

MONGOLIA LAW

December 3, 2015

Ulaanbaatar city

CRIMINAL CODE

/Revised/

GENERAL CLASS CHAPTER ONE COMMON GROUNDS

Article 1.1. Purpose of the law

1. The purpose of this law is to protect human rights and freedoms, public and national interests, constitutional institutions, national and human security from criminal attacks and prevent crimes guaranteed by the Constitution of Mongolia.

Article 1.2. Legal principles

1. The crime and the criminal responsibility for it shall be determined by this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. The criminal law will not be applied equally.

3. The law amending the Criminal Code, which newly criminalizes acts and omissions and establishes new types and amounts of criminal liability, shall be a component of this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

4. When interpreting the terms and concepts of this law, the definitions and norms specified in the laws of Mongolia and international agreements ratified by the laws of Mongolia shall be followed.

5. The act of administrative norms can be used to explain the terms and concepts of this law.

Article 1.3. The principle of justice

1. Criminal liability is appropriate for the crime committed by the person or legal entity, the nature of the social danger of the crime, the amount, and the form of guilt.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. When considering a crime and sentencing a person, a person's origin, ethnicity, language, race, age, gender, social origin, status, wealth, occupation, position, religion, opinion, sexual and gender orientation, education, do not discriminate on the basis of disability.

3. Criminal liability shall be imposed on the person who committed the crime. Criminal responsibility cannot be applied to other people.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

4. The imposition of criminal liability on a person who committed a crime on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity shall not be grounds for exempting the legal entity from criminal liability.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

5. One sentence shall be imposed for one crime.

Article 1.4. The principle of guilt

1. A person found guilty by a court of committing a crime specified in this law shall be held criminally liable.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. No criminal liability shall be imposed if damage or harm specified in this law is caused without guilt.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. If the person who committed the crime was not aware of the social danger of his actions or inactions, or could not have been aware due to the circumstances of the case, could not or should not have known in advance the dangerous consequences for the society, it is considered that the harm was caused without guilt.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

4. Criminal liability will not be imposed for a person's opinions and beliefs.

[/The 3rd part was reorganized into the 3rd and 4th parts by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 1.5. Penal Code shall apply in the territory of Mongolia

1. Persons who commit crimes in the territory of Mongolia shall be held criminally responsible by this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. Whoever commits a crime on a Mongolian ship or aircraft in the territory, water, or airspace of a diplomatic mission abroad belonging to the territory of Mongolia shall be subject to criminal liability under this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. If a person enjoying diplomatic immunity and privileges of a foreign country commits a crime on the territory of Mongolia, it will be decided according to the international agreement of Mongolia whether he will be held criminally responsible by this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

4. In the cases specified in this law, legal persons who commit crimes in the territory of Mongolia shall be held criminally responsible by this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 1.6. Penal Code applies outside the territory of Mongolia

1. If a citizen of Mongolia and a stateless person permanently residing in the country commits a crime specified in this law in a foreign country and is not criminally responsible for that crime, this law shall impose criminal liability.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If a person is sentenced in a foreign country for the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article, the court of Mongolia may reduce or release the sentence imposed on him in accordance with this law. Unless otherwise stipulated in the international treaty of Mongolia, the court may consider the person innocent on the grounds specified in this law.

3. Unless otherwise specified in the international treaty of Mongolia, military servicemen of Mongolia who commit crimes while serving in a foreign country shall be held criminally liable by this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

4. Foreign citizens and stateless persons who commit crimes outside the borders of Mongolia shall be subject to criminal liability under this law in cases provided for in international agreements of Mongolia.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

5. If a foreign citizen or a stateless person who does not permanently reside in Mongolia commits a crime against the interests of Mongolia outside the country's borders and has not been convicted, criminal liability may be imposed by this law in the cases provided for in Mongolia's international agreements.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 1.7. Transfer of a person who has committed a crime

1. A citizen of Mongolia will not be extradited to a foreign country for criminal investigation or punishment.

2. A foreign citizen in the territory of Mongolia who has committed a crime outside the territory of Mongolia, or a stateless person who does not permanently reside in Mongolia, may be extradited to a foreign country for criminal investigation and punishment in accordance with international agreements of Mongolia.

[/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

3. If there are sufficient grounds for imposing the death penalty or torture according to the laws of that country, a foreigner or a stateless person shall not be extradited to that country for criminal investigation or punishment.

Article 1.8. Period of validity of the law

1. The criminalization of an act or omission, and the type and amount of criminal responsibility imposed on the guilty person or legal entity shall be determined by the law in force at the time of the crime.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. Irrespective of when the consequences of the crime became apparent, the time when the criminal act or omission specified in this law ended shall be considered as the time of the crime.

3. If the criminal act or omission continued for a certain period of time, the period when the crime was completed or stopped shall be considered as the period of the crime.

Article 1.9. Retroactive application of the law

1. Laws that decriminalize actions and omissions, reduce punishments, and improve the legal status of offenders shall be applied retroactively.

2. Laws that criminalize actions or omissions, increase the severity of the punishment, or worsen the legal status of the person who committed the crime shall not be retroactively applied.

3. In the event that the new law reduces the punishment for the crime, the court shall reduce the punishment of the previously convicted person according to the newly established punishment.

Article 1.10. Limitation period for crimes

1. If it is established that the following period has passed since the commission of the crime, the accused shall not be charged:

1.1. one year has passed since the commission of the crime for which the maximum sentence of imprisonment is set for one year or less, or the maximum sentence of restricting the right to travel is set for one year or less in the special section of this law;

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1.2. five years have passed since the commission of the crime for which the minimum term of imprisonment is more than one year and the maximum term is eight years or less, or the minimum term of restricting the right to travel is set for more than one year;

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.3. Twelve years have passed since the commission of the crime for which the minimum term of imprisonment is more than five years and the maximum term of imprisonment is fifteen years or less in the special class of this law;

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.4. in the special section of this law, the minimum term of imprisonment is more than twelve years, the maximum term of imprisonment is up to twenty years, and twenty years have passed since the commission of a crime that is not prescribed to be sentenced to life imprisonment.

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.5. in the special class of this law, the minimum term of imprisonment is set for more than six months, the maximum term is three years or less, or the minimum sentence of restriction of the right to travel is set for the minimum term of more than six months, the maximum term is three years or less, three years after the commission of the crime past.

/This clause was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. The statute of limitations for a crime is counted from the date of the crime until the accused is charged.

