



THE SUPREME COURT  
OF MONGOLIA

2023

# Information transparency



Decision of the Court of Cassation



Statutory interpretation of the Supreme Court



Summary of court decisions



Announcements of court hearings

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## TITLE

Foreword by the Chief Justice	3
Justices of the Supreme Court	5
Adjudication of the Supreme Court	7
Grand Session of the Chamber	8
Cassation Court Session	10
Other sessions of the Supreme Court	11
Adjudication period	12
Highlights from the Supreme Court decisions	13
Grand Session, Conference of Justices	14
International cooperation	16
Open Court	21
Library, Justice's publication	24
All judges' Assembly	25
Secretariat of the Supreme Court	27
For public judicial education	29



## Foreword by the Chief Justice

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I am pleased to present you with an annual report of the Supreme Court of Mongolia. It has been three years since the adoption of the revised Law on Judiciary and throughout this year, we worked to intensify ongoing judicial reform within this framework.

During this period, the Supreme Court of Mongolia followed a three-pillar policy to improve accountability, transparency, and impartiality of the judiciary, to digitalize the courts' system, to optimize the legislation on the organization of the judiciary, to ensure citizens' rights for legal protection in the courts, to increase mutual understanding of judges for ensuring uniform application of the law and worked for improving the judiciary's reputation in foreign countries.

An open and transparent judiciary, recognized as the main pillar of social development, constitutes a crucial means for disseminating justice throughout society. In line with this perspective, beyond the routine publication of news, summaries, and proceedings, we are proactively initiating and implementing a program aimed at supporting judicial education.

To ensure uniform application of law, the Supreme Court of Mongolia issued nine statutory interpretations by its Grand Session. Moreover, we discussed 11 draft laws and submitted relevant proposals to the legislators. These include law on Establishing Courts, law on the legal status of organizations to be registered in the Supreme Court of Mongolia and procedural laws which has a significant impact for the development of judiciary.

The Judicial Training, Research, and Information Institute affiliated with the Supreme Court of Mongolia organizes professional training for judges and provides necessary researches and information. Additionally, it has been enhancing justices skills and disseminating their scholarly endeavors by creating a conducive environment for judge-researchers to carry out their research as stipulated by law.

Regarding judicial foreign relations, several international projects and programs were implemented in 2023 and the election of a Mongolian judge as a judge of the International Criminal Court affirmed the knowledge and skills of Mongolian judges in the international level.

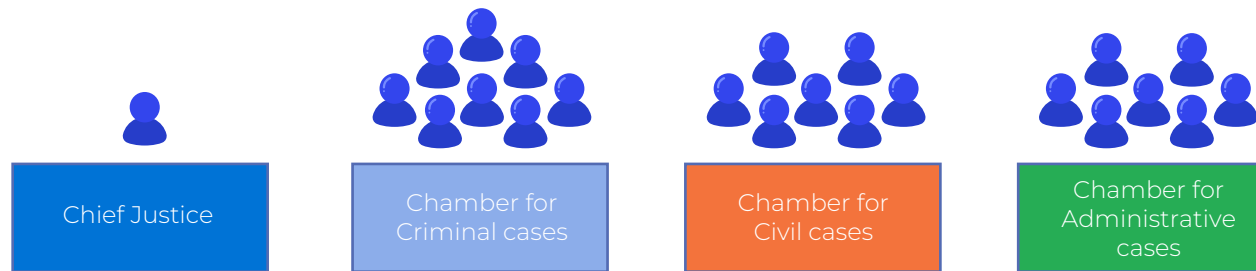
The Supreme Court is committed to maintaining its leadership role in advancing the judiciary, and substantial strides are currently being made to achieve noteworthy progress in this regard.

This report provides an overview of our strategies and outcomes achieved in 2023, and we would like to reiterate our intention to welcome any interest and requests from you to get acquainted with court operations, both online and in-person.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mongolia  
**GANZORIG DAMDIN**

# Structure of the Supreme Court of Mongolia



- Bachelor or higher degree in law
- At least ten years of professional experience
- 35 years old or older

A citizen of Mongolia will be appointed as a justice of the Supreme Court.



The Supreme Court justice is nominated by the Judicial General Council to the Parliament and appointed by the President of Mongolia.



The Chief Justice is nominated by the Supreme Court from among justices by the Conference of Justices its members and appointed by the President of Mongolia for a six-year term.

