

**LAW OF MONGOLIA
ON CIVIL SERVICE**

December 7, 2017

Ulaanbaatar city

*This law enters into force from January 1, 2019
(revised version)*

Article 1. Purpose of the Law

1.1. The Purpose of the Law is to establish the legal basis for ensuring professional, sustainable, transparent and responsible civil services, and to regulate relations concerning the central civil service authority and defining the legal status of civil servants and their social security entitlements.

Article 2. Legislation on civil services

2.1. Legislation on civil service shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, this law and other legislative acts passed in conformity therewith.

Article 3. Definitions of terms

3.1. The following terms used in this Law shall have the following meanings:

3.1.1 “civil service” refers to activities, structure and arrangements to implement state goals and functions within the scope of the Constitution of Mongolia and other legislations, to develop state policies and to provide the public with necessary services to be provided by the state;

3.1.2. “civil servant” refers to a person holding a public position, paid salary from the state for performing public duties, and provided with relevant work conditions and **social benefits**;

3.1.3. “merit” refers to a set of qualifications, including knowledge, education, profession, specialization, skills, experiences and performance outcomes,

used as the basis for making decisions on selection, appointment, resignation of candidates for public positions, and for performance appraisal, promotion and rewards of civil servants;

3.1.4. “vacant position” refers to a position vacated by the civil servant due to demotion or dismissal from the civil service; or being transferred or appointed to other position; or being deceased;

3.1.5. “job position description” refers to a document which formalized the key functions of the given position, and qualifications required from the civil servant to deliver related tasks, including education, profession and specialization, experiences and skills.

Article 4. Scope of the Law

4.1. The legal status of civil servants holding politically-appointed positions shall be defined by laws and the related provisions of this Law shall be applied accordingly, unless otherwise provided differently in other laws.

4.2. The legal status of core civil servants shall be established by this Law and other legislative acts.

4.3. The legal status of public support service employees shall be established by the Labor Law, this Law and other legislative acts.

4.4. Other issues related to labor relations of civil servants which are not regulated by this Law, shall be regulated by Labor law and other laws.

4.5. Relations related to pensions and benefits of civil servants, shall be regulated by this Law, the Law on pensions and benefits to be provided from the Social Insurance Fund and the Law on pensions and benefits of military personnel respectively.

4.6. Issues related to appointment and dismissal of judges of the Constitutional Court and of judges of all level Courts shall be regulated by relevant laws.

CHAPTER TWO MISSION STATEMENT, CLASSIFICATION, PRINCIPLES, STANDARDS AND FINANCING OF OF CIVIL SERVICES

Article 5. Mission of civil services

5.1. Mission of civil services shall aim to enforce the Constitution of Mongolia and other laws, while upholding fundamental national interests, and serving the public and the state with utmost loyalty.

Article 6. Classification of civil services

6.1. Civil services shall be classified in the following way:

- 6.1.1. political positions;
- 6.1.2. public administration positions;
- 6.1.3. special state service positions;
- 6.1.4. public support service positions.

6.2. Positions specified in Articles 6.1.2 and 6.1.3 of this Law shall be considered as core public administration positions.

Article 7. Principles of civil services

7.1. In addition to principles of *democracy, justice, freedom, equality, national unity and rule of law* as stipulated in Article 1.2 of the Constitution of Mongolia, the following principles shall be followed within civil services:

- 7.1.1. to serve the public;
- 7.1.2. to maintain professionalism and sustainability;
- 7.1.3. Civil servants other than politically-appointed civil servants, shall refrain from activities of political parties and coalitions;
- 7.1.4. provide Mongolian citizens with equal opportunities to work in civil services;
- 7.1.5. to recruit/ appoint a core civil servant based on merits only;
- 7.1.6. to be transparent;
- 7.1.7. to avoid conflict of interests;
- 7.1.8. to abide hierarchical superiority.

Article 8. Standards of civil services

8.1. Standards of civil services shall aim to manage civil services effectively, and to organize activities of public institutions and civil services optimally.

8.2. Standards of civil services shall establish the management requirements aimed to ensure public institutions perform their functions and civil servants perform

their full power of their assigned positions, and to improve efficiency and impacts of civil services.

8.3. Standards of civil services shall be developed, approved and complied with in accordance with the Law on Standardization, technical regulations and conformity assessment.

Article 9. Financing of civil services

9.1. Costs of civil services shall be funded from the state budget.

9.2. State actions aimed to reduce costs of civil services shall not become the basis to cut and suspend salary and wages, compensations and allowances, pensions and benefits, and other payments temporarily or permanently.

9.3. Monitoring over the financing of civil services and utilizations of budget assets of public institutions shall be implemented in accordance with the legislations on the state budget and state auditing.

CHAPTER THREE CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC POSITIONS, PERSONAL PROFILE OF CIVIL SERVANTS, AND REGISTRATION DATABASE

Article 10. Classification and categories of public positions

10.1. Civil services shall be classified in the following way:

10.1.1. politically-appointed positions;

10.1.2. public administration positions;

10.1.3. special state service positions;

10.1.4. public service positions.

10.2. Public positions shall have the types, including administrative, executive and assistant positions.

10.3. Positions specified in Articles 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 of this Law shall be considered as **core** public administration positions.

10.4. The Government shall approve the the list of types of management, executive and assistant positions specified in Articles 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 of this Law, based on proposal by the central civil service authority.

Article 11. Politically-appointed public positions

11.1. Politically-appointed public positions include positions subject to selection in accordance with criteria established under the Constitution of Mongolia and other laws, positions subject to appointment as a result of such elections; and on-staff support positions to help political appointees during his/her office term:

11.1.1. President of Mongolia;

11.1.2. Chairman of the Mongolian State Great Khural;

11.1.3. Prime Minister of Mongolia;

11.1.4. Deputy Chairman and member of the Mongolian State Great Khural;

11.1.5. Member of the Government of Mongolia;

11.1.6. Chairman of the Office of the President of Mongolia;

11.1.7. Chairman and vice chairman of the Secretariat of the Government/
Cabinet;

11.1.8. Advisor to the President of Mongolia, advisor to the Chairman of the Mongolian State Great Khural, and advisor to the Prime Minister;

11.1.9. All level Governors and aimag / capital city . soum / district Deputy Governors;

11.1.10. Advisor, assistant and spokesman supporting politically-appointed public officials during his/her office term;

11.1.11. Positions of the secretariats serving the party and coalition caucuses in the State Great Khural;

11.1.12. other positions provided in relevant laws.

11.2. Positions of chairmen of aimag / capital city / soum / district Citizens' Representatives' Khural and governors of towns and villages may be considered as political positions in civil services.

11.3. On-staff advisors, assistants and spokesmen who are recruited to help a politically-appointed civil servant during his/her office term, shall be directly supervised by him/her, and affiliated to the respective public institutions as civil servants.

Article 12. Public administration positions

12.1. Public administration positions shall include the following positions performing functions to provide **professional** advice for developing state policies and public administration to manage and implement such policies:

12.1.1. Civil Service Council chairman and members, management and executive positions of its Secretariat;

12.1.2. Management and executive positions of secretariats of the State Great Khural, the President, the Government, the Constitutional Court, the Court Administration and Prosecutor's Office;

12.1.3. Management and executive positions of secretariats of the Financial Regulatory Commission, the National Statistics Committee, the General Election Commission and the National Human Rights Commission;

12.1.4. Management and executive positions of secretariats of the National Security Council;

12.1.5. State secretary of a ministry, management and executive positions of ministries;

12.1.6. Management and executive positions of Government agencies, if not otherwise provided in laws;

12.1.7. Secretary of aimag / capital city / soum / district Citizens' Representatives' Khurals; management and executive positions of secretariats of aimag / capital city / soum / district Citizens' Representatives' Khurals and Governors;

12.1.8. Management and executive positions of local municipality agencies under aimag or capital city Governors, financed from the State budget, if not otherwise provided in laws;

12.1.9. Management and executive positions of secretariats of town and village Mayors;

12.1.10. other positions provided in laws.

Article 13. Special state service

13.1. Special state services include the following positions to perform special state functions related to ensuring national and public security, and keeping social order and rule of law:

13.1.1. Judges of the Constitutional Court, judges of all level Courts and prosecutors;

13.1.2. Secretary of the National Security Council;

13.1.3. President, first deputy governor and deputy governor of the Central Bank of Mongolia; chairman and members of the Financial Regulatory Commission; chairman and vice chairman of the National Statistics Committee; chairman and secretary of the General Election Commission; chairman and members of the National Human Rights Commission; management and executive positions of the central and local Auditing agency and the Independent Authority for Anti-Corruption.