/This section was modified by the law of May 18, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

3. If the person who committed the crime intentionally commits the crime again before the time specified in paragraph 1 of this article has passed, the statute of limitations shall be counted anew for each crime from the time of the last crime.

4. The statute of limitations does not apply to crimes punishable by life imprisonment, crimes against human security and peace.

5. The statute of limitations for the crime of tax evasion is five years from the date of the crime.

/This section was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

6. If a crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, a special section of this law stipulates that the legal entity be held criminally liable, the statute of limitations shall be counted in the same manner as the statute of limitations for the crime specified in that article or section.

/This section was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

7. If the mandate of the official whose immunity is guaranteed by the law is not suspended by the competent authority or official, the statute of limitations for the crime shall be terminated and counting shall begin after the termination of the mandate.

/This section was added by the law of December 16, 2022./

8. If the suspect escapes from the investigation, the statute of limitations shall be stopped from the date of his escape and the statute of limitations shall be restarted from the date of his arrest or self-disclosure until he is charged.

/This section was added by the law of December 16, 2022./

9. Assets and income earned by committing a crime shall be confiscated by court decision, regardless of the expiration of the statute of limitations for the crime, and shall be turned into state income.

/This section was added by the law of December 16, 2022./

10. The statute of limitations for crimes specified in Article 12.1, Section 3, Article 12.3, Clauses 2.1, 3.2, and Article 13.1, Clause 2.1 of this law shall stop counting and begin counting after the victim reaches the age of eighteen.

/This part was added by the law of December 7, 2023./

CHAPTER TWO CRIME

Article 2.1. Definition and characteristics of crime

1. Criminal actions or omissions that are dangerous to society as specified in the special section of this law shall be considered crimes.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. In the cases specified in the special section of this law, damage or harm caused by wrongful act or omission shall be considered a crime.

3. Actions, omissions, damages, harms, and guilt not specified in the special section of this law shall not be considered as crimes.

4. Actions or omissions that contain only the form of the crime described in the special class of the Criminal Code, but do not cause actual damage or harm to the interests protected by this law, but the extent of the social danger of the person's personality, actions, or inactions, shall not be considered a crime.

/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 2.2. Criminal actions and omissions

1. Actions and omissions to be considered crimes are specified in the special section of this law.

2. Careless actions and omissions are considered crimes in the cases specified in the special section of this law.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. If the characteristics of one crime specified in the special section of this law are satisfied by several acts or omissions, it shall be considered as one continuous crime.

4. If a single action or inaction fulfills the characteristics of several crimes specified in the special section of this law, it shall be considered that several crimes have been committed.

Article 2.3. Guilt

1. The crime is intentional or careless.

2. Knowing that one's actions or inactions are illegal, it is considered an intentional crime if one intentionally causes damage or harm.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. Being aware of the illegality of one's actions or omissions, knowing in advance that damage or harm may occur as a result of it, it is assumed that one can refrain from doing so, but should have known in advance that damage or harm has occurred, or that damage or harm may occur, but could have known in advance. If damage or harm is caused due to unknowing act, it is considered a reckless crime.

Article 2.4. Mixed forms of guilt

1. Recklessly causing damage or harm due to deliberate actions or omissions is called a mixed form of guilt.

2. The nature of the crime committed in the form of mixed guilt, and the type and amount of punishment to be imposed, shall be specified in the special class of this law.

Article 2.5. Criminal damage and harm

1. Direct consequences to human life, health, property, other rights and freedoms, public and national interests, and security due to crimes specified in the special section of this law shall be considered as criminal damages.

2. Consequences caused by committing crimes specified in the special class of this law and causing damage shall be considered as harmful consequences of the crime.

3. The term "serious damage and harm" defined in this law means damage or harm to property rights that are the source of the victim's life, or to rights that are important to the safety of the country and population.

/This section was revised by the law of January 10, 2020./

4. The amount of the following damages specified in this law shall be understood as described below:

4.1 "large amount of damage" means an amount equal to fifty thousand units or more;

4.2 "significant damage" means an amount equal to ten thousand units or more;

4.3 "minor damage" means an amount equal to three hundred units or less.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

5. The court shall determine the damage and harmful effects of the crime, and calculate and determine the monetary amount of compensation for the actual damage, elimination of the harmful effects, and compensation.

/This section was amended by the law of December 23, 2022./

Note: "Unit" in this law is defined in the 3rd paragraph of Article 5.3 of this law.

/The description of this section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 2.6. Classification of crimes

1. In the special class of this law, crimes that are punishable by a minimum prison sentence of two years or more are called serious crimes.

2. In the special class of this law, the crime for which the maximum prison sentence is five years or less, or for which no prison sentence is prescribed, is called a minor crime.

/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 2.7. Preparation for crime

/The number of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. Preparation for the commission of a crime is when a weapon or specially prepared weapon-like item is found, newly made, modified, pre-agreed to commit a crime, or deliberately created suitable conditions for the commission of a crime.

2. Criminal liability shall not be imposed for acts or omissions in preparation for the crime specified in this law, which is punishable by up to three years of imprisonment.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. If acts or omissions in preparation for a crime meet the characteristics of a specific crime, criminal liability shall be imposed for that crime.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

4. The court may impose a sentence not exceeding one-third of the maximum sentence prescribed for that crime in this law, taking into account the actions or omissions in preparation for crimes other than those specified in paragraph 2 of this article, and the circumstances in which the crime was not completed.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 2.8. Attempting to commit a crime and refraining from committing a crime

/The number of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. An attempt to commit a crime is an act or omission directly aimed at committing a crime, but if the crime is not completed due to circumstances beyond the will of the person.
2. Taking into account the nature of the act of attempting to commit a crime and the circumstances in which the crime was not completed, the court shall impose a sentence not exceeding two-thirds of the maximum sentence prescribed for that crime in a special class of this law.
3. A person who understands the possibility of committing a crime, but voluntarily refuses to take it to the extreme, will not be held criminally responsible.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

4. If the actions or omissions committed before voluntarily refraining from bringing the crime to the extreme, criminal liability shall be imposed for that crime.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

CHAPTER THREE PARTICIPATION IN CRIME

/The title of this chapter was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 3.1. Joint participation in crime

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. When two or more people intentionally join in committing a crime, it is called joint participation in the crime.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. Executors, organizers, stabbers, and swindlers are considered accomplices in the crime.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. A pre-verbal agreement to commit a crime, or a deliberate participation in the crime without prior verbal agreement, but deliberate action.