# Justices of the Supreme Court of Mongolia

Justice Chagdaa Khosbayar  
/Appointed in 2015 and appointed as a Presiding Justice of the Chamber for Criminal Cases in 2021 /

Justice Sodnomdarjaa Batdelger  
/Appointed in 2010/

Justice Bataa Battseren  
/Appointed in 2013/

Justice Damdin Erdenebalsuren  
/Appointed in 2013/

Justice Battogoo Tsogt  
/Appointed in 2013/

Justice Bold Amarbayasgalan  
/Appointed in 2019/

Justice Sosorburam Soyombo-Erdene  
/Appointed in 2021/

Justice Munkhuu Purevsuren  
/Appointed in 2022/

Justice Gurragchaa Altanchimeg  
/Appointed in 2015 and appointed as a Presiding Justice of the Chamber for Civil Cases in 2021 /

Justice Huushaan Erdenesuvd  
/Appointed in 2013/

Justice Dashkhuu Tsolmon  
/Appointed in 2013/

Justice Puntsag Zolzaya  
/Appointed in 2015/

Justice Nyamdoo Bayarmaa  
/Appointed in 2022/

Justice Nergui Batchimeg  
Appointed in 2023/

Justice Namsrai Batzorig  
Appointed in 2023/

Justice Dashdorj Munkhtuya  
/Appointed in 2013 and appointed as a Presiding Justice of the Chamber for Administrative Cases in 2022/

Justice Khukhiisuren Batsuren  
/Appointed in 2012/

Justice Mishig Batsuuri  
/Appointed in 2013/

Justice Purevdorj Soyol-Erdene  
/Appointed in 2015/

Justice Gochoo Banzragch  
/Appointed in 2016/

Justice Tsend Tsogt  
/Appointed in 2020/

Justice Demberel Batbaatar  
/Appointed in 2022/



## Retired and newly appointed Justices in 2023



Justice Munkhtuya. B  
/retired in 2023/



Batzorig Namsrai  
/Appointed as a justice of the Supreme  
Court on January 17, 2023/



Batchimeg Nergui  
/Appointed as a justice of the  
Supreme Court on January 17, 2023/



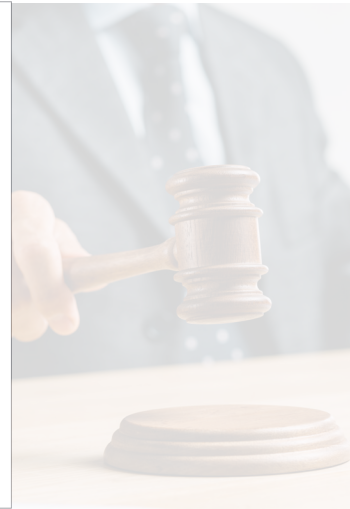
# Adjudication of the Supreme Court



Each chamber will hold a session to decide whether an appeal will be granted certiorari



Session of Cassation instance



Session of Appellate instance



Session to discuss the request for reconsideration of the Supreme Court's decision due to newly discovered circumstances



Session of Cassation instance on Disciplinary cases

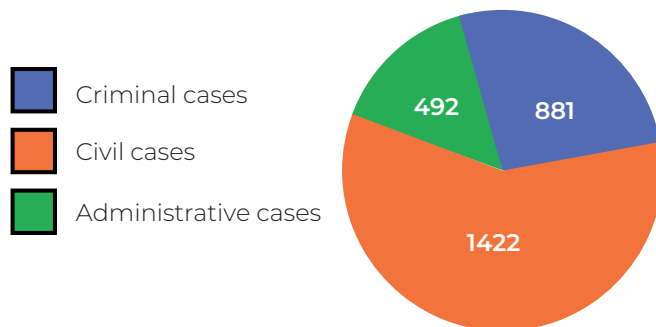


# Grand Session of the Chamber

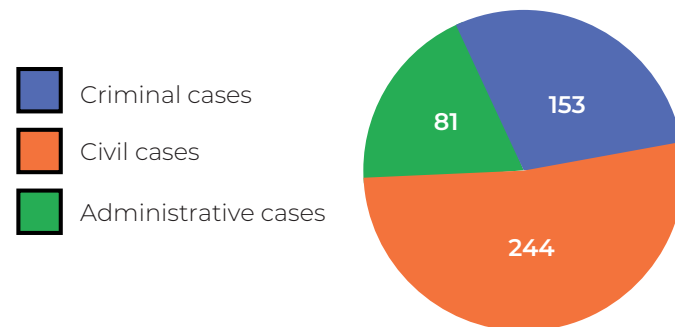
Appeals will be discussed during the Grand Session of the Chamber to decide whether to grant certiorari upon consideration of the following grounds.

- ▶ To resolve the inconsistency in the application of the law among courts
- ▶ Whether the law was applied contrary to the decisions and the official interpretations of the Supreme Court;
- ▶ Whether the court decisions were affected by the breach of the procedural rules;
- ▶ Whether the case is of great significance in terms of new legal concept or application of law.

The number of appeals that have been discussed by the Grand Session of the Chambers in 2023



The number of appeals that have been granted certiorari in 2023



**A civil case** means a dispute over property or non-property between citizens and legal entities, and the civil court shall resolve the dispute.

**An administrative case** means a dispute between a citizen or legal entity and a state administrative organization. It's adjudicated by an administrative court.

**A criminal case** is a type of court proceeding in which the criminal court determines whether the accused has committed a crime and, if so, decides the appropriate level of accountability to impose.

