been made to the Court in accordance with Article 55.1, the Prosecutor General may, upon the request of the defendant who participated in the court hearing of the criminal case, submit a request to the Court on the grounds that the law is inconsistent with the Constitution, or has violated or worsened the fundamental rights of a citizen. 55.4. The request specified in Articles 55.1, 55.2, and 55.3 of this law shall clearly and in detail state, based on the factual circumstances of the case, the grounds on which it is considered that applying that law would violate the fundamental rights of a citizen provided for in the Constitution.
Article 52. Contested Issues Relating to Public Officials 52.1. A request or information may be submitted to the Court on the following contested issues: 52.1.1. *whether the President, the Chairman of the State Great Hural, a member*	**Article 56. Contested Issues Relating to Public Officials** 56.1. The State Great Khural, the President or the Prime Minister, the Supreme Court, and the Prosecutor General may submit a request to the Court on the following contested issues:

of the State Great Hural, the Prime Minister, a member of the Government, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the Prosecutor General has violated the Constitution; 52.1.2. whether a violation of the Constitution by the President, the Chairman of the State Great Hural, a member of the State Great Hural, or the Prime Minister constitutes grounds for the removal from office of the President, the Chairman of the State Great Hural, or the Prime Minister, or for the recall of a member of the State Great Hural.52.3.The Full bench shall discuss at a hearing the dispute initiated on the basis of the request or information specified in Article 52.1 of this law, and render a conclusion on whether the Constitution has been violated, or whether there are grounds for removal or recall, *and shall submit it to the State Great Hural.* 52.5. The Court shall clearly state in its conclusion the grounds for the following issues: 52.5.1. whether the President, the Chairman of the State Great Hural, a member of the State Great Hural, the Prime Minister, a member of the Government, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the Prosecutor General has violated the Constitution; 52.5.2. whether the violation of the Constitution by the President, the Chairman of the State Great Hural, a member of the State Great Hural, or the Prime Minister constitutes grounds for the removal from office of the President, the Chairman of the State Great Hural, or the Prime Minister, *or for the recall of a member of the State Great Hural.*	56.1.1. in order to have the constitutional grounds for the removal from office of the President, the Speaker of the State Great Khural, or the Prime Minister, or the recall of a member of the State Great Khural, established, on the basis that they are considered to have negated Mongolia's independence and sovereignty, which are fundamental principles of the Constitution; destroyed the structure of the unitary, parliamentary republic state; undermined the rights and freedoms of citizens, the distribution of powers, and the checks and balances thereof as provided for in the Constitution; directly endangered the life, health, livelihood, or public security of citizens; or threatened the constitutional order and the lawful system. 56.3. The Full bench shall render a conclusion on whether the President, the Speaker of the State Great Khural, a member of the State Great Khural, the Prime Minister, a member of the Government Cabinet, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Prosecutor General has breached the Constitution, and whether there are constitutional grounds for the removal from office of the President, the Speaker of the State Great Khural, or the Prime Minister, or the recall of a member of the State Great Khural, after discussing it at an oral hearing, and bring it to the State Great Khural. 56.5. The Court shall clearly state in its conclusion the grounds for the following issues: 56.5.1. whether the President, the Speaker of the State Great Khural, a member of the State Great Khural, the Prime Minister, a member of the Government Cabinet, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Prosecutor General has breached the Constitution by decisions or other acts; 56.5.2. whether there are constitutional grounds, in accordance with Article 56.1.1, for the removal from office of the President, the Speaker of the State Great Khural, or the Prime Minister, or the recall of a member of the State Great Khural.
Article 53. Disputes Regarding Fundamental Rights	**Article 57. Disputes Regarding Fundamental Rights**