/This section was amended by the law dated May 11, 2017/

Article 3.2. The perpetrator of the crime

1. A perpetrator of a crime is a person who commits a crime by himself or herself or by grouping with others, a person who is not capable of being responsible for the crime, another person who did not cooperate with the crime and did not understand that the crime was being committed, or a person who committed the crime using animals or animals.
2. An official authorized to make a decision on behalf of a legal entity makes a decision on behalf of the legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity and gives permission to commit the crime specified in this law by others, and commits the crime specified in this law for the benefit of the legal entity by his own actions or omissions if met, they are considered perpetrators of the crime.
3. If the executive officer of a legal entity acts knowingly that the decision given by the management is illegal, he shall be considered a co-contractor.

Article 3.3. Crime organizer

1. A criminal organizer is a person who initiates, directs, plans the commission of a crime, distributes the roles and participation of co-perpetrators, and creates an organized criminal group.
2. The organizer of the crime is considered to be the executor of the crime.

Article 3.4. Criminal perpetrator

1. An instigator of a crime is a person who intentionally lures others into committing a crime, hires them, or causes them to commit a crime. A person who incites others to commit a crime through others is considered a perpetrator of the crime.
2. The perpetrator of the crime shall be punished no less than the punishment imposed on the perpetrator of the crime committed by him.

Article 3.5. Crime inspector

1. A person who supports others in committing a crime by making a promise in advance is called a criminal accomplice.
2. Taking into account the nature of the role and actions performed by the perpetrators of the crime, the court shall impose a punishment not greater than the punishment imposed on the perpetrator within the type and amount of punishment prescribed for the crime in this law.

Article 3.6. Non-compliance

1. When the contractor commits a crime other than what he agreed with other co-perpetrators, it is called contravention.
2. Other co-perpetrators who did not participate in the crime committed by the contractor shall not be punished.

Article 3.7. Group execution

1. A crime is committed by a group if two or more people commit it intentionally.

2. The actions of the perpetrators of the crime committed by the group shall be summed up and the punishment shall be assigned differently, taking into account the role and participation of each perpetrator in the commission of the crime.

Article 3.8. Organized crime group

1. An organized criminal group is a stable association of three or more people who have joined in advance to make a profit by regularly committing crimes.
2. A person who founded or led an organized criminal group shall be punished as a perpetrator of the crime committed by other members of the organized criminal group.
3. A member of an organized crime group shall be sentenced for the act of joining an organized crime group and for the crime committed by him.
4. A person who commits a crime by joining the activities of an organized criminal group shall be considered a member of an organized criminal group and shall be sentenced for the crime committed by him.
5. The sentencing of a person who committed a crime by joining the activities of an organized criminal group shall not be hindered by the sentencing of other members who formed or led the criminal group or participated in the crime.
6. If a member of an organized crime group discloses his crime, assists in the detection of a crime committed by an organized crime group, provides information, or cooperates with the authorities, he may be sentenced, reduced, or released as a guilty plea.

CHAPTER FOUR TERMS OF DISMISSAL OF CRIME

Article 4.1. Forced protection

1. Criminal acts against one's own or other's life or health and against illegal and face-to-face attacks shall not be considered a crime.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. Every person has the right to self-defence, regardless of his profession, special training, official status, avoiding a dangerous attack, or having the ability to turn to others for help.
3. Forced defense shall be carried out when it becomes clear that an illegal attack by others has started or is about to start. Actions taken after the attack is over are not considered forced defense.
4. Law enforcement officers who have the right to use firearms, physical force, and special equipment in the course of performing their official duties and investigating cases, and security guards using firearms, physical force, and special equipment in the course of performing their official duties, are protesting actions taken according to the law. action is not considered to be an unavoidable defense.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

~~Explanation: "Related person" defined in this law means the person's spouse, cohabitant, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, sibling, sibling, understand people of other races and backgrounds living with them.~~

[/The explanation of this article was considered invalid by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 4.2. Assault with the purpose of arrest and suppression

1. For the purpose of arresting a fugitive who has committed a crime, bringing him to the authorities, or stopping a criminal act, committing an act specified in this law and attacking the person in an unavoidable situation shall not be considered a crime if it does not exceed the scope of the arrest or suppression.
2. If the nature and extent of the crime is clearly inconsistent, and the situation requiring arrest due to unavoidable damage has not arisen, the extent of arrest or arrest of a person who violates the grounds and procedures for arrest and suppression provided by law shall be considered excessive.

Note: - "law enforcement officer" defined in this law shall mean the police, intelligence, anti-corruption, court decision enforcement, state special security service, authorized persons specially authorized by law, and environmental protection.

[/The explanation of this article was added by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

[/The explanation of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 4.3. Damage due to failure

1. It is not considered a crime to cause harm to others by committing a criminal act specified in this law without exceeding the level of danger that would have occurred in a situation where the danger to the interests protected by this law cannot be eliminated by other means.
2. Actions that cause more damage than what could be caused are considered excessive.

Article 4.4. Compulsion and subjugation

1. Criminal acts or omissions specified in this law committed under the control of others due to the use of force or threats to use force, rights and legal interests, or harm to themselves, family members, or others are not considered crimes.

2. A person who commits a crime by subjecting others to physical or emotional coercion or subjugation shall be considered the perpetrator of the crime.
3. If a crime is committed by clearly exceeding the threat posed by others, it shall not be considered as coercion or domination.

Article 4.5. Reasonable risk

1. When conducting production, analysis, and research work in order to achieve results beneficial to the public, measures to prevent risks prescribed by laws and standards have been taken, but if damage or harm to the interests protected by this law is caused, it shall not be considered a crime.
2. Taking a risk in a dangerous situation that could cause damage to human life, widespread or catastrophic, or experimenting on the human body is not considered a reasonable risk.

[/This section was amended by the law of February 2, 2017/](#)

Article 4.6. Fulfillment of orders and assignments

1. Damage to the interests protected by this law is not considered a crime if a military serviceman or law enforcement officer fails to comply with the written or oral mandatory orders or tasks given by a higher-level official without knowing or knowing that they are illegal. Officials who give illegal orders and tasks are considered to be the perpetrators of the crime.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If an obviously illegal order or decision to commit an obviously criminal act or omission specified in this law falls within the duties and authority of a military serviceman or a law enforcer, the military serviceman, Law enforcers are considered to be executors of the crime, and officials who gave orders and tasks are considered to be executors of the crime using others.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. In case of non-fulfilment of an obviously illegal order or assignment, the person who gave the order or assignment shall be deemed to have attempted to commit the crime.