The Grand Session of the Chamber discusses and decides whether an appeal will be granted certiorari (21 days)

Case adjudication at the Court of Cassation instance (30 days)

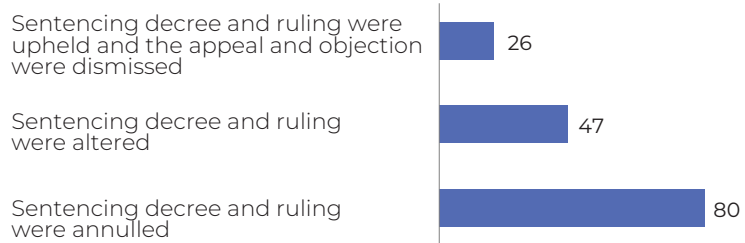
Procedure	Officer in charge	Time frame
Receive and register the case.	Registrar	<b>1</b>
Hand over the case to the Justices' law clerk	Senior expert	
Prepare decisions, judgments, complaints, and responses and distribute them to chamber justices of the court.	Relevant law clerk	<b>2</b>
Prepare a checklist and present it to the Presiding justice.	Relevant law clerk	<b>2-3</b>
Prepare the studies of similar decisions and distribute them to the Justices.	Judicial research assistant	<b>3-5</b>
An announcement will be made before the commencement of the hearing and a summary will be issued after it.	Court Clerk	<b>6-7</b>
If an appeal is rejected, the resolution will be incorporated into the case and a copy will be distributed to the appellant.	Senior expert	<b>14</b>
If a case is determined to be discussed during a review court hearing, it will be entered into the system and allocated.	Senior expert	
If necessary, the discussion will be postponed, and supplementary research will be conducted and presented to the Justices.	Judicial research assistant	
Prepare the draft resolution and upload it to the system.	Relevant law clerk	

Procedure	Officer in charge	Time frame
The case will be uploaded into the system for allocation, and the court panel will be determined randomly.	Senior expert	<b>1</b>
The case will be handed over to the judge to whom it was assigned.	Senior expert	
A list of appropriate issues will be determined after reviewing the case in advance and responding to the case. Get opinions of the composition from other justices.	Delivering Justice	<b>2-4</b>
Prepare case checklists, drafts, and lists of issues to be discussed at the court hearing Procedures.	Delivering Justice assistant	<b>5</b>
The case will be presented to the court panel's presiding justice and other justices.	Delivering Justice assistant	<b>6</b>
The issues to be discussed during the cassation court procedure will be presented by completing the actions listed.	Judicial research assistant	<b>6-12</b>
The essential research for addressing the case will be undertaken, and the findings will be presented to the court.	Researcher of JTRII	<b>13-23</b>
The court will issue a hearing date and notify the parties involved.	Delivering Justice assistant	<b>23</b>
The court clerk will register the progress of the court session in the electronic reporting system.	Court Clerk	<b>30</b>
After the review court session concludes, a decision will be uploaded online.	Court Clerk	<b>30</b>
The decision will be issued within 30 days of the court hearing date, and the period can be extended once for up to 30 days on the recommendation of the Consultation of the Justices.		

# Cassation Court session

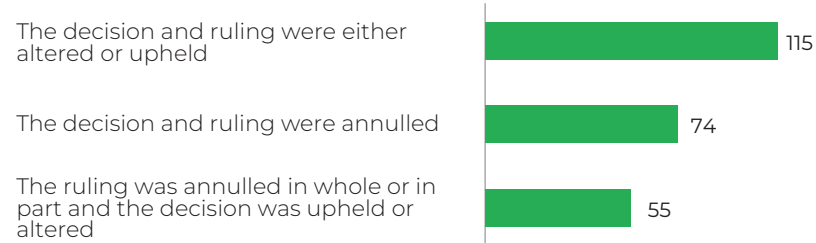
## Chamber for Criminal Cases

153 criminal cases were decided



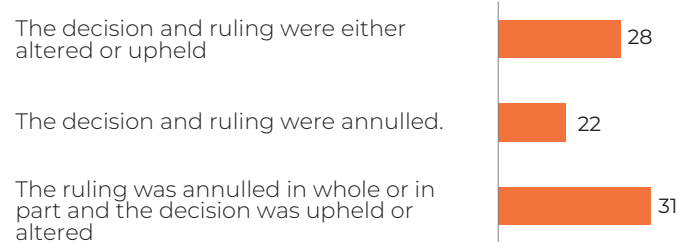
## Chamber for Civil Cases

244 civil cases were decided



## Chamber for Administrative Cases

81 administrative cases were decided



# Other sessions of the Supreme Court

Appellate instance session as specifically stipulated by law

**25** cases

Hearing of the request for reconsideration of the court's decision due to newly discovered circumstances

**48** cases

Session of Cassation instance on Disciplinary cases

**10** cases



# Adjudication period

## Criminal case

Out of the 153 cases deliberated during the cassation court session, the average time to resolve a single case was 21 days.