13.1.4. Management positions of Armed forces, border protection and army troops; emergency, intelligence, police, court decision execution and forensic institution;

13.1.5. diplomatic service positions;

13.1.6. Officers, sergeants and bailiffs, customs inspectors and forensic experts and specialists of armed forces, border and army troops, emergency, intelligence, police, case-filing, investigation, court decision execution and forensic institutions;

13.1.7. other positions provided in laws.

Article 14. Public support service positions

14.1. Public service positions shall include the following job positions with functions to deliver quality, accessible and equal public services and to facilitate normal operations of public institutions, based on employment under the Labor law:

14.1.1. Job positions aimed to facilitate normal operations of public institutions;

14.1.2. Job positions including chairman, director, principal, other management, executive and support staffs of public service institutions, such as education, science, health, culture, arts and sports services, financed from the state budget;

14.1.3. Job positions including management, executive and support staffs of public service institutions affiliated to and under a ministry or agency, financed from the state budget.

Article 15. Personal profiles of civil servants

15.1. The personal profile of civil servants (hereinafter as “personal file”) consists of civil servant’s surname, father’s (or mother’s) name, given name, job position, and work performance related information.

15.2. Every civil servant shall have a unique personal profile respectively.

15.3. The procedure for recording personal profiles shall be approved by the central civil service authority.

Article 16. National integrated registration of civil servants

16.1. The civil service authority shall manage the national integrated registration database of civil servants which reflects past and present civil servants' employment records and the roster of reserve personnel for high-level public positions provided in Articles 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 of this Law.

16.2. The Government shall approve the procedure for managing the integrated registration database of civil servants, including retrieving information.

16.3. The roster of reserve personnel for management positions, as provided in Article 16.1 of this Law, shall record former officials who served high-level public positions or similar job positions.

CHAPTER FOUR RANKS OF TOP MANAGEMENT PUBLIC OFFICIALS, CLASSIFICATION AND GRADES OF OTHER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS, AND RANKS OF CORE CIVIL SERVANTS

Article 17. Ranks of high-level public officials

17.1. The State Great Khural shall approve the ranks of high-level public officials and the grades of equivalent government officials, based on proposals by the central civil service authority.

Article 18. Classification and grades of public administration officers

18.1. Public administration positions shall have the following classification types:

18.1.1. top manager;

18.1.2. executive manager;

18.1.3. senior manager;

18.1.4. associate manager;

18.1.5. assistant manager.

18.2. The category of “top manager” includes the position of State secretary of ministries and other comparable positions.

18.3. The category of “executive manager” includes positions of directors of ministerial departments and divisions and other comparable positions.

18.4. The category of “senior manager” includes positions of unit heads, senior experts and experts of ministries and other comparable positions.

18.5. The category of “associate manager” includes positions of senior specialist, specialist and senior supervisor and other comparable positions.

18.6. T The category of “assistant manager” includes positions of supervisor of ministries and other comparable positions.

18.7. The State Great Khural shall approve the classification and grades of management and executive positions of the State Great Khural, the President, the Government Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the General Prosecutor’s Office, National Human Rights Commission, the Civil Service Council, the National Security Council, the General Election Commission, the Financial Regulatory Commission, the National Statistics Committee, the Secretariat of the General Court Council based on proposal by the central civil service authority.

18.8. The Government shall approve the classification and grades of public administration positions of ministries and other government institutions based on proposal by the central civil service authority.

Article 19. Classification, grades and ranks of special state services

19.1. Classification, grades and ranks of special state service shall be established in accordance with relevant legislations.

Article 20. Grades of special state services

20.1. The Government shall approve the grades of special state services based on the proposal submitted by the central civil service authority.

Article 21. Ranks of public administration positions

21.1. Public administration positions, including chief officer, executive officer, senior officer, associate officer and assistant officer, shall each have ranks such as first, second, third and fourth levels.

21.2. Ranks specified in Article 21.1 of this Law shall be provided by the following officials:

21.2.1. The rank of top manager to be issued by the president of Mongolia;

21.2.2. The rank of executive manager to be issued by the Prime Minister of Mongolia;

21.2.3. The rank of senior, associate and assistant managers to be issued by the Minister of Mongolia, aimag and capital city Governors, and other high-level officials of government institutions;

21.3. When assigning ranks, the duration of employment in the public sector or the given position, performance outcomes and qualifications shall be considered duly.

21.4. The State Great Khural shall approve the procedure for awarding ranks of public administration positions and providing respective rank remunerations based on the proposal developed by the central civil service authority and submitted by the Cabinet, unless otherwise provided in laws.

21.5. Ranks of positions in some special public sectors may be established on the basis of proposal by the central authority of civil service in accordance with relevant laws.

PART 2. REQUIREMENTS OF RECRUITING PUBLIC POSITIONS, APPOINTMENT PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC POSITIONS, CIVIL SERVICE ENTRY EXAMINATION

CHAPTER 5 REQUIREMENTS FOR RECRUITING CIVIL SERVANTS

Article 22. Generic requirements for recruitment of core civil service positions

22.1. Unless otherwise specified in laws, the citizens who satisfied the following generic requirements shall be appointed to core civil service positions:

22.1.1. to be a citizen of Mongolia

22.1.2. to have higher education;

Note: The requirement provided in Article 22.1.2 shall not apply to assistants' positions stated in Article 10.2 of this Law.

22.1.3. to have no criminal records of being prosecuted by Court for corruption and power abuse offences specified in the Criminal code;

22.1.4. to have relevant spoken and written Mongolian language skills;

22.1.5. to have no mental illnesses or impairments;

22.1.6. to have served in the Army as obligated by laws.

Note: Requirements specified in Article 22.1.6 of this Law shall not apply to citizens who reached the age of 18 before June 3, 2008; who did not pass health requirements of military service based on the health certificate or who exempted from the military service temporarily or permanently due to other justifiable reasons.

Article 23. Special requirements of recruitment for civil service positions

23.1. Special requirements of recruitment for political office and special state services shall be established in accordance with relevant laws.

23.2. Citizens who have satisfied the following special requirements and the generic recruitment requirements specified in Article 22.1 of this Law, shall be appointed to the following public administration positions, unless otherwise provided in laws:

23.2.1. In case of appointment for positions of “top manager” categories, candidates are required to have at least 16 years of employment in the public sector, of which at least 8 years employed in positions of “executive manager”; and attended and completed package qualifications trainings;

23.2.2. In case of appointment for positions of “executive manager” categories, candidates are required to have at least 12 years of employment in the public sector, of which at least 4 years employed in position(s) of “senior manager”; and attended and completed package qualifications trainings;

23.2.3. In case of appointment for positions of “senior manager” categories, candidates are required to have at least 8 years of employment in the public sector, of which at least 4 years employed in position(s) of “associate manager”; and attended and completed package qualifications trainings.

23.3. The generic regulation for developing the special recruitment requirements for of core civil service positions of “top management and executive” categories and the generic regulation for developing job position descriptions, shall be approved by the central civil service authority, unless otherwise provided in laws.

23.4. Job description(s) of public administration positions shall be developed in accordance with the procedure stated in Article 23.3 of this Law, and approved by the authorized official based on endorsement of the central civil service authority, for each job position separately.

23.5. Special recruitment requirements and job position descriptions specified in Article 23.3 of this Law shall not be amended in all other occasions, except for changes to mandates of the given institution in accordance with relevant legislations.

23.6. Persons selected or appointed for the positions subject to submit personal interests, income and asset declaration, shall take actions specified in Article 10¹.4 of the Law on Regulation of public and private interests and prevention of conflict of interest in public service.

Article 24. Package qualifications trainings

24.1. The content and program of package qualifications trainings shall be approved jointly by the central civil service authority and the Government in consideration with specific features, responsible tasks and functions of given job positions.

24.2. Package qualifications trainings shall be organized by the civil service training institution affiliated to the Government.

CHAPTER SIX RECRUITMENT PROCEDURE FOR CORE CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

Article 25. Generic procedure for recruitment to core civil service positions

25.1. Mongolian citizens who meet requirements established in this Law shall be selected and recruited for core civil service positions, unless otherwise provided in laws.

Article 26. Basic appointment criteria for civil service positions

26.1. Recruitment to civil service positions shall follow the merit-based selection principle as provided in Article 3.1.3 of this Law, in order to appoint the best candidate who met the basic criteria.

26.2. If candidates meet both special generic requirements specified in Article 22.1 and special requirements specified in Article 23, he/she shall be deemed satisfied criteria provided in Article 26.1 of this Law.