CHAPTER FIVE

OBJECTIVES AND TYPES OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

[/The title of this chapter was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 5.1. Purpose of criminal liability

1. The purpose of criminal responsibility is to restrain the person and legal entity who committed the crime, to restore the rights violated due to the crime, to compensate for the damage, to prevent the crime, and to rehabilitate the person who committed the crime.
2. Criminal liability consists of penalties and coercive measures specified in this law.
3. At the time of committing a crime, a person who is of legal age and capable of taking responsibility for the crime shall be held criminally responsible in accordance with the grounds and procedures provided for in this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

4. Criminal liability shall be imposed on the legal entity in cases specified in the special class of this law.
5. Legal persons shall be held criminally liable in accordance with the grounds and procedures provided for in this law, taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the crime, and the amount of damage and harm.

[/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 5.2. Type of punishment

1. The person who committed the crime shall be sentenced as follows:
 - 1.1. fine;
 - 1.2. sentence to perform community service;
 - 1.3. penalty of restricting the right to travel;
 - 1.4. imprisonment;
 - 1.5. penalty of disqualification.
2. Fines, community service, restriction of travel rights, imprisonment shall be the main punishment, and disqualification shall be the additional punishment.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. The special class of this law specifies the type and amount of the basic punishment for the crime.

Article 5.3. Penalties

1. A fine equal to the penalty unit (hereinafter referred to as "unit") specified in the special class of this law is called a fine.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. The amount of the fine is equivalent to four hundred and fifty units to forty thousand units.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

3. One unit specified in this law is equal to one thousand MNT.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

4. Taking into consideration the convict's property, salary and other income earning capacity, the court may decide to pay the fine in installments over a period of up to three years.
5. If the convict does not fulfill the fine sentence within the time set by the court, the court shall replace it with a prison sentence equal to fifteen units of the unfulfilled fine sentence for one day.
6. Community service, restriction of travel rights, and imprisonment shall not be replaced by fines.

Article 5.4. Punishment for community service

1. The punishment for doing public service is the punishment of a person who has committed a crime to do work that is beneficial to the public interest, as determined by the court, without being paid.
2. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality of the person who committed the crime, the court shall set a sentence of community service for no more than eight hours per day, for a total of two hundred and forty to seven hundred and twenty hours.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

~~3. The sentence of performing community service shall be set at no more than four hours per day, for a total of one hundred and twenty to four hundred and eighty hours.~~

/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

4. If the convict does not fulfill the community service sentence, the eight hours of community service sentence shall be replaced by a prison sentence.
5. The sentence of community service shall not be imposed on a person who has completely lost the ability to work, or the sentence of community service that directly affects physical health shall not be imposed on a pregnant woman, a woman over the age of fifty-five, or a man over the age of sixty.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 5.5. Penalties for restricting the right to travel

1. A person who has committed a crime is prohibited from leaving his place of residence under the supervision of an authorized body, prohibited from going to a certain place, traveling in a direction determined by the court, changing his place of residence with the permission of an authorized body, or suspending the obligation to travel for a period of one month to five years. .
2. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality of the person who committed the crime, the court may prohibit communication with a certain person or others if the court deems that there is a risk of danger to others.
3. If the convict does not fulfill the sentence of restriction of the right to travel, one day of the remaining period of the sentence of restriction of the right of movement of the convict shall be counted as one day of imprisonment and replaced with imprisonment.
4. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality of a person who has been proven to have committed a crime and who has pleaded guilty, the court shall reduce the sentence of restricting the right to travel as specified in Article 6.7, Clauses 1.1 and 1.2 of this law, and may be released and coercive measures may be applied.

/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 5.6. Imprisonment

1. Imprisonment is the restriction of the freedom of a person who has committed a crime for a certain period of time or for life in an open or closed prison.
2. The conditions of open and closed prisons shall be established by law.
3. A person who commits a crime specified in this law shall be isolated in an open or closed prison for a period of six months to twenty-five years.

/In this section, the word "twenty" was changed to "twenty-five" by the law dated December 7, 2023/

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

4. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality of the person who committed the crime, the court shall determine the term of imprisonment to be served in an open or closed prison.
5. In the cases specified in this law, the person who committed the crime shall be isolated in a closed prison and serve life imprisonment.
6. After thirty years of imprisonment for a person sentenced to life imprisonment, the court shall decide whether to release him or not, taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality of the convict.

/In this section, the word "twenty-five" was changed to "thirty" by the law dated December 7, 2023./

7. If the convict is not released according to the procedure specified in the 6th part of this article, it will be discussed again every two years.

8. A person who commits a crime before reaching the age of eighteen shall not be sentenced to life imprisonment.
9. If a person convicted of a fine, community service, or restriction of travel rights avoids complying with the court's decision, regardless of whether a prison sentence is imposed for the crime for which he was convicted, the remaining sentence that has not been served is subject to Article 5.3, Section 5, and Article 5.4, Section 4 of this law. , shall be sentenced to imprisonment in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 5.5, Part 3.

/This section was added by the law of June 9, 2017/

Article 5.7. Disqualification penalty

1. The person who has committed a crime shall be deprived of the right to work in a public office, to carry out professional activities, or other certain rights for a period of one to eight years, or in the case specified in a special class of this law, the right to drive a vehicle from one year to twelve years, or the right to work in a public office for life. Prohibition is disqualification.

/In this section, the law of December 7, 2023, after the word "in the case" added "the right to drive a vehicle from one year to twelve years, or"/

2. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality of the person who committed the crime, the court may impose a penalty of disqualification in addition to the basic punishment. Disqualification shall be imposed in cases specified in the special section of this law.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. If the sentence of disqualification is imposed in addition to the prison sentence, after serving the sentence, or if it is imposed in addition to the sentence of fine, community service, or restriction of the right to travel, from the time the sentence is imposed, or coercive measures to impose duties and restrict rights without imposing a prison sentence if taken, the period shall be counted from the time of coercive measures.

4. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality of the person who committed the crime, the court shall punish the parents, guardians who committed the crime specified in Chapter 12 against the child, or the crime specified in Chapter 16, taking into account the supporter may be given a disqualification penalty in addition to the basic penalty.