## Civil case

Out of the 244 cases deliberated during the cassation court session, the average time to resolve a single case was 20.2 days.



## Administrative case

Out of the 81 cases deliberated during the cassation court session, the average time to resolve a single case was 25.3 days.



## Disciplinary case

The average time to resolve one case out of 10 disciplinary cases reviewed by the Supreme Court was 23.3 days.



# Highlights from the Supreme Court decisions

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## Civil case

### *Dispute between Oyun v. UB Railway, case No 001/XT2023/00054*

(The dispute regarding the ownership of immovable property.)  
The Supreme Court explained that buildings that cannot be used according to their intended purpose and have been demolished are not considered to be “immovable property”

### *Dispute between “BSHO” LLC v. citizen Mandah, case No 001/XT2023/00206 (Tort dispute)*

The Supreme Court has ruled that if a traffic accident occurs due to incomplete parts of the vehicle, for reasons beyond the driver’s control, the owner- employer of the vehicle is responsible for repairing the damage caused to others as a result of the accident.

### *Dispute between citizen Shiirev v. “Compact” LLC, case No 001/XT2023/00228 (Unemployment Benefits Disputes)*

The Supreme Court ruled that if an employee fails to receive unemployment benefits due to the company’s social insurance contributions were deducted from the employee but not paid to the social insurance institution, the guilty party or the company is responsible for remedying the damage.

### *Dispute between Tsogt v. “Erdenes Silver” LLC, case No 001/XT2023/00228 (Labor dispute)*

The Supreme Court has determined that the absence of written confirmation from the employer regarding the dismissal does not alter the fact that the employee was duly notified of the termination through alternative means.

## Criminal case

### *Defendant B, case No 166/2023/0018/E (Crime against the environment)*

The Supreme Court explained that in addition to the ecological and economic evaluation of the plant, the person guilty of causing damage to the environment is also liable for the costs or harm related to its restoration and protection.

### *Defendant M, case No 150/2022/0065/E (Crime against the environment)*

The Supreme Court has decided that transporting forest trees without a proper permit is a crime, even if the trees were intended to be propagated or grown elsewhere.

## Administrative case

### *Dispute between General Authority for State Registration v. citizen Oyun, case No 001/XT2023/0090, (Civil Service Dispute)*

The Supreme Court has explained that when an administrative organization needs to transfer a civil servant to another position within the organization due to compelling reasons, such as shortage of human resources, the decision must be based on objective conditions. These conditions may include developing the civil servant’s skills or assigning them to work that suits their abilities. The decision should be uninfluenced by subjective factors such as personal disagreements or arbitrary considerations.

### *Dispute between “ETT” LLC v. Tax Authority, case No 001/XT2023/0016 (Tax dispute)*

Regulations approved by the government will be effective from the date of their approval, and the administration may not retroactively apply legislation that “deteriorates the legal status” of civil legal entities. The Supreme Court concluded that it was wrong for the tax authority to retroactively apply the “methodology for determining taxable income” to increase the amount of tax payers’ payments by the government’s decree and impose taxes on the claimant in that case.

### *Dispute between Graduates of the Evening Class v. the MLA, case # 001/XT2023/0040 (Dispute on the right to take the bar exam)*

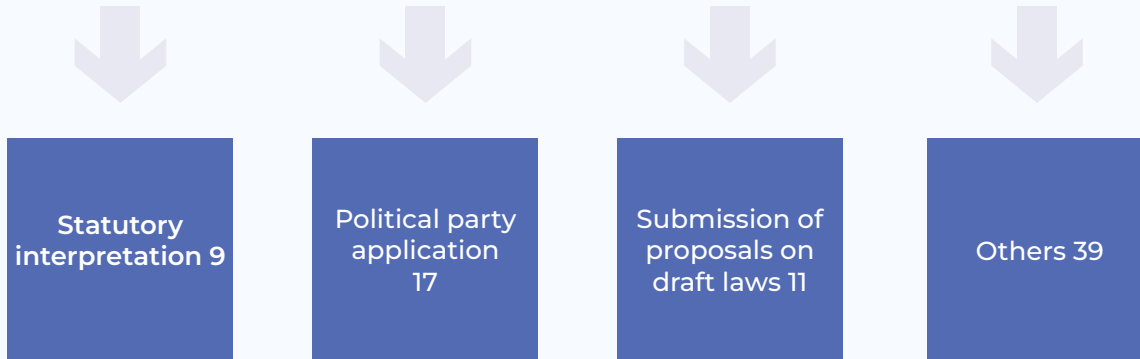
The Supreme Court has ruled that those who have already earned a bachelor’s degree in another field and attended evening classes at law schools have the same right to take the bar examination as graduates of the regular program.