26.3. In case the civil servant who met 50% of special requirement of employment duration stated in Article 23.2 of this Law, may be promoted before the required date, based on work performance results, qualifications level, ethics, knowledge, profession and specialization, experiences and skills.

26.4. Regulation for **tier-based promotion** in civil service shall be approved by the central civil service authority based on recommendation by the Government. This regulation shall be applied to tier-based promotion in civil service.

Article 27. Selection and recruitment for core civil service positions

27.1. In case of a vacant position opened, the authorized official shall fill the position in accordance with the following procedure, unless otherwise provided in laws:

27.1.1. to select suitable candidate among existing civil servant working in public institutions in accordance with the tier-based promotion principle, or among individuals from the roster of reserve candidates for management positions as provided in Article 16.1 of this Law, in case of top manager's position vacated in core civil service;

27.1.2. to select suitable candidate from the existing civil servants working in the same public institution or other public institutions, in case of executive or assistant manager's position vacated in core civil service;

27.1.3. to select from individuals registered in the existing roster of reserve civil servants, in case it is not possible to fill the vacant position of executive and assistant manager's position of core civil service, as provided in Article 27.1.2 of this law;

27.1.4. to announce open competitive selection, in case it is not possible to fill the vacant position as provided in Article 27.1.3 of this Law.

27.2. The authorized institution or official responsible for appointment shall inform the public in case of vacant positions opened in core civil service. The authorized institution or official responsible for appointment shall send the request for organizing open competitive selection to the civil service agency of the respective level within the 21 days since the position vacated.

27.3. The authorized official responsible for appointment shall appoint the candidate nominated by the central civil service authority upon incurred cases as provided in Article 27.1 of this Law. The authorized official responsible for appointment may refuse only once to appoint the candidate to the vacant core civil service position, and in this case the central civil service authority shall nominate a different candidate in accordance with the relevant procedure in place.

Article 28. Duration of appointment for core civil service positions

28.1. Duration of appointment shall not be specified in case of recruitment for core civil service positions.

28.2. The office term of the newly-appointed civil servant for a civil service position with the specified office term by laws shall be equal to the remaining period of the office term of the preceded civil servant.

28.3. A probationary period of 6-12 months may be applied for new entrants recruited for core civil service positions.

28.4. The probation period performed in core civil service positions shall be included within overall employment years worked in the civil service.

28.5. The central civil service authority shall approve the conditions and procedure for applying the probationary period for public administration positions.

Article 29. On job trainings for managerial positions

29.1. After appointment for a civil service position, the appointed individual shall be provided short- and mid-term trainings.

29.2. Trainings stated in Article 29.1 of this Law shall be organized by the civil service training institution affiliated under the Government.

29.3. The content and program of trainings stated in Article 29.1 of this Law, shall be approved by the Government based on proposal by the the central civil service authority.

Article 30. Monitoring to recruitment processes of core civil servants

30.1. The central civil service authority carry out monitoring and inspections over recruitment processes, based on own decision or complaints and information delivered by individuals, unless otherwise provided in laws.

30.2. In case monitoring and inspections stated in Article 30.1 of this Law have revealed breaches of legislations occurred during selection and appointment processes of civil servants, the relevant rectification order and tasks shall be issued and ensured due implementation.

30.3. if rectification order and tasks stated in Article 30.2 of this Law are not implemented, the central civil service authority shall revoke the decision which violated laws and regulations.

Article 31. Prohibited actions

31.1. Recruitment of core civil servants shall be prohibited in the following cases, unless otherwise provided in laws:

31.1.1. requirements provided in Articles 22 and 23 of this Law are not satisfied;

31.1.2. candidate's temporary suspension from the civil service imposed due to disciplinary actions, justifications provided in laws or relevant procedure has not expired, or temporary suspension from holding public administration positions for a certain period of time has not expired yet;

31.1.3. in case a civil servant and his/her related individual will work together in the same unit where one of their positions directly supervise the other directly or vice versa, unless permitted by relevant legislative acts;

31.1.4. other cases specified in legislative acts.

31.2. In accordance with this Law, the selection and appointment of civil servants shall not be influenced, pressurized and coerced in any forms by any third parties, including the President, the Chairman of the State Great Khural, general budget governor, political appointees, managerial and executive officials of political parties and coalitions and other individuals.

31.3. Any illegal actions related to recruitment/ appointment of civil servant, such as producing forged references, certificates and verifications related to recruitment, shall be prohibited strictly.

31.4. In case an individual has satisfied requirements for the certain civil service position, his right to serve in the civil service shall not be discriminated based on ethnicity, race, age, gender, social background and status, wealth, employment, job position, religion, viewpoints or affiliation to parties, public or other organization.

Article 32. Liabilities

32.1. The central civil service authority shall revoke the illegal decision which violated Articles 22, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 31 of this Law, and send the notification proposing to resignation of the guilty employee to the authorized official, unless otherwise provided in laws.

32.2. The authorized official shall comply with the notification stated in Article 32.1 of this Law and inform about the actions within 14 days.

32.3. In case the State Secretary of a ministry, the chairman of a Government agency and other positions appointed by the Government are appointed illegally by violating provisions of Article 26 of this Law, the Government shall revoke the relevant decision within 14 days.

32.4. In case politically-appointed officials, political party and coalition leaders and executives and other individuals influenced the appointment processes of filling public positions, the core civil servant or applicant for a core civil service position may make records about the incidents and submit the relevant evidence to the central civil service authority within 30 days.

32.5. The central civil service authority shall review the records stated in Article 32.4 of this Law and revoke the related decision accordingly, if not otherwise provided in laws.

32.6. In case a political appointee violated Article 31.2 and 32.2 of this Law, it shall become the basis for resigning him/her.

32.7. In case Articles 32.1 and 32.2 of this Law are violated, it shall become the basis for resigning the guilty official from his/her position.

CHAPTER SEVEN ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF CORE CIVIL SERVICE

Article 33. Examination of core civil service

33.1. Civil service entrance examinations shall be organized with purposes to create reserve recruits of for public administration positions and to recruit candidates for vacant core civil service positions.

33.2. Entrance examination of core civil service has the following types:

33.2.1. general examination;

33.2.2. special examination(designed for certain positions).

33.3. General examinations shall be taken by individuals who want to work on core civil service positions and satisfied requirements specified in Article 22.1 of this Law; civil servants specified in Articles 27.1.1 and 27.1.2 of this Law; and individuals in the reserve roster provided in Article 27.1.3 of this Law.

33.4. The central civil service authority shall organize the general and special (designed for certain positions) examinations stated in Article 33.2 of this Law.

33.5. Examinations of core civil service positions have types of tests, interview and other types.

33.6. Entrance examinations of core civil service shall have the following contents:

33.6.1. to test management skills

33.6.2. to test analytical skills;

33.6.3. to test problem-solving skills;

33.6.4. to test leadership skills;

33.6.5. to test spoken and written Mongolian language skills

33.6.6. to test teamwork skills;

33.6.7. other.

33.7. General examinations of core civil service position shall be organized at least once a year.

33.8. Individuals who passed the examination stated in Article 33.7 of this Law shall be registered in the roster of reserve core civil service personnel. The duration of registration in the roster shall last three years.

33.9. An Examination Committee consisting of representatives from relevant institutions, professional associations, scholars and researchers, shall be set up to organize special examinations of public administration positions (for certain positions),

33.10. Information regarding the upcoming special examination of public administration positions shall be announced through mass media and the web page of the central civil service authority.

33.11. The central civil service authority may outsource the functions stated in Article 33.7 of this Law to non-governmental organizations based on contract agreement.

33.12. The central civil service authority shall approve the conditions and procedure for organizing the general and special entrance examinations of civil service, and the procedure for creating the roster of reserve personnel based on consultations with the Government.

Article 34. Prohibited actions

34.1. Any actions violating the procedure for organizing general and special examinations of core civil service positions, or producing fraudulent reference, certificate and verification shall be prohibited duly.

Article 35. Liabilities

35.1. A civil servant who violated Article 34.1 and 35.2 of this Law shall be suspended from the civil service for three years without appeal.

35.2. Individuals who violated the procedure for organizing examinations of core civil service positions shall not be re-elected to the Examination Council stated in Article 33.9 of this Law.

PART III.

CORE CIVIL SERVANTS' OATH OF OFFICE, COMMON FUNCTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND CODE OF CONDUCT

CHAPTER EIGHT CORE CIVIL SERVANTS' OATH OF OFFICE

Article 36. Oath of office of core civil servants

36.1. A citizen of Mongolia shall take the oath of office after being recruited in civil service for the first time, as follows: "I swear to devote my knowledge and skills for my Motherland and people of Mongolia, and abide the Mongolian laws and ethics code, and perform public duties with dignity and loyalty for the fundamental national interests of my country. If I breach my oath, I shall be held accountable by law."