/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

CHAPTER SIX

GROUND AND PROCEDURES FOR ACCEPTING CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND RELEASE

/The title of this chapter was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 6.1. Imposition of criminal liability

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. Criminal liability shall be imposed on a person who has committed a criminal offense in accordance with the grounds and procedures specified in the general section of this law, within the type and amount specified in the special section.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. When imposing criminal responsibility, the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, the personality of the person who committed the crime, and mitigating and aggravating circumstances of criminal responsibility shall be taken into account from all sides.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. Criminal responsibility is not inhumane, cruel, or demeaning to human dignity and glory.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

4. Termination of criminal responsibility shall not be a reason for worsening the legal status of a person, except for the limitation set by law.

/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 6.2. Age limit for criminal liability

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. Persons who have reached the age of sixteen at the time of committing the crime shall be held criminally liable.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. A person between fourteen and sixteen years of age commits crimes under special classes 10.1/Killing a person/, 11.1/Intentionally causing serious damage to human health/, 12.1/Rape/, 17.1/Stealing/, 17.2/Robbery/, 17.8/Destruction of property of this law. , damage/, 20.7/Illegal use of narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances/, 20.16/Disturbance of public peace/, 26.1/Illegal attack on electronic information/, 26.2/Preparation and sale of software and equipment for illegal attack in the cyber environment /, 26.3/Creation, use and distribution of malicious software/, 29.8/Committing terrorism/ shall be criminally liable.

/This section was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. Disciplinary coercive measures provided for in this law may be applied to persons who have reached the age of fourteen and those who have not reached the age of eighteen at the time of committing a crime.

4. A juvenile referred to in Section 2 of this Article may not be sentenced if he is unable to fully realize the illegality of his actions or inactions and the harm caused by them due to retardation of mental development.

Article 6.3. Liability

1. Criminal liability shall be imposed on the person capable of taking responsibility for the crime.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. Inability to realize the real nature and dangerousness of one's actions and to control them due to mental illness or lack of intelligence shall be considered incompetent.

3. Medical coercive measures prescribed in this law shall be applied without imposing punishment on a person who was incapable of taking responsibility for the crime at the time of committing the crime.

4. In the event that he is unable to take charge of the case after committing the crime, the court shall apply coercive measures of medical quality to him and sentence him after recovery.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 6.4. Punishment of a person who commits a crime while intoxicated

1. Committing a crime while drunk or intoxicated is not a ground for exemption from criminal responsibility.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If a person who commits a crime while intoxicated is found to be suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction, medical coercive measures specified in Article 7.4 of this law may be applied in addition to the punishment imposed on him.

Article 6.5. Circumstances of mitigating criminal responsibility

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. When imposing criminal liability, the court shall consider the following mitigating circumstances:

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1.1. committed a crime for the first time due to accidental circumstances;

1.2. immediately provided medical and other assistance to the victim and paid for the damage caused after the crime was committed;

1.3. committed a crime due to physical, emotional, material, official, or other forms of domination;

1.4. committed a crime due to the illegal and improper actions of the victim;

1.5. helped to detect self-disclosed crimes committed by others, and to find assets and income obtained by committing crimes;

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1.6. committed a crime due to misperception of the situation;

1.7. committed the crime of assaulting the victim in self-defense due to constant violence and harassment.

2. In the case where the circumstances specified in paragraph 1 of this article are specified in the special section of this law as criminal, the circumstances of mitigating criminal responsibility shall not be considered.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. The court may mitigate the criminal responsibility, taking into account special circumstances not specified in this article.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 6.6. Circumstances aggravating criminal liability

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. When imposing criminal liability, the court shall consider the following aggravating circumstances:

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1.1. causing physical and emotional pain and suffering in an extremely cruel and insulting manner;

1.2. commits two or more intentional crimes specified in one chapter of a special class of this law, or commits a group of crimes;

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1.3. committed in a manner dangerous to the public;

1.4. committed for the purpose of concealing or simplifying another crime;

1.5. committed against the victim and his close relatives in connection with the performance of official duties and public duties;

1.6. committed against a person under his control, knowing the victim's inability to defend himself;

1.7. committed by taking advantage of state of emergency, disaster, dangerous phenomenon, public disorder;

1.8. The person who pleaded guilty and was obliged to pay damages did not fulfill the obligation imposed by the court.

2. In cases where the aggravating circumstances specified in the special class of this law are specified as a crime, criminal liability shall not be considered as an aggravating circumstance.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. Courts are prohibited from aggravating the criminal responsibility, taking into account the circumstances not specified in this article.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Explanation: "Related person" defined in this law means the person's spouse, cohabitant, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, sibling, sibling, understand people of other races and backgrounds living with them.

/The explanation of this article was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

Article 6.7. Mitigation of criminal responsibility and exemption from criminal responsibility for a person who admits guilt

/The title of this article was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

/The title of this article was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

1. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, personality, and the fact that the investigation has been carried out quickly to prove the crime, the criminal responsibility shall be mitigated as follows, or may be exempted from criminal responsibility:

/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.1. If a person who commits a crime for which imprisonment is not specified in the special section of this law, or for which the maximum term of imprisonment is set for three years or less, compensates the damage caused by the crime, the imprisonment sentence may be reduced, or a punishment other than imprisonment may be imposed, or criminal release from liability; if he has expressed his willingness to compensate for the damage caused by the crime, he may choose to impose a punishment other than imprisonment, or he may be placed on probation for a period of up to three years without the imposition of a prison sentence, or coercive measures may be taken to limit his rights;

/This clause was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.2. If the person who commits a crime for which the maximum term of imprisonment is set for five years or less in the special section of this law compensates for the damage caused by the crime, or expresses that he will compensate the damage caused by the crime, a different type of punishment than imprisonment shall be imposed, or imprisonment imposition of duty for a period of five years or less without being imposed, use of coercive measures to restrict rights;

/This clause was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.3. If a person who commits a crime for which the minimum term of imprisonment is more than two years and the maximum term is up to eight years in the special class of this law compensates the damage caused by the crime, without exceeding one-half of the maximum term of the sentence specified in the article, section or clause, the minimum sentence impose a sentence of not less than one-half of the amount;

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.4. in the special section of this law, if the person who commits a crime for which the maximum prison sentence is twelve years or up to fifteen years compensates for the damage caused by that crime, without exceeding two-thirds of the maximum sentence specified in the article, section, or clause, the minimum sentence impose a sentence of not less than two-thirds of the amount;

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1.5. in the special section of this law, if a person who commits a crime for which the maximum penalty is up to twenty years and is not prescribed to be sentenced to life imprisonment compensates the damage caused by that crime, without exceeding three-fourths of the maximum penalty specified in the article, section, or provision, impose a sentence of not less than three-fourths of the minimum.