# Grand Session, Conference of Justices

## Powers of the Grand Session of the Supreme Court

- ▶ The determination of the jurisdiction for legal disputes that was not established by law;
- ▶ Appointment of judicial panel if the judicial panel of the Chamber of the Supreme Court is insufficient;
- ▶ Issuance of the statutory interpretations based on the court decisions and practice;
- ▶ Submission of proposals on draft laws to the legislator;
- ▶ 7 others stipulated by law.

Session of All Justices were held 14 times and 76 issues were discussed.






## Conference of Justices

The Conference of Justices consists of all justices of the Supreme Court and discusses and decides on matters other than adjudication, as per Article 19.2 of the Law on Judiciary of Mongolia. This includes the establishment of the court's internal organization of internal matters and the determination of the order of the presiding justice of court hearings etc.

In 2023, the Conference of Justices of the Supreme Court of Mongolia was held 7 times and resolved 13 issues.



## In 2023, the Grand Session of the Supreme Court issued the following nine statutory interpretations to ensure uniform application of law:

Interpretation of some sections and provisions of Articles 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, and 10.4 of the Criminal Procedure Law;	
Interpretation of some sections and provisions of Articles 84, 91, and 92 of the Civil Procedure Law;	
Interpretation of Article 16.4, section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Law;	
Interpretation of some Articles and Sections (516.3, 516.5) of Chapter Sixteen of the Criminal Procedure Law;	
Interpretation of some provisions of Articles 38, 120, 124, 166, and 167 of the Civil Procedure Law;	
Interpretation of some provisions of the Administrative Procedure Law;	
Interpretation of Sections 36.8 and 36.9 of Article 36 of the Law on Judiciary of Mongolia;	
Interpretation of Article 1.15, Part 2 of the Criminal Procedure Law;	
Interpretation of some provisions of the Administrative Procedure Law;	

## Session of All Justices of the Supreme Court have issued the following 11 proposals on draft laws

- Draft Law on Amendments to the Constitution of Mongolia;
- Draft Law on Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law;
- Draft Law on Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law and other draft laws developed as follows;
- Draft of the Law on Establishing Courts /Revised edition/ and other related laws;
- Draft of the Family Law /Revised edition/;
- Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on State stamp duty;
- Draft Law on Amendments to the Judiciary Courts of Mongolia;
- Preliminary draft of revised edition of the Law on the Constitutional Court of Mongolia and the Law on Dispute Resolution in the Constitutional Court.

# International cooperation

## Visit to Canadian Court

Justice B. Battseren, and other members of the Judicial General Council of Mongolia, visited the Canadian court from October 24 to 28, 2022, to study their experience. This visit was part of the project “Strengthening Actions to Combat Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia,” which is being implemented by the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and funded by the Canadian government. During their visit, the Mongolian justice and council members observed the work of several Ontario courts, including the Court of the Family and Juvenile, the Court of Domestic Violence, the Unified Family Court, and the Supreme Court of Ontario State. They are also acquainted with the work of the Child Advocacy Division of the Ministry of the Attorney General.



They also met with representatives of nongovernmental organizations that provide legal assistance to victims of domestic violence and learned how they work in reducing gender-based violence, including domestic violence.

## Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the International Criminal Court (ICC)

The delegates, led by Chief Justice D.Ganzorig of the Supreme Court of Mongolia participated in the Seminar of Judges of Parties to the Rome Statute and the opening of the Judicial Year at the invitation of the President of the International Criminal Court, P.Hofmanski, in Hague, Netherlands. During the visit, the delegation met with the President of the International Criminal Court, P. Hofmanski, the Prosecutor General of the International Criminal Court, Karim Khan, and the President of the United Nations International Court of Justice, Joan Donahue, to shared insights expanding cooperation, training, and internship programs. Chief Justice D. Ganzorig highlighted Mongolia's active participation in the creation of the International Criminal Court and introduced about legal reforms implemented in Mongolia to strengthen the independence of the judiciary.



## Justice D.Erdenebalsuren of the Supreme Court of Mongolia elected as a justice at the International Criminal Court

During the 22nd session of the Assembly of Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) held in New York on December 4-14, 2023, Damdin Erdenebalsuren, justice of the Supreme Court of Mongolia, was elected as a judge of the ICC by a majority vote of all member countries. The election was held in 11 rounds, with 13 countries competing for six seats. Judge D. Erdenebalsuren was directly elected with 81 votes in the first round after receiving the highest number of votes (+5) above the required threshold of 76 votes.



Justice D.Erdenebalsuren was nominated for this candidacy during the Grand Session of the Supreme Court of Mongolia on January 12, 2023, and the Supreme Court supported him throughout the process.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is a permanent judicial body with the mandate and purpose of trying individuals who have committed genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression. It was the first time that a Mongolian judge was elected as an ICC justice to contribute to establishing peace and justice in all 123 countries that are parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC.