36.2. The President of Mongolia shall approve the procedure for making oath of office.

CHAPTER NINE CIVIL SERVANTS' GENERIC DUTIES AND RIGHTS, AND RESTRICTIONS

Article 37. Generic duties of core civil servants

37.1. Core civil servants shall have the following generic duties:

37.1.1. To respect and enforce the Constitution of Mongolia and other laws;

37.1.2. To keep the oath of office, respect the public interests and avoid conflict of interest, and ensure zero tolerance of illegal and unjust actions.

37.1.3. To perform public duties within assigned power by upholding national interests of the mother land and public well-being, and respecting citizens' dignity, reputation and legitimate interests.

37.1.4. Civil servants, except political appointees, shall not participate in activities of any political parties, coalitions or movements during his/her office term.

37.1.5. In case a civil servant is a member of any political party, he/she shall be suspended his/her membership and notify about it to the affiliate political party within seven days since his/her appointment to the public position.

37.1.6. To implement only legitimate decisions by higher-echelon supervisory officials';

37.1.7. To abide civil servants' code of conduct, organizational culture and order, and uphold reputation of civil service;

37.1.8. To develop professional knowledge and skills continuously, and be accountable for work performance and results fully;

37.1.9. To keep confidentiality of state, civil service, institutions and individuals related sensitive information protected by laws, to avoid using them for own or others' interests and gains, and to refrain from distributing without approval of authorized officials when performing formal job duties.

37.1.10. To avoid any political interventions and keep neutrality when performing full power of his/her job position, and to express only formal viewpoints in relation to state and government affairs through mass and print media.

37.1.11. To submit the declaration of interests, income and assets in accordance with relevant laws;

37.1.12. To deliver high quality and inclusive public services with a timely and cultured manner, and to avoid discrimination within delivery of public services;

37.1.13. To ensure implementation of goals, objectives and functions specified in his/her job description;

37.1.14. To warn in advance about negative consequences of decisions by higher-echelon officials regardless of agreeing or disagreeing their viewpoints;

37.1.15. To provide higher-echelon supervisory officials with evidence-based, justifiable and accurate information and recommendations useful for developing state policies, resolving issues and making decisions.

37.1.16. To utilize office hours efficiently in accordance with the Labor Law and the internal labor procedure of the institution;

37.1.17. To avoid performing other jobs or obligations if not otherwise permitted by laws;

37.1.18. other obligations provided in laws.

Article 38. Generic rights of core civil servants

38.1. Core civil servants shall exercise the following rights:

38.1.1. To review formally the requirements for the position, work conditions and job description which determined functions and power of the job position, and to enquire to provide favorable work environment;

38.1.2. To demand higher-level supervisory official to evaluate performance results in compliance with this Law, to accept and disagree performance appraisal results;

38.1.3. To submit request related to raising salary, upgrading position grade and improving work conditions and social security to higher-level official in writing;

38.1.4. To view personal profile, work performance reference and related documents, and reflect additional explanations in own personal profile if necessary;

38.1.5. To access courts and other institutions to protect own legitimate interests;

38.1.6. To do teaching and research works;

38.1.7. To run business activities which do not conflict interests of public duties and are not prohibited by laws, and to make profits by appointing trusted individuals to manage his/her own businesses;

38.1.8. To resign from the civil service;

38.1.9. To attend trainings in order to improve professional knowledge and skills;

38.1.10. other rights provided by laws.

Article 39. Prohibited actions by core civil servants

39.1. Core civil servants shall not carry out the following activities, unless otherwise provided by laws:

39.1.1. to give illegal tasks and assignments and demand to comply them;

39.1.2. to abuse power of public positions;

39.1.3. to make illegal decisions;

39.1.4. to misuse power of public positions, blackmail others for personal interests and sexual harassment; discriminate and exploit.

39.1.5. to be a member of political parties, or to participate in activities of political parties and movements, non-governmental or religious organizations affiliated to political parties, unless otherwise permitted by laws;

39.1.6. to participate election campaigns of Presidential election, the State Great Khural's elections, or local election of aimag / capital city / soum / district Citizens'

Representatives' Khural elections, and to misuse the public money, assets or vehicles for election purposes;

39.1.7. To plan, organize or participate in strikes or other actions aimed at disrupting the normal operations of civil service;

39.1.8. To use power of public duties to carry out religious or agnostic propaganda or publicity;

39.1.9. To accept state ordains and medals, or other government awards from foreign countries without the permission of the President of Mongolia;

39.1.10. To travel inside or outside the country at the expense of private companies or individuals, in particular of foreign organizations and citizens, in relation with performing public duties, if otherwise carrying out business trips under international treaties ratified by Mongolia, bilateral agreement or permission provided by authorized officials;

39.1.11. To misuse and embezzle public organization's property, equipment, funds, information sources and official information for other than formal purposes;

39.1.12. To discriminate individuals in forms specified in Article 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 of the Law on gender equality;

39.1.13. To express unofficial opinions and political viewpoints in regard to state policies through mass and print media, websites or social media, and to distribute positive or negative news and information about political parties, coalitions or candidates;

39.1.14. To participate in protests and demonstrations or to distribute information against government policies and actions;

39.1.15. To make a new appointment to the disputed position before the dispute related to demotion, resignation or dismissal of a core civil servants is not settled by the Court;

39.1.16. To refuse hand over the position, job place, stamp, seal or related documents, after the decision of demotion, resignation or dismissal is made based on legal grounds;

39.1.17. To violate the procedure for organizing and participating in the public hearing;

39.1.18. other as provided in laws.

Note: Articles 39.1.5, 39.1.6 and 39.1.13 do not apply to politically-appointed public officials.

CHAPTER TEN CODE OF CONDUCT

Article 40. Code of conduct

40.1. The Code of conduct of civil servants holding positions in Article 10.1.1 and 10.1.3 shall be established by law.

40.2. The Government shall approve the code of conduct of civil servants holding public positions stated in Article 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 of this Law based on proposal by the central civil service council.

PART IV. LABOR RELATIONS IN CIVIL SERVICE

CHAPTER ELEVENT GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 41. Labor relations in civil service

41.1. Individuals aged 18 and above may work in the civil service, unless otherwise provided in laws.

41.2. Retirement age ceiling in the civil service shall be 65 for all civil servants except political appointees, if not otherwise provided in laws.

41.3. All other issues, related to labor relations of civil servants and unregulated by the this Law, shall be regulated by Labor law specifically.

Article 42. Justifications for temporary replacement of a core civil servant

42.1. The authorized officer may delegate work duties of a core civil servant to the other core civil servant based on his/her consent in the following cases, unless otherwise provided in laws:

42.1.1. paid annual vacation;

42.1.2. on leave due to health and other reasons;

42.1.3. on domestic and overseas business trips;

42.1.4. attended in-service trainings up to 6 months and studied in master's and doctor's course in a developed country for up to 2 years;

42.1.5. been deployed to perform other duties elsewhere under administrative decision;

42.1.6. on maternity or child-rearing leave;

42.1.7. pending court decision concerning demotion, resignation, suspension and dismissal of a civil servant from his/her position;

42.1.8. been demoted, resigned permanently or temporarily, or dismissed a civil servant from the position;

42.1.9. a civil servant been elected or appointed to other position;

42.1.10. have deceased.

Article 43. Temporary delegation of core civil servant's job duties

43.1. The authorized official shall make the decision on temporary delegation of duties of one core civil servant to another within 14 days In cases other than provided in Article 43.3.1 of this Lam,

43.2. The temporary substitute/acting civil servant shall perform absent civilservant's job junctions and duties. The decision on temporary delegation of job duties shall indicate the its duration, and limitations of some powers if necessary.

43.3. Temporary delegation of core civil servant's job duties shall abide and follow the following procedure:

43.3.1. The deputy director of an institution shall substitute director's job duties during his/her absence

43.3.2. The head of the department whose functions approximate job duties of the director of the institution, shall take the acting position of the director during absence of deputy director, vice chairman or non-existence of deputy director's position.

43.3. In cases other than provided in Articles 43.3.1 and 43.3.2 of this Law, job duties of a core civil servant shall be delegated to another civil servant whose job functions are the closest to the absent civil servant.

43.3.4. In case of maternity (pregnancy and post-pregnancy) and child-rearing leave, and absentism due to treatment and rehabilitation of health conditions from 3 months to 1 year, job duties of absent civil servant shall be temporarily delegated

to the closest-related colleague in terms of job junctions, or a reserve personnel registered in the roster of reserve civil servant may be selected and assigned the job duties temporarily.

