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**THE SUPREME
COURT OF MONGOLIA**

A circular emblem centered on a dark blue background. The emblem consists of a laurel wreath that encircles a central vertical axis. At the top of this axis is a torch with a flame. Below the torch is a yin-yang symbol. In the middle of the axis is a scale of justice. At the bottom of the axis is a downward-pointing arrow. The text "STRENGTHENING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE JUDICIARY" is written in white, bold, uppercase letters across the center of the emblem, overlapping the scale of justice and the arrow.

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE JUDICIARY



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FOREWORD BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Mongolia is committed to ensuring equality before the law and the judiciary, safeguarding their rights and freedoms, and upholding the right to a fair trial. In this regard, the court is actively involved in accelerating judicial reforms, enhancing transparency and openness, improving the quality of adjudication, and strengthening public confidence in the judiciary.

Since enacting the revised Law on the Judiciary in 2021, the Supreme Court has issued 16 official statutory interpretations to ensure the uniform application of the law. Additionally, to integrate all Supreme Court decisions into academic research and promote research-based decision-making, the Court has successfully established the Judicial Academy and continues strengthening its capacity.

To optimize and enhance the efficiency of the judicial system, considering the caseload distribution and accessibility for citizens, efforts are being made to transition to a circuit-based court system and further develop specialized courts.

To promote judicial transparency, all Supreme Court hearings and hearings of corruption cases at all levels of the judiciary have begun live-streaming and making them accessible to the public through audiovisual recordings. It allows citizens to observe court proceedings from any location.

The Supreme Court of Mongolia remains dedicated to upholding and strengthening justice, particularly by advancing judicial digitalization, integrating artificial intelligence, and leveraging technological advancements in court processes. The court also aims to study international best practices and foster international cooperation.

GANZORIG DAMDIN
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mongolia



2022 - Judicial reform:
independence, duties,
and responsibilities



2023 - Challenges and
trends in Judicial reform

Readers can learn more by accessing the Chief Justice's speech on judicial policy via the QR code provided above.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MONGOLIA

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body, exercising both adjudicatory and non-adjudicatory powers. Under the Constitution of Mongolia, the Supreme Court's judgments are final, and all courts and other parties must comply.

The Supreme Court is paying special attention to advancing judicial reform by pursuing a three-pronged policy that strengthens the Judiciary's independence, transparency, and discipline. In Mongolia, we are working to ensure the uniform application of law, enhance the capacity of the courts, and digitize the judiciary.

STRUCTURE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF MONGOLIA

The Supreme Court of Mongolia consists of a Chief Justice and 24 Justices, all of whom belong to one of the specialized chambers for criminal, civil, or administrative cases. The Chief Justice also belongs to one of the specialized chambers.