The Supreme Court of Mongolia received justices from Canada /2023-02-03/



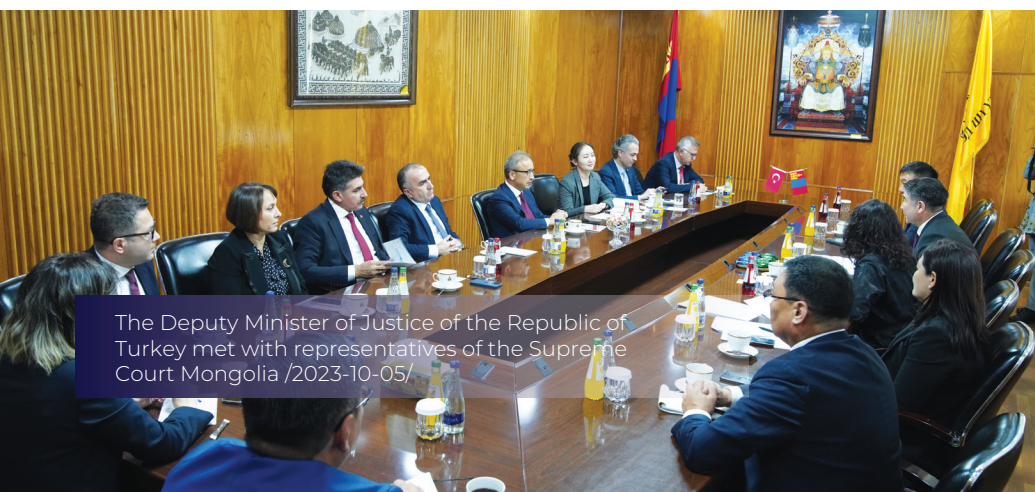
The Supreme Court of Mongolia received Ambassador of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Mongolia /2023-04-05/



European Union advisers worked at the Supreme Court of Mongolia /2023-03-19/



The Supreme Court of Mongolia received Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Mongolia /2023-06-30/



The Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Turkey met with representatives of the Supreme Court Mongolia /2023-10-05/



The Supreme Court of Mongolia received General Secretary of the Hanns Seidel Foundation /2023-09-13/



The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, D.Ganzorig, Presiding Justice of the Chamber for Criminal Cases, Ch.Khosbayar and Justice Ts.Tsogt participated in the High-Level Asia-Pacific seminar organized by the International Criminal Court in Seoul, Republic of Korea /2023.11.14-15/



The Supreme Court Justices of Mongolia were invited to participate in capacity-building training at the Judicial Training and Research Institute of Korea. During the training, they became acquainted with Republic Korea's court digitalisation /2023.04.23-29/

At the invitation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, justices of the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court of Mongolia visited Federal Administrative Court of Germany and held a peer-to-peer meeting. /2023.6.5.18-28/



# Open Court

## Meetings, discussions and training

Public confidence in the court and the judge /2023-03-22/



Proposals were submitted to ensure human rights during arrest and detention /2023-04-25/



Consultation on digitization of courts /2023-03-23/



The training on the “Court Journalism Professional Program” were conducted / 2023-09-22/



Improvement of court digitization and the use of artificial intelligence were discussed /2023-03-24/



Discussion on “Judicial practice” were held /2023-12-08/



## Secondary school students' visit to the Supreme Court

In 2023, a program was initiated with the aim of introducing students about mandate and activities of the Supreme Court. The overarching goal of this initiative was to enhance court transparency and openness, augment students' legal knowledge, and provide support in their career decisionmaking processes



On November 24, 2023, 22 students from "Shine Ekhlel" School visited the Supreme Court, where the justices and staff presented their work and answered relevant questions



On December 22, 2023, 11th-grade students of Secondary School No.23 received a brief introduction of activities of the Supreme Court of Mongolia



# Training for Lawyers

The Justices of the Supreme Court, including Ch.Khosbayar, G.Banzragch, and N.Bayarmaa, along with other lawyers, prepared online lecture courses.



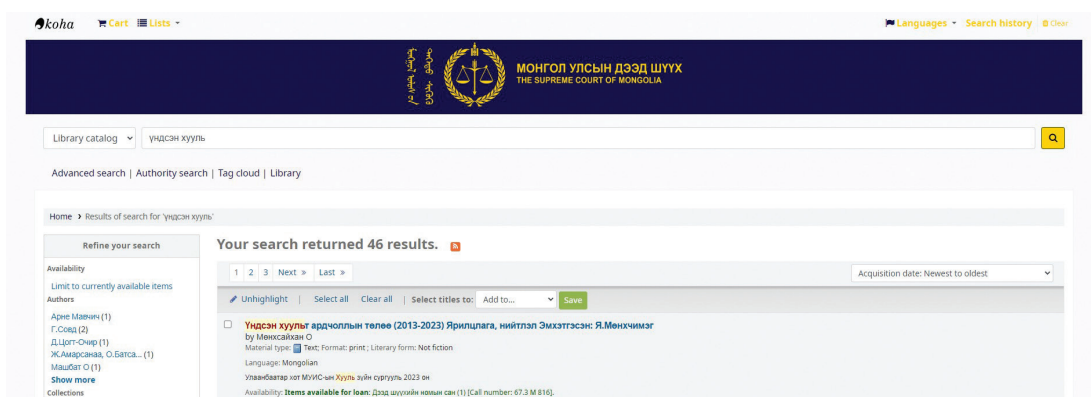
The justices of the Supreme Court of Mongolia, B.Amarbayasgalan, Kh.Batsuren, G.Banzragch, D.Batbaatar, N.Bayarmaa, P.Zolzaya, Ts.Tsogt and P.Soyol-Erdene participated in creating and editing the lawyer's examination manual, teaching, and organizing the examination