43.4. The acting substitute civil servant shall perform temporarily-delegated functions and powers in addition to his/her permanent job functions, without being suspended from his/her permanent job positions, and be accountable for performance results.

43.5. The Government shall approve the procedure for providing salary and remuneration for temporary delegation of formal duties of core civil servants, based on the proposal by central civil service authority.

43.6. It is prohibited to assign and delegate core civil servant's job duties temporarily by violating the procedure provided in this Law.

Article 44. Transfer and rotation of a core civil servant to other public position

44.1. Considering necessity of formal work arrangements, it is possible to transfer one civil servant working on one position for over 10 years, from one public institution to another based on management decision, mutual agreement of management of both institutions and consent of the core civil servant to be transferred.

Note: "Necessity of formal work arrangements" refers to situations related to building up human resources with required knowledge, education, professions, specialized qualifications, skills and experiences; performing urgent or complicated tasks; or improving operations, structural organization and service quality within the given institution.

44.2. A core civil servant can work up to 2 years through rotation between public institutions or between units within the institution on positions within specific work areas based on management agreement and his/her own consent.

44.3. When rotating a core civil servant in accordance with Articles 44.1 and 44.2, his/her job position category, grades, salary and ranks shall not be demoted.

44.4. A civil servant rotated in accordance with Article 44.2 of this Law, shall be allowed to continue working on the original job position after the rotation period ends.

44.5. The central civil service authority and the Government shall jointly approve the procedure for transferring and rotating a core civil servant to other position.

44.6. A civil servant covered within interventions under the *Law on protecting witnesses and victims*, can be transferred from one public institution to another institution based on his/her consent.

Article 45. Demotion of a core civil servant under administration initiative

45.1. A core civil servant may be demoted under management decision based on the following grounds:

45.1.1. showed unsatisfactory performance, unachieved goals or targets provided in laws and job descriptions;

45.1.2. insufficient performance results and qualifications to work on the given position;

45.1.3. other grounds provided in laws.

45.2. The budget treasurer shall directly make the decision specified in Article 45.1.1 of this Law, if not otherwise provided in laws.

Article 46. Temporary suspension and resignation of a core civil servant from his/her position

46.1. A core civil servant may be suspended temporarily from the civil service, based on the following grounds:

46.1.1. in need of treatment and rehabilitation for longer than 3 months due to health conditions, if not otherwise provided in laws;

46.1.2. to attend training for longer than 6 months (including training of new skills or in-service training);

46.1.3. to serve in the Army;

46.1.4. being covered within security interventions under the *Law on protecting witnesses and victims*.

46.2. A core civil servant may be resigned from the civil service, based on the following grounds:

46.2.1. nominated as a candidate for presidential or parliamentary elections, and for aimag / capital city / soum / district Citizens' Representatives' Khural;

46.2.2. reached retirement age;

46.2.3. reached the retirement age ceiling to work in civil service;

46.2.4. initiated a request to resign from the civil service;

46.2.5. other legal grounds provided in laws.

46.3. A core civil servant shall submit a request of resignation from the civil service, as he/she reaches the retirement age, or a request of employment extension till the retirement age ceiling of the civil service, if not otherwise provided in laws. The authorized official make the decision to continue employment of the public administration whether to resign from the civil service or to allow continue employment until the retirement age ceiling of the civil service based on evaluation of his/her qualifications, experiences and health status. In case a core civil servant has not filed a request of resignation from the civil service after reaching the retirement age or the extension date up to the age ceiling for working in the civil service, it shall not be deemed exemption from being resigned from the civil service under administrative decision.

46.4. A core civil servant shall submit a request of resignation from the public position to the authorized official or the authority which appointed him/her to the current position before January 1 of the election year – when he/she is nominated to run for the Presidential Election, the State Great Khural General Election, or aimag / capital city / soum / district Citizens' Representatives' Khural; before at least 60 days prior to non-regular election; and before 30 days prior to by-election and re-election. In case a core civil servant has not submitted a request of resignation, it shall not deemed exemption to resign him/her from the position by the public institution.

46.5. The **direct budget governor** shall directly make the decision specified in Article 46.1 and 46.2, if not otherwise provided in laws.

46.6. Individuals stated in Article 46.1 of this Law shall be considered registered in the roster of reserve civil servants.

Article 47. Resigning a core civil servant

47.1. A core civil servant shall be dismissed from the civil services due to the following grounds:

47.1.1. multiple times of insufficient performance of job duties (three or more times), unless otherwise provided by laws;

47.1.2. charge and convicted by court decision due to criminal offence proven;

47.1.3. Renunciation of Mongolian citizenship;

47.1.4. other grounds provided in this Law.

47.2. The direct budget governor shall directly make the decision specified in Article 46.1 and 46.2, if not otherwise provided in laws.

Article 48. Imposing disciplinary punishment to a core civil servant

48.1. A core civil servant shall be imposed following disciplinary sanctions due to violation of provisions stipulated in Article 37 and 39 of this Law and failure of delivering job duties, based on consideration of the nature of such misdemeanors, including the first time or repeat violations, unless otherwise provided by laws:

48.1.1. reprimand;

48.1.2. 20% reduction of salary for up to 6 months;

48.1.3. dismissal from the civil service;

48.1.4. dismissal from the civil service for three years without re-entry appeal;

48.1.5. other legal grounds.

48.2. Disciplinary sanctions provided in Article 48.1 shall not necessarily be imposed in the consecutive order.

48.3. A core civil servant shall be imposed disciplinary sanctions by the decision of the authorized official who appointed the core civil servant, or the director of the institution in case the civil servant appointed by the institution with participatory management.

48.4. Any disciplinary sanctions shall not be imposed, if more than 6 month has passed since the disciplinary violation disclosed and more than 12 months has passed since violation occurred.

48.5. Two or more disciplinary sanctions shall not be imposed at the same time.

48.6. In case a core civil servant has not been imposed another disciplinary sanction for a year since the last disciplinary sanction, he/she shall be deemed undisciplined.

48.7. Disciplinary sanctions imposed to a core civil servant who violated prohibited actions stated in Article 39 of this Law may become justifiable grounds to resign him from the civil service and to refuse re-entry into the civil service, but not grounds to exempt from criminal charges and other liabilities.

48.8. If a core civil servant disputes the decision which imposed disciplinary sanction, he/she may appeal and file a complaint to the central civil service authority or the Court within 30 days since the decision notified.

48.9. The central civil service authority and the Government shall jointly approve the procedure for imposing disciplinary sanctions and related dispute settlement.

Article 49. Prohibited actions

49.1. It is prohibited to resign, suspend and dismiss a core civil servant from the civil services illegally.

49.2. Resignation, suspension and dismissal of a civil servant shall not be executed by violating additional guarantees provided in Articles 62.1.2 and 62.1.3 of this Law.

Article 50. Claiming repayment of damages caused to the State, and monitoring

50.1. If the central civil service authority or the Court proved that a core civil servant is resigned, suspended or dismissed from the civil service illegally, the damage incurred to the state shall be paid by the guilty official who made the wrongful decision.

50.2. The central civil service authority shall make records of execution processes of the Court decision, monitor repayment of the damages incurred to the state, and make a lawsuit to claim the damage on behalf of the state, in case damages unpaid.

CHAPTER TWELVE AWARDS AND BONUS

Article 51. Awards and cash bonus

51.1. A core civil servant shall be awarded rewards with following forms upon accomplishments such as having executed extraordinary or complex tasks, introduced innovations or new initiatives aimed to improve organizations' operations, structure and quality of services, or satisfied other conditions and requirements:

51.1.1. gift of valuables;

51.1.2. nominate for honorable titles and medals of Mongolia;

51.1.3. awards of the Government and of other public institutions;

51.1.4. cash bonus based on quarterly performance appraisal results.

51.2. The Government of Mongolia shall approve the procedure for awarding the reward stated in Article 51.1.1, nominating candidates for the award stated in Article 51.1.3 and awarding cash reward stated in Article 51.1.2, whereas the President of

Mongolia shall approve the procedure for nominating candidates for the award stated in Article 51.1.2 of this Law.

PART V. CIVIL SERVANT'S WORK PERFORMANCE, AND APPRAISAL RESULTS

CHAPTER THIRTEEN CORE CIVIL SERVANT'S WORK PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL RESULTS, AND PUBLIC MONITORING

Article 52. Generic justification grounds for core civil servant's work performance and appraisal results

52.1. Core civil servant's work performance, appraisal results and qualifications level/grade shall be evaluated periodically/ within the established date in compliance with relevant regulation.