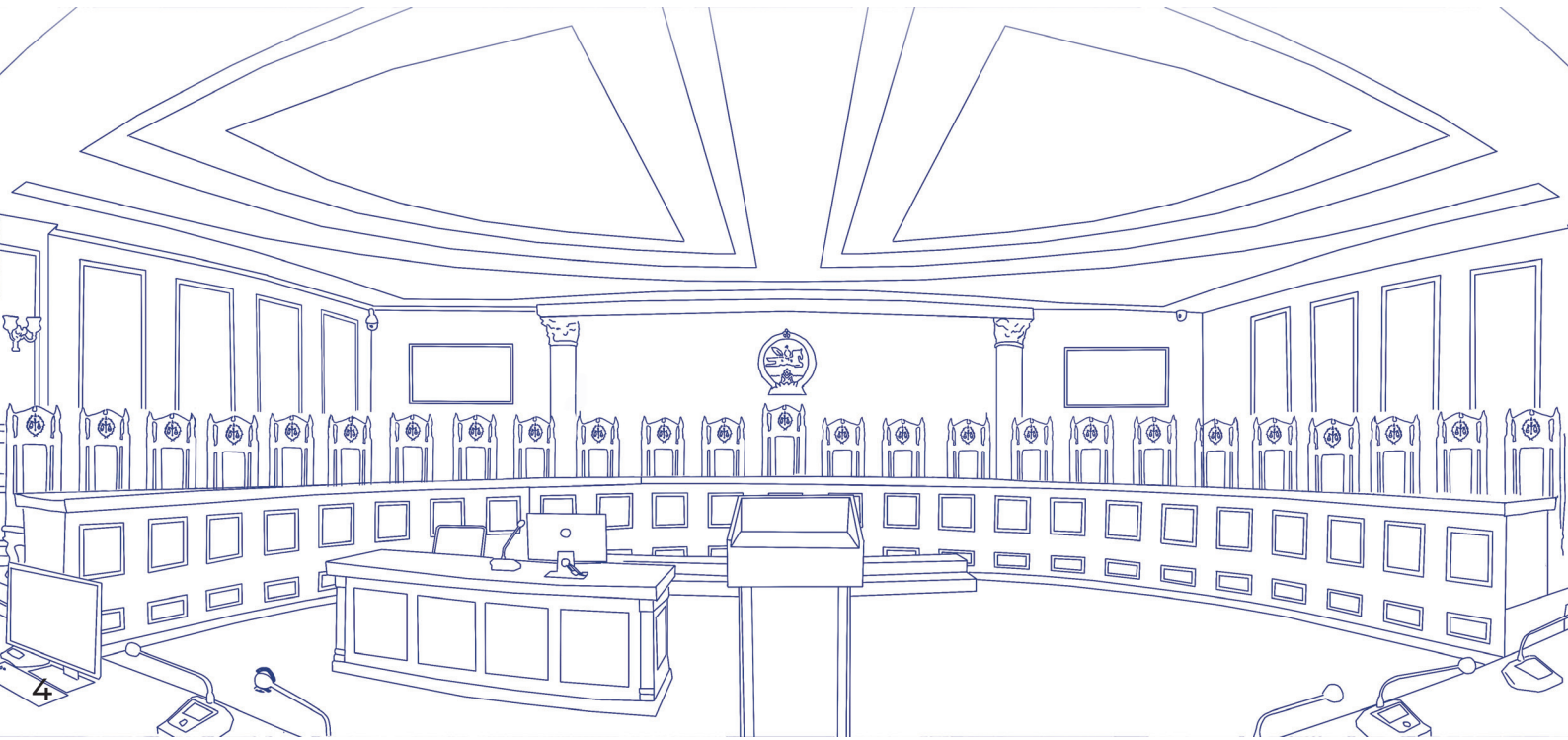
APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES

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

The Chief Justice is nominated among justices by the Conference of Justices and appointed by the President of Mongolia for a single six-year term.

Eligibility requirements for a Supreme Court candidate:

- Bachelor's or higher degree in law;
- 35 years old or older;
- At least 10 years of professional experience as a judge, or as a full-time prosecutor or advocate, or as a law instructor at an accredited law school.



CURRENT CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICES

Chief Justice Ganzorig Damdin /Appointed as a justice in 2013 and as a Chief Justice in 2020/

CHAMBER FOR CRIMINAL CASES

- Presiding Justice Khosbayar Chagdaa /Appointed as a justice in 2015 and as a Presiding Justice in 2021/
- Justice Battseren Bataa /Appointed in 2013/
- Justice Tsogt Battogoo /Appointed in 2013/
- Justice Amarbayasgalan Bold /Appointed in 2019/
- Justice Soyombo-Erdene Sosorburam /Appointed in 2021/
- Justice Batbaatar Demberel /Appointed in 2022/
- Justice Purevsuren Munkhuu /Appointed in 2022/

CHAMBER FOR CIVIL CASES

- Presiding Justice Altanchimeg Gurragchaа /Appointed as a justice in 2015 and as a Presiding Justice in 2021/
- Justice Erdenesuvd Huushaan /Appointed in 2013/
- Justice Tsolmon Dashkhuu /Appointed in 2013/
- Justice Zolzaya Puntsag /Appointed in 2015/
- Justice Bayarmaa Nyamdoo /Appointed in 2022/
- Justice Batchimeg Nergui /Appointed in 2023/
- Justice Batzorig Namsrai /Appointed in 2023/

CHAMBER FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CASES

- Presiding Justice Munkhtuya Dashdorj /Appointed as a justice in 2013 and as a Presiding Justice in 2022/
- Justice Batsuren Khukhiisuren /Appointed in 2012/
- Justice Batsuuri Mishig /Appointed in 2013/
- Justice Soyol-Erdene Purevdorj /Appointed in 2015/
- Justice Banzragch Gochoo /Appointed in 2016/
- Justice Tsogt Tsend /Appointed in 2020/

THE SUPREME COURT AND UNIFORM APPLICATION OF LAW

Under its ordinary jurisdiction, the Supreme Court ensures the uniform application of the law by reviewing judgments from the Appellate Court based on the grounds and procedures established by law. The court may review a case if it meets any of the following criteria:

- To resolve the inconsistency in the application of the law among courts;
- The law was applied inconsistently with the Supreme Court's judgments or official statutory interpretations;
- The court judgments were affected by a breach of procedural rules;
- The case holds significant importance due to a new legal concept or the application of the law.