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. The procedures specified in Section 1 of this Article shall be followed for the reduction or release of the sentence of a member of an organized crime group based on the grounds specified in Section 6 of Article 3.8 of this Law.

3. If a person who has committed a crime punishable by life imprisonment in a special section of this law admits his guilt, the court shall decide whether to sentence him to a fixed term imprisonment.

4. The procedure specified in this chapter shall not be applied to a person who fails to fulfill the duties assigned by the court during the period of coercive measures to impose obligations or restrict rights pending the imposition of a sentence.

~~5. Taking into consideration the assets, salary, and other income of the person who expressed his intention to compensate the damages, the court may determine the compensation period to be paid in installments during the time served.~~

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This part was considered invalid by the law of January 10, 2020./

Article 6.8. Punishment of a person who has committed several crimes

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. When sentencing a person who has committed several crimes, the court shall determine the type and amount of the total sentence after each crime.
2. If several types of punishments have been imposed for several crimes, it may be decided to combine light punishments with heavy punishments as described below, or to serve them separately:
 - 2.1. an amount equal to fifteen units of the fine;
 - 2.2. eight hours of community service;
 - 2.3. one day of the penalty of restricting the right to travel;
 - 2.4. one day of imprisonment.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. The total amount of the sentence added together with the same type of punishment imposed for several crimes cannot exceed the maximum prison sentence for the most serious crime specified in that chapter.
4. The sum total of the sentences imposed for the crimes specified in several groups shall not exceed the maximum prison sentence of the most severe group.

Article 6.9. Imposition of sentence by several punishment decrees

1. If the convict commits a new crime before serving the sentence, or if it is determined that he has committed another crime before being sentenced by the court, after the court's sentencing decision, he will be sentenced for that crime and the remaining unserved sentence from the previous sentencing decision will be added to the total sentence to be served. determine the amount.

/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. If the court has imposed several types of sentences by several punishment decrees, it may decide to combine them or to serve them separately in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 6.8, Section 2 of this law.
3. When adding together the sentences imposed by several punishment decrees, the total amount of the sentence cannot exceed the maximum amount set by this law for that type of sentence.
4. The total amount of the additional combined sentence is greater than the remaining unserved amount of the sentence imposed by the previous sentence.

Article 6.10. Calculating the period of police detention

1. The period of court arrest and detention shall be included in the sentence served by the convict.
2. One day of arrest and detention shall be deducted from the sentence to be served by a sum equal to fifteen units of the fine, eight hours of community service, one day of restricted travel rights, and one day of imprisonment.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 6.11. Replacement of imprisonment with restriction of travel rights

- ~~1. A person convicted of a crime with a maximum prison sentence of up to five years in a special section of this law may be served in exchange for a sentence of restriction of the right to travel on the following grounds:
 - 1.1. three months before the birth of a pregnant woman and up to two years after the birth;
 - 1.2. single parents until the child is two years old.~~
- ~~2. As soon as the condition specified in paragraph 1 of this article is removed, the remaining prison sentence that has not been served shall be calculated from the period of the sentence of restriction of travel rights.~~
- ~~3. If the convicted person who has committed a crime punishable by up to five years of imprisonment in the special section of this law has paid the damages caused by the crime within the period specified in paragraph 1 of this article and has removed the harm caused by the crime, the court shall determine the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage, and the nature of the harm. , taking into account the personality of the convict, he can be exempted from the remaining prison sentence that has not been served.~~

/This article was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 6.12. Early release from imprisonment and supervision

1. If the convict proves that he has become safe for the public by compensating for the damage caused by committing a crime, and has not committed serious violations during his sentence, and has served the following portion of the sentence, the court may decide to release him early and establish supervision, taking into account the proposal of the prosecutor:
 - 1.1. not less than one-half of the prison sentence imposed for up to five years;
 - 1.2. not less than two-thirds of the prison sentence imposed for a period of more than five years to twelve years;
 - 1.3. if he has served at least three-fourths of the prison sentence imposed for a period of more than twelve years to twenty years.
2. In the case of early release from imprisonment, a supervision period equal to the remaining unserved sentence shall be set.

3. If a person released early from a prison sentence violates the obligations assigned to him during the period of supervision, the court, taking into account the proposal of the prosecutor, shall cancel the decision of supervision and decide to serve the remaining sentence.
4. If a person who has been released early from a prison sentence commits an intentional crime during the period of supervision, the court shall add to the remaining unserved sentence the sentence imposed for the newly committed crime in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 6.9 of this law.
5. If a person who has been released early from a prison sentence commits a reckless crime during the supervision period, the court shall decide whether to impose a sentence in accordance with Article 6.9 of this law.
6. Section 3 of Article 10.1, Section 4 of Article 12.1, Section 4.1 of Article 12.3, Sections 2 and 3 of Article 13.1, Section 3 of Article 22.1, Section 3 of Article 22.4, Section 22.10 of this Law the convicts who committed the crime specified in paragraph 2 of the article shall not be released from prison term and shall not be subject to supervision.

Note: - Section 6 of this article shall not apply to a person who is under eighteen years of age at the time of the offence.

[/This part was added by the law of December 7, 2023./](#)

Article 6.13. Exemption due to illness from imprisonment, restriction of travel rights, and community service

[/The title of this article was added by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

1. After being convicted of a crime, a person who has a mental illness and is unable to realize the true nature and consequences of his actions, and is unable to control his actions, shall be exempted from serving the sentence, and coercive measures of medical quality shall be applied.
2. After being convicted of a crime, the court may exempt the convict from serving the sentence if he suffers from an illness that prevents him from serving the sentence, and this procedure shall be established by law.
3. A person who intentionally harms his health while serving a sentence of imprisonment, restriction of travel rights, or community service shall not be exempted from his sentence.

[/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 6.14. Forgiveness and forgiveness

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of July 2, 2021./](#)

1. According to the Law on Pardoning Persons and Legal Entities, or the Decree of the President of Mongolia on Pardoning, the sentence served by a person who committed a crime may be fully or partially released, or replaced by a sentence other than imprisonment.

[/This section was amended by the law of July 2, 2021./](#)

2. There will be no amnesty or pardon for crimes against human security and peace as stipulated in this law. No amnesty for corruption.