53.1. Disputes regarding fundamental rights shall be *adjudicated by the Medium bench, which shall render a conclusion.* 53.3. If the petition raises the issue of whether legislation conforms to the Constitution, the State Great Hural *or the Government* may submit an explanation within the period determined by the Court. 53.4. *The National Human Rights Commission may submit an explanation on the dispute regarding fundamental rights within the period determined by the Court.* 53.6. If the Medium bench decides that the petition is well-founded, it shall clearly state in its conclusion the grounds as to which decisions or other acts of legislative, executive, and judicial bodies or public officials have violated the fundamental rights protected by which article or provision of the Constitution. 53.8. *The courts, other organizations, and officials specified in Article 53.7 of this law shall, within the scope of their powers, resolve the matter in conformity with fundamental rights in accordance with the Court's conclusion.* 53.10. If the State Great Hural has not discussed and accepted the Court's conclusion within the time limits specified in Articles 43.5 and 43.6 of this law, has not adopted the relevant decision within that time limit, or has *not delivered its decision on this, together with the grounds, to the Court within the time limit specified in Article 43.7 of this law, the Full bench shall reconsider the dispute and render a final decision.*	57.1. Disputes regarding fundamental rights shall be adjudicated, in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 36.3 of this law, by the Medium Bench and the Full Bench. 57.3. If the petition raises the issue of whether legislation conforms to the Constitution, the State Great Khural may submit an explanation within the period determined by the Court. 57.5. If the Medium Bench decides that the petition is well-founded, it shall clearly state in its decision the grounds on which decisions or other acts of legislative, executive, and judicial bodies or public officials have violated the fundamental rights protected by which provision of the Constitution. The decision may state that each instance of repeated issuance of a decision or other act that was decided to violate the Constitution shall constitute a violation of the Constitution. 57.7. If the panel considers it absolutely necessary, it may issue a ruling on suspending the effect of the decision specified in Article 57.6 upon the entry into force of the Court's conclusion or decision. 57.8. The courts, other organizations, and officials specified in Article 57.6 of this law shall, within the scope of their powers, in accordance with the Court's conclusion, resolve the matter in conformity with fundamental rights, annul the relevant decisions, and take measures to restore the fundamental rights of the citizen and prevent further violations. 57.10. If the State Great Khural has not discussed and accepted the Court's conclusion within the time limits specified in Articles 45.5 and 45.6 of this law, or has not adopted the relevant decision within that time limit, the Court shall reconsider the contested issue and make a final judgement. 57.12. In adjudicating fundamental rights disputes related to the right to elect and be elected, this Article and Article 58 of this law shall be applied.
Not reflected in that draft	**Article 58. Disputes Regarding the Fundamental Right to Elect and Be Elected** 58.1. A citizen entitled to vote may submit a petition to the Court on the following grounds:

	58.1.1. the citizen's right to elect has been violated as a result of a decision or other act of the central election authority; 58.1.2. a decision or other act of the central election authority on matters such as whether to register a candidate or a party list has violated the citizen's right to be elected. 58.2. If the petition specified in Article 58.1 of this law relates to an election conducted in an electoral district, only a voter of that district has the right to submit a petition. 58.3. The Medium Bench shall adjudicate, within four months after the dispute is initiated on the basis of the petition specified in Article 58.1 of this law, and render one of the following conclusions: 58.3.1. if, in discussing the dispute specified in Article 58.1.1 of this law, it is established that the right to elect has been violated and this has affected the election results or the allocation of seats, annul the election in whole or in part; 58.3.2. if, in discussing the dispute specified in Article 58.1.2 of this law, it is established that the right to be elected has been violated and this has affected the election results or the allocation of seats, annul the election in whole or in part; 58.3.3. establish that the right to elect or to be elected has been violated; 58.3.4. dismiss the dispute.
Not reflected in that draft	**Article 59. Contested Issues Related to Public Referendums and Elections** 59.1. No fewer than one-third of all members of the State Great Khural may submit a request to the Court on the contested issue of whether decisions of the central election authority concerning a public referendum, or the election of the State Great Khural, its members, or the President, conform to the Constitution. 59.2. The request specified in Article 59.1 of this Article shall be submitted within two months from the date on which the results of the referendum or of the election concerned were presented. 59.3. The request specified in Article 59.1 shall be submitted on the following grounds: 59.3.1. in the course of preparing, conducting, or determining the results of a

	public referendum or election, the constitutional principle of voting by secret ballot on the basis of universal, equal, free, and direct suffrage has been violated, and this has affected the allocation of seats in the State Great Khural, the results of the presidential election, or the results of the public referendum; 59.3.2. a decision of the central election authority relating to the registration of a candidate or a party list has violated the Constitution. 59.4. The Medium bench shall adjudicate, within four months after the dispute is initiated on the basis of the request specified in Article 59.1, and render one of the following conclusions: 59.4.1. after discussing the contested issue specified in Article 59.3.1, establish a violation of the Constitution, and, where necessary, confirm the allocation of seats to members of the State Great Khural or annul the election in the electoral district concerned; 59.4.2. after discussing the contested issue specified in Article 59.3.2, establish that the decision of the central election authority violated the Constitution, and, where necessary, annul the election in whole or in part; 59.4.3. establish, within the scope of the contested issue, whether it conforms to the Constitution; 59.4.4. dismiss the contested issue. 59.5. The request specified in Article 59.1 shall be adjudicated in accordance with Articles 54.2 and 54.3 of this law.