To ensure the uniform application of the law, the Supreme Court of Mongolia also provides official statutory interpretations.



EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION

Under its extraordinary jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of Mongolia has the following powers.

- Adjudicate cases as a trial court based on the grounds provided explicitly by law;
- Adjudicate cases as an appellate court based on the grounds provided explicitly by law;
- Appoint a judicial panel in the case of insufficient composition of the Supreme Court's Chamber, according to the grounds outlined in law;
- Determine the jurisdiction over a case when the law does not explicitly establish it.



GRAND SESSION AND CONFERENCE OF JUSTICES

Grand Session exercises the non-adjudicatory powers of the Supreme Court of Mongolia and decides on the following matters:

- Appoint a panel if the Chamber justices are no longer sufficient for reasons specified by law;
- Determine jurisdiction for legal disputes when the law does not establish it.

The non-adjudicatory powers of the Supreme Court

- Establish specialized chambers within the Supreme Court by types of cases, if explicitly stated in the law, and approve chamber composition;
- Discuss issues on establishing specialized chambers at lower courts and make decisions based on the proposals from the Conference of Justices of the respective Court;
- Submit proposals on draft laws related to adjudication, court proceedings, and legal status of courts to Parliament and deliver proposals for improving other laws to Parliament;
- Issue official statutory interpretations to ensure uniform application of law, based on proposals from Chambers, and publish them regularly;
- Review and resolve issues submitted by the Constitutional Court and Prosecutor General on protecting laws and human rights and liberties stated in the law;
- Lodge a request to the Constitutional Court in response to a request from the General Council stated in paragraph 73.2 of the Law on the Judiciary, or if it deems that there is a ground to discuss the proposal, indicated in paragraph 6.4 of the Law on the Judiciary;
- Propose within 30 days of the grounds for nomination or dismissal of the Constitutional Court member arising;
- Register political parties;
- Other powers stipulated by law.

The Conference of Justices

As in other courts, the Conference of Justices discusses and decides the Supreme Court's internal matters prescribed by law.

INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL COOPERATION

The Supreme Court actively seeks to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation, maintaining extensive traditional collaboration with the courts of countries such as South Korea, China, Russia, Singapore, Japan, and Turkey. This cooperation includes exchanging experiences and training specialists within the framework of bilateral partnerships. Within the framework of multilateral cooperation, we have been working with the GIZ, the World Bank, ADB, JICA, HSS, and KOICA.

The Supreme Court of Mongolia, as the central authority responsible for communication in civil and administrative cases and disputes under bilateral and international agreements on mutual legal assistance, oversees the transmission, receipt, and execution of foreign court orders. Furthermore, by the Law on Judiciary, the Chief Justice represents the Supreme Court in foreign relations.



During the 19th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from October 10 to 13, 2024.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM



In 2023, the Supreme Court established the “Judicial Education” program to ensure the judiciary’s openness and transparency, expand citizens’ legal education, and provide accurate knowledge and information about the judicial system and relevant legislation. Under this program, legal information is prepared in audiovisual format and delivered to the public in a simple, understandable, and accessible approach. Also, necessary analyses and training are organized.