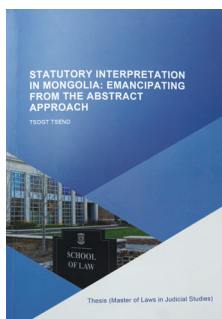
# The library Justice's publication

To enhance the book inventory and circulation, justices and other units of the Supreme Court of Mongolia commissioned 306 books and publications of 32 categories. During the reporting period, 197 books and manuals of 39 types were purchased, enriching library funds.

The introduction of the Koha electronic search system in the library resulted in converting 6,272 books into an electronic catalog and their utilization. Enrichment of the book fund was implemented in phases, and an electronic catalog was provided.



Books published by Justices of the Supreme Court in 2023



“Statutory Interpretation in Mongolia: Emancipating from the Abstract Approach,” publication of Justice Ts.Tsogt



“Legal Development of Real Estate in Mongolia: Consolidation of Basic Principles” publication of Justice N.Bayarmaa.



Administrative Procedure Law, Second Edition. Justice G.Banzragch



## All-Judges' Assembly 2023

All Judges' Assembly consisting of all judges from all levels of courts, convenes biennially. The second regular Assembly was held between September 28 to 29, 2023.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court D.Ganzorig addressed the judges, providing insights into the current situation of the judiciary and emphasized most significant issues requiring resolution and outcomes leading up to the third Assembly.

As stipulated by the Article 20.2 of the Law on Judiciary, All judges' Assembly discussed issues including proposal for improvement of the legislation to be followed within jurisdiction of the judiciary to the Supreme Court, reports on the activities of the General Council and the Disciplinary Committee, approving the general procedure for receiving and distributing cases, claims, complaints, and requests, as well as for appointing judges and court members by draw and discussion and recommendations on other matters related to court activities. Proposal for changes and amendments to the Rules of the All Judges' Assembly were approved.

The discussion on improving the process of random case allocation, the utilization of software for cases returned from the appellate stage, and the random selection of panel judges took place. Subsequently, a resolution was approved to modify relevant procedure. Justice M. Batsuuri of the Supreme Court's Administrative Chamber led the committee tasked with organizing the conference. Justice D. Batbaatar of the Supreme Court presided Assembly, which were attended by 438 judges from all levels of courts.





"The proposal for amendments to the "General procedure for receiving and distributing cases, claims, petitions, complaints, requests and appointing judges and court members by draw" was discussed.



Mark Richard, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of New Brunswick, Canada, participated in the discussion as a guest and shared experiences of the Canadian judiciary.



It has been decided to submit a proposal to the Supreme Court on understanding and applying the relevant articles and provisions of the Law on Judiciary to prevent conflicts of interest and prohibitions for judges.



## Secretariat of Supreme Court of Mongolia

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Dear sir/madam, I would like to provide you with a brief overview of the duties and accomplishments of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Mongolia along with the activities undertaken in the year of 2023.

In accordance with the law, the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Mongolia holds primary functions that include ensuring the independence of the court and justices, safeguarding legal interests, offering support in terms of information, research, financial, economic, technical, and organizational aspects, as well as facilitating conducive working conditions for the resolution of court cases and disputes. In 2023, the Secretariat completed the 87 studies required by the Supreme Court to ensure the uniformity of law enforcement, to issue statutory interpretations on uniform application of law and to submit proposals on draft laws. Also 16 approved statutory interpretations since 2021 have been compiled and are ready to be published.

To affirm the status of judicial practical studies as an independent field within legal research and foster its continued development, the `Judicial Practical Studies 2023` conference was held, featuring representatives from all levels of courts. Also, summaries of decisions that have attracted the public's attention and essential for legal education are compiled and published in our website, according to the Law on Judiciary. The Supreme Court of Mongolia has undertaken the management and organization of training, promotion, and methodical guidance related to this work for all courts nationwide.

As part of the initiative to furnish judges with relevant resources, the library of the Supreme Court was enhanced with the latest foreign and domestic books and works of jurisprudence. Additionally, access to internationally recognized electronic legal databases was facilitated. Furthermore, the archive fund of the Supreme Court, comprising 1487 deposit units from 1996 to 2022, has been successfully digitized. Within the framework of the goal of providing court services to citizens quickly and conveniently regardless of time and space constraints, organizing court hearings without delay, quick information exchange between government organizations, and transparency and openness of court news and information, the "Court Digitization Project" was developed and submitted to the Judicial General Council.