[/This section was amended by the law dated December 16, 2022./](#)

3. No amnesty shall be granted for the crimes specified in Article 10.1, Section 3, Article 12.1, Section 4, Article 12.3, Section 4.1, and Article 13.1, Sections 2 and 3 of this Law.

Note: - Paragraph 3 of this article shall not apply to a person who is under eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of the offence.

[/This part was added by the law of December 7, 2023./](#)

Article 6.15. Providing assistance in the detection of crimes

1. Collaborators who actually assist in the detection of transnational organized crime or crimes with a minimum prison term of more than five years may be exempted from criminal liability.
2. A person who commits a crime against the security and peace of humanity specified in this law shall not be considered as a collaborator.

[/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017./](#)

CHAPTER SEVEN

DETENTION AND USE OF COERCIONAL MEASURES

Article 7.1. Probation without imprisonment

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017./](#)

1. If a person who commits a minor crime confesses his guilt and compensates for the damage caused by the crime, removes the damage, or expresses that he will compensate the damage caused by the crime, taking into account the circumstances of the crime and the personality of the person who committed the crime, the article, section, can be served up to five years without imposing the prison sentence specified in the article.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017./](#)

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply if two or more crimes specified in the special section of this law are committed intentionally, or if the maximum term of imprisonment is more than five years, or if a member of an organized criminal group commits a crime.

3. Taking into account the circumstances of the crime and the personality of the person who committed the crime, the court shall impose a number of obligations and set restrictions as specified in Sections 2 and 3 of Article 7.3 of this Law.

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

4. In case of non-fulfillment of obligations or violations of restrictions during the probation period, the court shall annul the probation decision and impose a sentence.

5. During the probationary period, if an intentional crime specified in the special section of this law is committed, the court shall annul the probation decision and impose a sentence in accordance with the procedure specified in Articles 6.8 and 6.9 of this law.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

6. If a reckless crime is committed during the probationary period, taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, the personality of the person who committed the crime, and the fulfillment of the obligations imposed during the period of coercive measures, the coercive measures shall be taken. The court will decide whether to cancel.

7. If during the probationary period, he has fulfilled the obligations imposed by the court by fully paying the damages of the crime and has not violated the restriction of rights, and if it is deemed that there is no need to apply coercive measures to impose obligations or restrict rights, based on the opinion of the prosecutor, the court may release him from the sentence before the end of the period of coercive measures to impose obligations or restrict rights.

8. The court shall not impose a sentence based on the conclusion of the prosecutor, if the duties imposed by the court and the restrictions set by the court have not been violated during the probationary period.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

9. In accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the court shall determine the time period for compensation of damages for a person who has been sentenced to pay the damages caused by the crime.

/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 7.2. Types of coercive measures

1. If the court deems it necessary to meet the purpose of the sentence specified in Article 5.1 of this law, the person who committed the crime may be suspended without being sentenced, or the following coercive measures may be applied in addition to the imposed sentence:

- 1.1. coercive measures to impose duties and restrict rights;
- 1.2. coercive measures of medical quality;
- 1.3. Coercive measures to confiscate property and income.

Article 7.3. Coercive measures to impose obligations and restrict rights

1. Taking into account the personal status of the person who committed the crime and the circumstances of the crime, the court may impose a number of obligations and set restrictions on rights specified in Sections 2 and 3 of this article.

2. The court shall assume the following duties:

- 2.1. to take measures to eliminate the harmful effects of crime;
- 2.2. participate in training to improve behavior and work habits;
- 2.3. perform certain tasks and duties;

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

~~2.4. undergo psychotherapy and anti-addiction treatment;~~

/This provision was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

2.5. to change residence, work, school, and to inform the authorized authorities in advance.

3. The court shall establish the following limitations:

- 3.1. limit access to certain places and communication with certain people;
- 3.2. prohibition of ownership and possession of firearms;
- 3.3. prohibiting the use of alcoholic beverages and drugs;
- 3.4. Prohibit certain types of activities.

4. If the obligations imposed by the court are not fulfilled or the restrictions are violated, based on the conclusion of the prosecutor, the court shall cancel the decision and impose a sentence.

5. If an intentional crime is committed during the period of coercive measures to impose obligations or restrict rights, the court shall annul the decision on coercive measures and impose a sentence in accordance with Article 6.1 of this law.

6. If a crime is committed recklessly during the period in which coercive measures to impose obligations or restrict rights are taken, the coercive measures shall be applied taking into account the circumstances in which the crime was committed, the nature of the damage and harm caused, the personality of the person who committed the crime,

and the fulfillment of the obligations and restrictions imposed by the court. The court will decide whether to cancel the amount.

7. If a person who has been subjected to coercive measures to impose obligations and restrict rights has fulfilled the obligations imposed by the court by fully paying the damages of the crime and has not violated the restriction of rights, and if it is deemed that there is no need to apply coercive measures to impose obligations or restrict rights, the court may release him from the sentence before the end of the period based on the conclusion of the prosecutor.

8. Based on the conclusion of the prosecutor, the court will decide whether to impose a sentence on the person after the period of coercive measures to impose duties and restrict rights.

9. Procedures for supervision of persons subject to coercive measures to impose duties and restrict rights shall be established by law.

Article 7.4. Medical coercive measures

1. In cases where the person was incompetent at the time of committing the crime and became incompetent after committing the crime, the court shall make a decision to apply coercive medical measures.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If a person who has been subjected to medical coercive measures due to his incompetence at the time of committing the crime becomes incompetent, the court shall make a decision to stop the coercive measures.

3. If the mental state of a person who was incompetent at the time of committing a crime does not pose a danger to himself or others, he may be transferred to the relevant mental health institution for treatment or care by guardians without the use of coercive measures of forensic quality.

4. If a person who was capable of taking responsibility for the crime at the time of committing the crime, but who was not able to take responsibility for the case at the time of the investigation, and who has been subjected to coercive medical measures, the court shall suspend the coercive measures and impose a sentence.

5. If the person subjected to medical coercive measures is treated within the statute of limitations and becomes incompetent, he shall serve the remaining sentence by subtracting one day of medical coercive measures from the sentence imposed by the court.

6. In cases where it is absolutely necessary to treat the mental illness of the sentenced convict while he is capable of taking charge of the case, the court may apply compulsory measures of medical quality such as outpatient supervision or treatment by a psychiatrist.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

7. The type, regime, and duration of coercive measures of medical quality shall be determined by the court, taking into account the opinion of the expert.

8. The court shall decide whether to extend, change, or stop medical coercive measures, taking into account the expert's opinion.