52.2. Decisions related to promoting core civil servant, upgrading salary, ranks and grades, incentives and attending trainings, demotion and imposing liabilities shall be based on his/her performance appraisal results.

52.3. Work performance and results of the direct budget governor of the public institution shall be evaluated based on the operational outcomes of the respective institution.

Article 53. Strategic plan

53.1. The general budget governor shall develop and approve the four-year strategic plan of the respective institution in compliance with laws, and ensure its implementation.

53.2. The Government shall approve the procedure for developing, approving and implementing the strategic plan based on proposal by the central civil service authority, if not otherwise provided in laws.

Article 54. Work plan of the organization

54.1. The direct budget governor shall develop and approve the annual work plan in order to implement the program and actions under hi/her jurisdictions as provided in the Budget law of the given year, and implement the plan from January 1 till December 31 every year.

54.2. The Government shall approve the procedure for developing organizations' annual action plan, defining performance target and indicators, and reporting results.

Article 55. Core civil servant's annual work plan

55.1. A core civil servant shall develop annual work plan in order to carry out functions specified in legislations and job description, and implement the plan from January 1 till December 31 every year.

55.2. The Government shall approve the procedure for developing core civil servant's annual work plan, defining performance targets and indicators, reporting results, evaluating work performance and results, promoting a core civil servant based on performance appraisal, adjusting salary and wages, providing bonus and imposing liabilities.

55.3. A program of civil servant' trainings, work conditions and social security shall be developed and implemented.

Article 56. Public monitoring

56.1. The Public Monitoring Council shall execute the public monitoring functions to examine the quality, access and impacts of government services.

56.2. The central civil service authority shall approve the rule for selecting the Public monitoring council, implementing public monitoring and operating the Council.

PART VI. CIVIL SERVANT'S SALARY AND WAGE, REFUNDS, ALLOWANCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

CHAPTER FOURTEEN CIVIL SERVANT'S SALARY AND WAGE

Article 57. Civil servant's salary and wage

57.1. The Government shall pay salary to civil servants for performing functions and duties provided in laws and their job descriptions.

57.2. Civil servant's salary consists of the following:

57.2.1. Salary of politically-appointed civil servant consists of the base salary of the job position and additions of special work conditions and PhD degree;

57.2.2. Salary of civil servant holding management position consists of the base salary of the job position, additional pays of duration of employment in the civil service, ranks/titles, grades and qualifications, PhD degree and allowances;

57.2.3. Salary of civil servants rendering special state services consists of the base salary of the job position, additional pays of duration of employment in the civil service, ranks/titles, grades, PhD degree and qualifications level and other allowances provided in laws;

57.2.4. Salary of civil servants rendering government support services consists of the base salary of the job position, additional pays of PhD degree, qualifications level, ranks/titles, skills, duration of employment in the civil service and other additional pays/allowances provided in laws;

57.3. Additional pays of ranks and grades shall not be overlapped when paid to a core civil servant.

57.4. The State Great Khural shall approve salary levels and pay system of civil servants holding political positions and performing special state service jobs (excluding soum / district Governor, aimag / capital city / soum / district Deputy Governor, special services such as armed forces, border troops and army, emergency management, intelligence, police, court-decision execution) based on Government's proposal submitted and **consultation** with the central civil service authority.

57.5. The Government shall approve salary amounts and pay system of the following civil servants based on proposal submitted by the central authority in charge of labor issues and the central civil service authority:

57.5.1. soum / district / bagh / khoroo Governor;

57.5.2. town / village mayor;

57.5.3. public servants holding management positions;

57.5.4. officers and sergeants of armed forces, border and army troops, intelligence, police, court-decision execution and emergency management agencies, and employees of court-decision execution and customs agencies;

57.5.5. diplomats;

57.5.6. civil servants holding support service jobs;

57.5.7. on-staff advisors, assistants and spokespeople who will provide services exclusively to politically-appointed civil servants during their office terms.

57.6. Additional pays and other necessary fringe benefits politically-appointed public officials, members of the Constitutional Court, judges and prosecutors of all level Courts; the President, First deputy and Deputy President of the Central Bank of Mongolia, the Chairman and on-staff members of the Financial Regulatory Commission, the chairman and deputy chairman of the National Statistics Committee, the chairman and secretary of the General Election Commission, chairman and members of the National Human Rights Commission, and public officials who hold management and execution positions at the national and provincial auditing office and the Independent Authority Against Corruption shall be established by legislations based on proposals by the central authority in charge of financial and budget affairs and the central civil service authority.

57.7. The Government shall approve the procedure for providing additional pays and their amounts to civil servants stated in Article 57.5.3 of this Law based on proposals by the central authority in charge of labor affairs and the central civil service authority.

57.8. The Government shall approve the procedure for providing additional pays and other allowances to civil servants holding support service jobs based on proposals the central civil service authority.

57.9. The State Great Khural shall approve the rank classification of high-level government job positions and salary indexation to determine salary levels of public officials classified same as those with high-level government positions, based on the proposal submitted by the Government.

57.10. The salary indexation stated in Article 57.9 of this Law shall not apply to the chairman and members of the Constitutional Court, the chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court and the General prosecutor and deputy general prosecutor.

57.11. The salary of civil servants holding support service jobs may be determined on an hourly basis in compliance with the Labor law. The Government shall approve the list of job positions of which salary is to be determined on an hourly basis.

57.12. Public administration employees shall be provided additional pays stated in the Labor law.

Article 58. Establishing salaries for civil service positions

58.1. When determining civil servants' salary, the following procedure shall be applied accordingly:

58.1.1. determine and enforce salary levels based on job place review analysis by reviewing operational frameworks of the organization, functions and tasks of the job position and related responsibilities;

58.1.2. salary amounts shall be linked with the average living standards and the average salary of comparable jobs in the private sector.

58.2. If the average salary of civil servants is reduced by 5% or more compared to comparable job positions in the private sector, the Government shall prepare and present a proposal to increase the base salary of the job position to the State Great Khural for approval before deliberation of the budget framework statements, in line with relevant regulations.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN REIMBURSEMENTS TO BE PAID TO CIVIL SERVANTS

Article 59. Reimbursements to be paid to civil servants

59.1. Civil servants shall be provided the following reimbursements:

59.1.1. per diem of business trips;

59.1.2. transportation costs in line with approved normatives, if used a private vehicle for official work purposes.

59.1.3. transportation and luggage costs and per diem for civil servants deployed for overseas trip, domestic field trips of inter-provinces or inter-cities, or within one province or city; and transportation and luggage costs for their family member or dependants;

59.1.4. in case a civil servant temporarily lost work capability or became disabled due to injuries or harms to his/her health occurred during his official duties, his/her salary, benefits and pensions shall be provided during the overall period of absentia due to lost work capability and of disability pension coverage, and ensure the damages shall be repaid by the guilty party;

59.1.5. in case a civil servant became disabled due to injuries or harms to his/her health occurred during his official duties and required to use prosthesis, hearing aid and other rehabilitation treatment, the certain portion of costs shall be provided in accordance with Article 17.1 of the *Law on pension, benefits and payments of occupational diseases and industrial injuries to be provided from the Social insurance fund*, the remaining part compensated from the State budget, and ensure the damages repaid by the guilty parties;

59.1.6. two-way travel costs in case a civil servant travels to own or spouse's birthplace during annual paid vacation, or two-way travel costs in case of being cared at a local sanatorium under decision of the accredited hospital shall be provided once every two years based on the ongoing price and tariffs for traveling by a vehicle or train;

59.1.7. The Government shall subsidize the margin of treatment costs exceeding the limit of treatment budget of the given year under the Law on Health insurance shall be provided by the government, or at least 60% of the treatment costs, in case a civil servant is required to receive treatment urgently in a foreign country under the decision of the accredited hospital;

59.1.8. other reimbursements provided in laws and regulations.

59.2. The Government shall approve the procedure for providing reimbursements and their amounts to civil servants.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN CIVIL SERVANT'S ALLOWANCES

Article 60. Allowances to be paid to civil servants

60.1. In case civil servants retired from the civil service due to grounds to have his/her old age pension determined, one-time lump sum grant shall be provided based on calculation of his/her base salary and employment years. The maximum amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount equal to the salary of 36 months. The Government shall approve the procedure for determining the average salary and criteria for providing one-time lump sum grant.

60.2. If a civil servant lost life when executing official duties, his/her surviving family shall be provided allowance worth his/her salary of 60 months.

60.3. The Government shall approve the procedure and criteria for providing one-time lumpsum allowance stated in Article 60.2 of this Law.