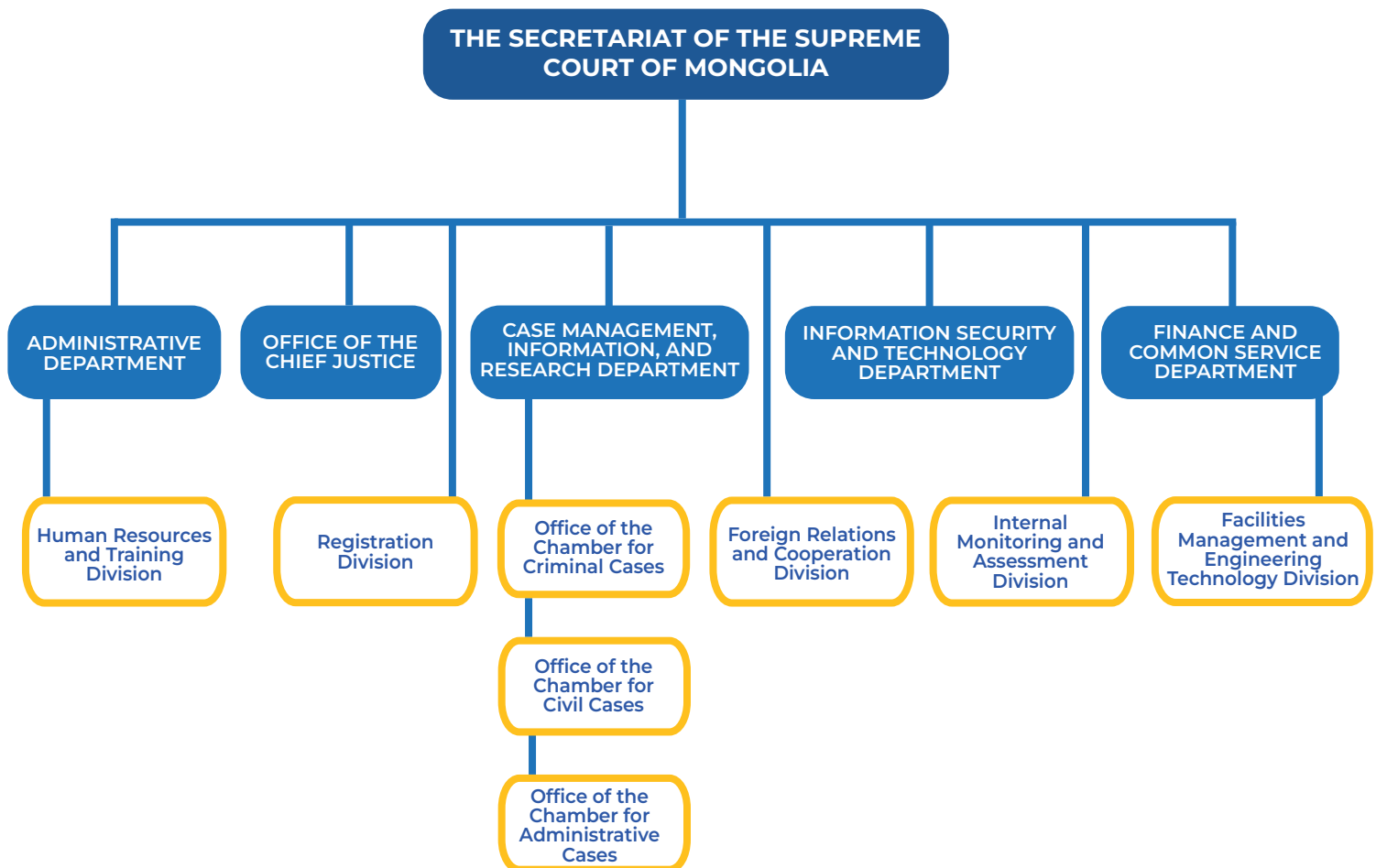
The Secretariat of the Supreme Court provides legal education to students by hosting and introducing them to the court’s operations. They inform students about the process of receiving applications and complaints submitted to the court, how the court allocates cases, and the core functions of the judiciary. In addition, justices from the Chambers for Criminal, Civil, and Administrative Cases of the Supreme Court meet with them to discuss career development, the characteristics of the legal profession, human rights, the Constitution, the rule of law, legal enforcement, etc.



To mark the 20th anniversary of establishing the administrative courts in Mongolia, the Chamber for Administrative Cases of the Supreme Court and the Secretariat jointly organized the “MOCK TRIAL-20 YEARS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT” debate competition.