In 2023, we initiated implementing the European Union's "TWINNING" and "TAIEX" programs in collaboration with the Judicial General Council and the Judicial Disciplinary Committee. Furthermore, in cooperation with the Judicial Training, Research, and Information Institute, work was carried out to establish and deepen collaboration with organizations such as the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Judicial Academy of the Republic of Turkey, and the Judicial College of the Republic of Singapore.

In addition to implementing a comprehensive program to empower judicial administra-

tive officers, the “Court Education” program has been initiated to enhance citizens’ and students’ legal and judicial knowledge. A diverse range of advice, video lessons, information, and research have been created and made available to the public. Furthermore, in line with the commitment to broaden the citizen-centered and transparent operation of the court, there are plans to establish a live stream and video archive of court hearings. This initiative aims to provide citizens with the opportunity to watch court proceedings online at their convenience.



Throughout the reporting period, 3,955 formal letters were sent to relevant courts, citizens, and organizations. In the same period, 911 formal letters and 342 complaints were received. Furthermore, information and responses regarding the proceedings were provided to 5,476 citizens, legal entities, and enterprise organizations.

In 2023, a total of 82 measures were developed, with 58 measures and 24 sub-measures being successfully implemented to achieve one primary performance objective, three targets, and six sub-objectives. Additionally, a four-year strategic plan was formulated and submitted to the Judicial Conference. Furthermore, the organizational structure and staff of the Supreme Court Secretariat were approved.

The Supreme Court Secretariat is developing targeted objectives and strategies aimed at enhancing the global competitiveness of the courts, fostering public confidence in the judiciary, enhancing accessibility to court services for citizens, and promoting greater transparency within the judicial system.

The comprehensive reports and activities of the Supreme Court Secretariat for 2023 can be accessed on the Supreme Court’s official website.

Sincerely,  
**S. ZAYADELGER**  
Chief of Secretariat of Supreme Court

# For public judicial education



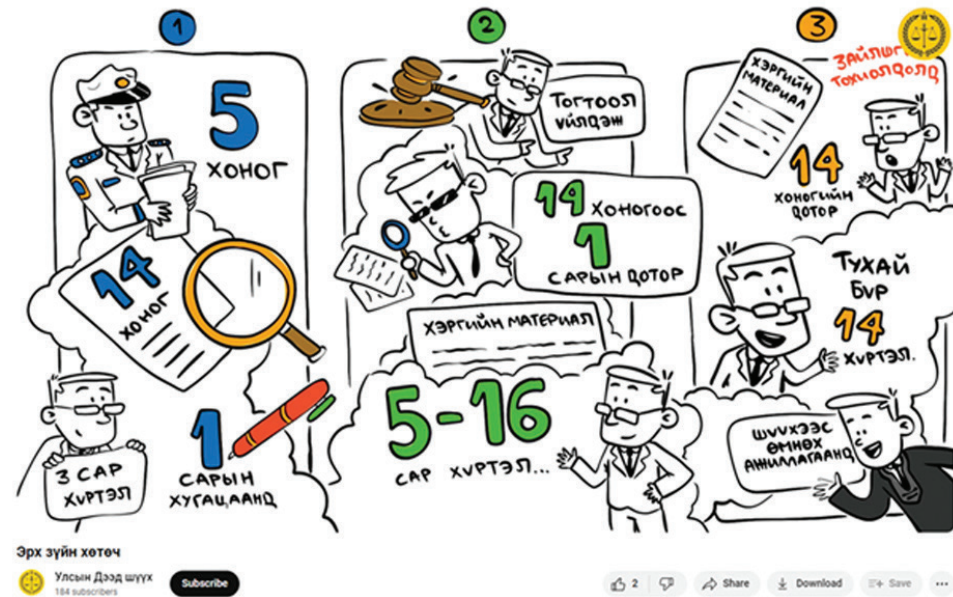
**ШҮҮХИЙН  
БОЛОВСРОЛ**  
— ХӨТӨЛБӨР —

In 2023, the Supreme Court established the “Judicial Education” program to “ensure the openness and transparency of the judiciary, expand legal education of citizens, by providing accurate knowledge and information about the judicial system and relevant legislation.

By this program, legal information is prepared in audiovisual format and delivered to the public in a simple, understandable, and accessible approach. Also, necessary analysis and trainings are organized.

On the official website of the Supreme Court /www.supremecourt.mn/, the “For your legal education” menu has been launched, nine animations, ten FAQs, and six research reviews have been published, and the “The judiciary and the media” sub-menu has been developed.

From this section of the website, you can find information regarding the structure of the Supreme Court of Mongolia, its powers, operating procedures, statutory interpretations ensuring uniform application of law, impact statements, and court transparency. The contents are published in a way that is easy to understand.



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A menu for your legal education