Note: If a civil service lost life after retirement from the civil service in relation with his/her previous public duties, the allowance stated in Article 60.2 of this Law shall be provided to his/her surviving family similarly.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN GENERIC GUARANTEES OF CIVIL SERVANTS

Article 61. Generic guarantees for civil servants

61.1. Civil servants shall be provided with the following generic benefits:

61.1.1. to receive the base salary of the public job positions, reimbursements, allowances, rewards and bonuses, pensions and benefits;

61.1.2. to be provided with relevant work conditions suitable to execute full power of job positions;

61.1.3. to use a government-provided vehicle depending on the nature of job duties or an allowance equal to a certain portion of transportation costs to commute to and from work;

61.1.4. A civil servant and his/her family members may be to be provided security protection by his/her employer-organization or police against any abuse, threats, defamation, libeling and other illegal actions and activities in relation with his/her public job duties;

61.1.5. housing supports from the Government;

61.1.6. annual paid vacation established under the Labor law;

61.1.7. to attend in-service, professional development training up to 6 months with government funds and to receive the base salary of his/her job position;

61.1.8. The Government shall pay physical damages incurred to a civil servant during execution of his public duties, and take actions to ensure the damages shall be compensated by the guilty parties in accordance with relevant laws and regulations;

61.1.9. If a civil servant cannot take the annual paid vacation in person due to urgent needs of his/her public duties, he/she shall be provided a bonus equal to the base salary of 1.5 months of the job position based on his/her consent;

61.1.10. other guarantees established by laws.

61.2. The Government shall approve the procedure for providing the guarantees stated in Article 61.1.5 of this Law.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN ADDITIONAL BENEFITS OF CORE CIVIL SERVANTS

Article 62. Additional benefits provided to core civil servants

62.1. A core civil servant shall be provided with the following additional guarantees besides those provided in Article 61.1 of this Law:

62.1.1. not resigned and dismissed from the civil service due to other grounds provided in this Law;

62.1.2. The expiry of the full power of the State Great Khural, the President, the Government, the Chief Justice, the General Prosecutor, aimag / capital city / soum / district Citizens' Representatives' Khural and all level Governors, the change of job positions of politically-appointed public officials set forth in this Law and the change of the General budget treasurer and budget treasurer shall not serve a ground for dismissal of a civil servant from his/her job position;

62.1.3. Despite of restructuring changes occurred at a public institution (merge, consolidation, split, separation, change) or internal structural changes, a civil servant shall be remained employed on his/her job position, if functions and tasks in civil servant's job description unchanged; or in case job positions for delivering such functions and tasks are cut down, the authorized official shall recruit a civil servant through competitive selection based on his/her performance results, qualifications level/grade, knowledge and skills, work experiences and employment duration and his/her capability which best satisfy generic and special requirements of the job position duly;

62.1.4. In case of a public institution has dissolved, structurally changed or its job positions cut down, the affected civil servants may be transferred to other jobs and positions relevant to his/her profession and qualifications without reduction of salary and wages, or attend in-service training up to 6 months with government funds, receive the base salary of previous job position and be provided with a job place in compliance with laws and regulations; or be paid one-time lumpsum allowance equal to his/her salary of 3 months.

CHAPTER NINETEEN CIVIL SERVANTS OBLIGATED TO WEAR UNIFORMS

Article 63. Civil servants obligated to wear uniforms

63.1. Civil servants may wear uniforms in compliance with relevant laws.

63.2. The President or the Government shall approve the duration and the procedure for using civil servants' uniforms accordingly.

PART VII. FULL POWER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN REGARD TO CIVIL SERVICE

CHAPTER TWENTY GOVERNMENT'S FULL POWER

Article 64. Government's full power

64.1. The Government shall establish a system for evaluating public institutions' performance and civil servants' work results and qualifications, and develop and

implement the program for providing work conditions and social security of civil servants in compliance with civil service development policy and planning.

64.2. the Government shall be in charge of the following issues within its full power stated in Article 64.1 of this Law:

64.2.1. to oversee operational performance of and assign tasks and orders to ministries, government agencies and local municipalities, and ensure their implementation, rectify irregularities and provide professional and methodology guidance accordingly;

64.2.2. to develop and implement the training program for improving civil servants' knowledge and skills, developing manager's skills, retraining and specializing civil servants jointly with the central civil service authority;

64.2.3. to receive a proposal from the central civil service authority in order to develop and approve the structure and outline of the public administration institutions;

64.2.4. to provide overall supervision and coordination for programs, projects and interventions implemented to strengthen capacity of public institutions and take actions to improve efficiency;

64.2.5. to approve procedure for evaluating performance and qualifications of civil servants, and provide methodology guidance for its implementation;

64.2.6. to carry out monitoring and evaluation to implementation progresses and outcomes of civil service reform policies, strategies and human resource policy, and prepare proposal and recommendations to improve their efficiency;

64.2.7. to carry out research study on average salaries of comparable jobs and positions in the private sector and submit a proposal for modifying public sector salary and wages to the State Great Khural before deliberation of budget framework statements for due approval;

64.2.8. to respond on execution and actions regarding statements in Article 32.1 of this law within 14 days;

64.2.9. other full power stated in laws.

64.3. Under the Secretariat of the Cabinetm, a civil service training institution shall operate with key functions to train and re-train civil services, to carry out research and analysis on human resources in the civil service and to provide professional and methodology guidance to policy planners in such regards.

64.4. The Government shall approve the charter of the training institution stated in Article 64.3 of this Law.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE CENTRAL CIVIL SERVICE AUTHORITY, ITS FULL POWER

Article 65. Central civil service authority

65.1. The central civil service authority shall be Civil Service Council (hereinafter as "Council").

65.2. The Council shall report its operations to the State Great Khural.

65.3. The Council shall function as an independent, autonomous agency and have its secretariat, sub-council(s) and divisions of training, research and integrated database. The Council shall appoint the chairman of its Secretariat and chairpersons of sub-council(s).

65.4. The State Great Khural shall approve the structure, organization and ceiling of staffs of the Council.

65.5. Council's operational activities shall be financed from the State budget.

65.6. The Council shall issue resolutions within its jurisdiction mandate. Relevant parties shall abide Council's resolutions accordingly.

65.7. The State Great Khural shall approve the operational charter of the Council.

65.8. Council's operational activities shall not be intervened by any parties, including the President of Mongolia, Chairman of the State Great Khural, the Prime Minister, members of the State Great Khural, ministers of the Cabinet, political parties, the general public, private and public officials or individuals at all.

65.9. Violation of Article 65.8 of this Law by a public official shall be a ground to dismiss him/her from the civil service.

Article 66. Council's full power

66.1. The Council shall implement the following full power:

66.1.1. to provide public officers holding management and executive positions with recommendations and methodology guidance related to compliance of the code of conduct of civil servants;

66.1.2. to oversee implementation of the program on trainings, work conditions and social security of civil servants, provide technical and methodology assistance, and carry out R&D activities related to the civil service;

66.1.3. to conduct inspection on processes of selection, recruitment and appointment of core civil servants based on complaints and reports from individuals, organizations or civil servants, to deliver an rectification order to address detected irregularities and to revoke decisions violating laws and regulations;

66.1.4. to conduct audits to operational activities of public institutions in regards to compliance of civil service legislations and the principles stated in Article 3.1.3 of this Law;

66.1.5. to create integrated database system of civil servants' personal profiles and records, and to organize activities aimed to provide the President of Mongolia, the State Great Khural, the Government, the General Judicial Council and other interested parties with information related to the civil service and civil servants;

66.1.6. to make, amend and enforce decisions on issues within its jurisdiction in compliance with legislations;

66.1.7. to submit a proposal in relation to development and approval of the system structure and organizational outline of public administration institutions to the State Great Khural and the Government, and to provide professional and methodology guidance on analyzing functions of public institutions;

66.1.8. to carry out monitoring and evaluation to implementation progresses and outcomes of civil service reform policies, strategies and human resource policy, to prepare proposal and recommendations to improve their efficiency, and to prepare proposal on drafting and approval of budget costs of national and local budget management;

66.1.9. to implement civil service reforms and good governance principles, and to provide executing agencies and their managers with professional and methodology guidance and services on issues related to change management, public administration and human resource management;

66.1.10. to review and analyze information related to programs, projects and interventions implemented to strengthen capacity of the civil service, and provide recommendations and services aimed to address overlaps and gaps and to improve efficiency;

66.1.11. to organize generic and special (focused on specific job positions) entry examinations of the civil service and provide methodology guidance, to appoint

direct budget governors of public administration institutions and public support service organizations and to approve relevant procedures;

66.1.12. other full power provided in laws and regulations.