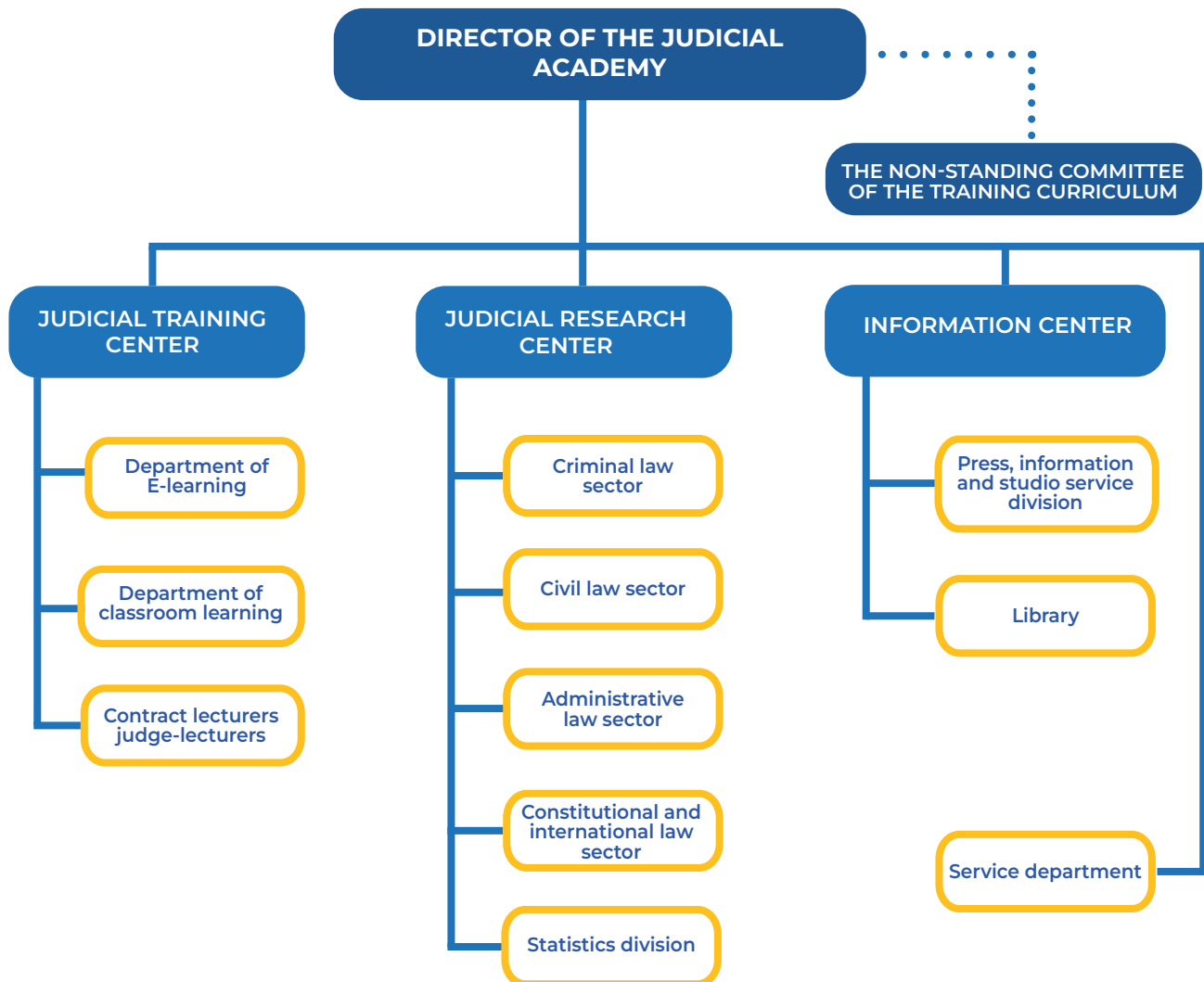
THE SECRETARIAT

The primary function of the Supreme Court Secretariat is to ensure the court's independence and its justices' independence, provide information, research, financial, economic, technical, and organizational assistance, and support the working conditions of justices and judicial panels in resolving cases and disputes.



JUDICIAL TRAINING, RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ACADEMY

The Judicial Training, Research, and Information Academy (JTRIA) was established under the Supreme Court of Mongolia in 2021 as an Institute. Under the Law on Judiciary amendment, it was recognized and transitioned into the Judicial Academy in 2024, aligning its mandate with international standards for judicial training institutions.





Visit to the Supreme Court of Mongolia

The Supreme Court of Mongolia is open to the public daily from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm and guided tours are offered regularly upon request. Please note that the building is closed to the public on weekends and public holidays. Guided tours should be requested in advance in writing or by calling +976-51-261698.

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