Article 67. Council meeting

67.1. The main form of Council's activities shall be a meeting.

67.2. The procedural rule of the meeting shall be established by the Civil Service Council

Article 68. Member of the Council

68.1. The Council shall function based on collegial principles, and have five on-staff members.

68.2. The Secretariat of the State Great Khural, the Office of the President of Mongolia and Secretariat of the Cabinet shall each nominate one candidate, while civil servants' representatives shall nominate two candidates for the Council. Candidates shall be citizens of Mongolia and reached the age of 45; employed on public administration positions at least 15 years; have higher education in public administration, economics, law and education fields; and with no criminal records. The State Structure Standing Committee of the State Great Khural shall approve the procedure for selection of Council members representing civil servants.

68.3. The State Great Khural shall appoint Council members for the term of 6 years. Council members can be re-appointed once only.

68.4. Individuals who are and have been working on management and executive positions of political parties in the past one year shall not be nominated for Council's membership.

68.5. Council members shall not have same birth place or be classmates, nor be related persons.

68.6. The State Structure Standing Committee of the State Great Khural shall produce conclusion on eligibility of candidates for Council membership based on requirements provided in Articles 68.2, 68.4 and 68.5 of this Law.

68.7. Council chairman and members shall not hold any other job or position concurrently.

Note: In Article 68.5 of this Law, "same birth place" refers to be born in the same aimag and soum, while "classmates" refers to have studied in and graduated from the same class of the general education school, university and college.

Article 69. Council chairman, his/her full power

69.1. Council members shall nominate candidates for Council chairman's position and elect the chairman for 3 years, based on majority of secret votes balloted by Council members. The Council chairman can be re-elected once only.

69.2. The Council chairman shall exercise the following full power:

69.2.1. to represent the Council in domestic and international relations;

69.2.2. to communicate issues related to Council jurisdiction with the State Great Khural, the Government and other relevant institutions, take part in sessions of the State Great Khural, Standing Committees and the Cabinet meetings and express Council's viewpoints.

69.2.3. to identify agenda and announce the date of the upcoming Council meeting, and chair Council meetings;

69.2.4. other full power provided in laws.

69.3. The member designated by Council Chairman shall perform Chairman's roles and functions during his/her absence.

Article 70. Resignation of Council chairman and members

70.1. The State Great Khural shall resign Council chairman or member due to the following grounds:

70.1.1. reached the retirement age ceiling of the civil service;

70.1.2. incapability to discharge official duties due to health conditions and other justifiable reasons;

70.1.3. submitted a request of resignation;

70.1.4. been appointed or selected to other job or work positions.

Article 71. Dismissal of Council chairman and members

71.1. The State Great Khural shall resign the Council chairman and members:

71.1.1. failure or inability to discharge official duties stated in laws, or violated work obligations severely or repeatedly;

71.1.2. found guilty by the Court, and sentenced by the Court decision;

71.1.3. violation of provisions of this Law established by the authorized official;

71.1.4. Council chairman made decision independently on issues related to full power of the Council.

71.2. The State Great Khural shall discuss and make decision on resignation based on feedbacks of the nominating body of the member upon cases stated in Articles 71.1.1 and 71.1.3, and based on the decision of the relevant authority upon the case stated in Article 71.1.2 of this Law.

Article 72. Appointment of a new Council chairman and members

72.1. If the office term of Council chairman and members is terminated before the legal deadline, the authorized nominating body shall nominate and present candidates to the State Great Khural.

72.2. The office term of the Council member appointed according to Article 72.1 of this Law shall be same as the remaining period of the office term of the preceded member.

Article 73. Legal immunity of Council chairman and members

73.1. In case Council chairman or member is arrested during criminal acts or at the crime scene with evidence, the relevant official shall report the incident to the chairman of the State Great Khural within 24 hours.

73.2. Council chairman or member(s) shall not be resigned or dismissed based on grounds other than provided in laws, or transferred to other job or position without his/her consent.

Article 74. Council's operational reports

74.1. The Council shall deliver its annual operational report (hereinafter as "report") to the State Great Khural within the first quarter of the following year. The report shall cover the following information:

74.1.1. monitoring and inspection on compliance of civil service legislations, results of dispute settlement in relation to violation of rights of candidates nominated for public positions;

74.1.2. conclusion on compliance and irregularities of civil servants' code of conduct, and proposal on followup actions;

74.1.3. proposal on strengthening civil service legislations;

74.1.4. proposal of followup actions on strengthening the non-partisanship, just, transparent and responsible civil service based on knowledge, skills and experience, and on civil servants' work conditions and social guarantees.

74.2. The State Structure Standing Committee shall discuss the report during its meeting and make conclusion accordingly.

74.3. The conclusion stated in Article 74.2 of this Law shall be published in the "State infor" journal and posted on the website of the Council.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 75. Settlement of disputes in regard to violation of rights of core civil servant and candidates for civil service positions

75.1. The central civil service authority shall resolve the disputes between the authorized nominating body / official and candidate for the public position in relation to issues stated in Articles 25, 26, 27, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52.2 and 66.1.11 of this Law, and disputes on salary and wages, work conditions and social guarantees delivered by a core civil servant, unless otherwise provided in laws and regulations.

75.2. A civil servant or candidate for a public post shall deliver his/her complaint along with relevant documents to the civil service sub-council or the central civil service authority within 30 days.

75.3. The central civil service authority shall make decision to open a dispute case within 7 days after the complaint received, and review and settle the dispute within 30 days. If necessary, this timeframe may be extended for 14 days.

75.4. Once the dispute settlement case opened, the dispute review committee under the central civil service authority shall exercise the following functions:

75.4.1. inquire explanations from related persons;

75.4.2. deploy specialists within the inspection work based on the consent with relevant institution(s);

75.4.3. inquire necessary information, statistics, explanations, reference statements and other documents from relevant public and private organizations or officials free of charge;

75.4.4. to assign tasks and requirements with certain timeframes to public and private organizations, individuals or officials to rectify irregularities and breaches detected during inspections and ensure their implementation;

75.4.5. to transfer the inspection materials and documents to the relevant authority in case the breaches detected may have features of criminal acts.

75.4.6. to be fully accountable for inspections, conclusions, explanations, rectification order and accuracy of documents and evidence;

75.4.7. other functions stated in laws and regulations.

75.5. Council members stated in Article 75.4 of this Law shall comply with legislations, execute official duties justly free of external influences, respect legitimate interests and reputation of the state, public institutions, private entities and citizens, refuse inspecting issues related to spouses, family members and relatives, and conduct the inspections fully.

75.6. The State Great Khural shall approve the procedure for reviewing an resolving disputes stated in Article 75.1 of this Law.

Article 76. Revoking illegal decisions

76.1. The central civil service authority shall amend or revoke the decision taken in relation to human resource management and entry examinations of the civil service stated in Article 75.1 of this Law, if the decision found with no legal basis or justifications.

76.2. The illegal decision stated in Article 76.1 of this Law was taken by the Government, based on the notification of the central civil service sauthority the Government shall revoke its decision within 14 working days.

76.3. If the disputing party does not accept the decision of the central civil service authority, it may appeal and file lawsuit to the Court within 30 days since the decision informed.

76.4. The central civil service authority shall revoke the decision other than provided in Article 76.7 of this Law, in case the decisions of the central civil service authority and of the Court are not complied or even if the decision complied, the civil servant is laid off from the job position again, the central service authority shall revoke the disputed decision and deliver the notification proposing to resign the guilty official from the job position, to the relevant authority.

76.5. The authorized official stated in Article 76.4 of this Law shall comply the notification and respond back about its followup action within 7 days.

76.6. The authorized official who violated Article 76.4 and 76.5 of this Law shall be dismissed from the civil service for three years without a right of re-entry.

76.7. In case the Government made the illegal decision stated in Article 76.4 of this Law, the Government shall revoke its decision within 14 working days based on the notification delivered by the central civil service authority.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE MISCELLANEOUS

Article 77. Entry into force

77.1. Regulations for additional pays stated in Article 57.2.2, additional pays of employment in the civil service stated in Article 57.2.4 and lump-sum grants for government support service employees stated in Article 60.1 shall be effective from January 1, 2020. Cash allowances under Articles 43.1.4 and 43.5 of the Law on Education, Article 15.4.1 of the Law on protecting livestock gene funds and health, Article 22.1.1 of the Law on Culture, Article 22.1.1 of the Law on Culture, Article 21.1.3 of the Law on Science and technology and Article 29.2 of the Law on Health shall be provided until December 31, 2019.

77.2. This law shall enter into effect from January 1, 2019.

CHAIRMAN OF MONGOLIAN STATE GREAT KHURAL

M. ENKHBOLD