9. Taking into account the personality of the person who has committed a criminal offense, the circumstances of the crime, and his addiction to alcohol and drugs, medical coercive measures may be imposed to undergo psychotherapy and anti-addiction treatment.

/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./

Article 7.5. Coercive measures to confiscate assets and income

1. For the purpose of compensating the assets and income obtained by committing a crime, or the damages caused to others, the amount of assets and income equal to the damages caused by the crime shall be compulsorily recovered from the assets and income attributable to the person who committed the crime or the legal entity.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. "Criminal assets and income" in Mongolia means material and non-material assets directly or indirectly obtained by committing a crime specified in the special section of this law, and in foreign countries punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year, and its price, profit and income from it, techniques and tools used or attempted to be used to commit crimes.

3. Confiscated funds and income shall be used to compensate for the damages caused to others and for the costs of investigation. If the amount of assets and income from crime exceeds the amount of damages, it will be transferred to the state budget.

4. If it is found that the property found in the crime, its value, vehicles, mounts, firearms, weapons, and specially prepared weapon-like items used in the crime were in the possession of the guilty person, they shall be confiscated, stored, destroyed, and the crime committed. will be used to compensate for damages.

5. If the property or income obtained by committing a crime is transferred to the ownership of another person on the basis of a legally concluded transaction, the court shall appraise the property and compel it to pay the damages from the property and income that is not prohibited by law to be confiscated or assigned to the person who committed the crime. If it is found that the assets and income were obtained knowingly that they were obtained by committing a

crime, the court shall invalidate the transaction in which the property, assets and income were transferred to the ownership of others, confiscate the assets and income and compensate for the damages.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

6. When confiscating assets and income, the court shall specify the assets and income to be confiscated individually in its decision.

Article 7.6. Postponement of the execution of the judgment of the court that imposed a prison sentence

1. The court may postpone the execution of the court's punishment decision for a period of up to two years for a juvenile, a pregnant woman, a mother with a child under the age of three, or a single father who has committed a minor crime for the first time. During this period, the convict will be supervised by the court decision enforcement agency.

2. If the convict avoids taking care of the child, based on the conclusion of the prosecutor, the judge shall cancel the decision to postpone the execution of the sentence and issue an order to serve the prison sentence personally.

3. If the person intentionally commits a new crime during the period of delay in execution of the court sentence, the court shall sentence him in accordance with Article 6.9 of this law.

4. Based on the opinion of the prosecutor, the court shall release from the punishment if the obligations imposed by the court and the limitations set by the court have not been violated during the period of delay in the execution of the court's punishment decision.

[/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

CHAPTER EIGHT JUVENILE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

[/The title of this chapter was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 8.1. Grounds for imposing criminal responsibility on a juvenile

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. A person who has reached the age of fourteen or under the age of eighteen at the time of committing a crime shall be held criminally liable according to the grounds and procedures specified in this chapter.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. The criminal responsibility imposed on a young person is suitable for his age and body, taking into account his health, morals and mental characteristics, helping him to find his place in society, getting an education, making him aware of the consequences of his crimes, and the environment and people that led him to commit the crime. It is aimed at isolation from influence and, if necessary, detention and upbringing of juveniles who have committed crimes.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. Taking into account the personality of the juvenile who has committed a criminal offense and the circumstances of the crime, a punishment may be imposed in accordance with the procedures specified in this chapter, and disciplinary coercive measures may be applied in addition to the imposed punishment or without punishment.

4. Disciplinary coercive measures specified in this chapter cannot be used alone without sentencing a juvenile who commits a crime for which the minimum term of imprisonment is five years or more in a special class of this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of June 27, 2018/](#)

5. The court may sentence eighteen-year-olds and twenty-one-year-olds under the grounds and procedures specified in this chapter, and decide to apply disciplinary coercive measures.

6. Article 8.6 of this law shall not apply if a person who has reached the age of fourteen at the time of committing a crime and was under the age of eighteen reached the age of eighteen at the time of the sentencing decision.

[/This section was added by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 8.2. Types of punishments imposed on juveniles

1. A juvenile who commits a crime shall be sentenced to the following sentence:

1.1. to do community service work;

1.2. restricting the right to travel;

1.3. Imprisonment in a special educational institution.

Article 8.3. Committing public service work

1. A juvenile who has committed a crime shall be sentenced to community service that is suitable for his age and body and does not conflict with the child's health, morals, and mental development.

2. The court shall set a sentence of community service for a juvenile for no more than three hours per day, for a total of one hundred and twenty to three hundred and sixty hours.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. In addition to the sentence of community service, the court may apply coercive disciplinary measures.

Article 8.4. Limiting the right to travel

1. The court shall reduce by half the sentence imposed on a juvenile who commits a crime prescribed in the special class of this law to be punished by restricting the right to travel in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 5.5 of this law.

Article 8.5. Imprisonment in a special educational institution

1. The court shall reduce by half the sentence of imprisonment specified in the special category to a juvenile who has committed a crime prescribed in the special category of this law in accordance with the procedure specified in Article 5.6 of this law.

2. The law shall determine the conditions of special training and education institutions for serving the prison sentence imposed on young people.

3. General and professional education, work and life skills training will be organized for teenagers who are serving sentences in special training and education institutions. A juvenile who is serving a prison sentence will not be employed.

4. If a juvenile serving a prison sentence in a special educational institution reaches the age of eighteen, the court shall decide whether to continue serving the remaining prison sentence in a special educational institution until the age of twenty-one, or transfer it to an adult prison.

Article 8.6. Postponement of the execution of the judgment of the court that sentenced the juvenile to imprisonment

1. When the court for the first time sets the maximum prison sentence of eight years or less in the special class of this law, or postpones the execution of the sentence in accordance with Article 7.6 of this law for a juvenile who has committed a crime not specified in the special class of this law, in accordance with Article 7.3 Obligations specified in Sections 2 and 3 may be imposed and restrictions may be set.

/This section was amended by the law of June 27, 2018/

2. If a teenager whose execution of a court sentence has been delayed does not fulfill the obligations assigned by the court or violates the restrictions set by the court, based on the opinion of the prosecutor, the court shall annul the decision to postpone the execution of the sentence and make a decision to serve the prison sentence personally.

3. If the person intentionally commits a new crime during the period of delay in execution of the court sentence, the court shall sentence him in accordance with Article 6.9 of this law.

4. Based on the conclusion of the prosecutor, the court shall release the juvenile from the sentence if he has not violated the obligations imposed by the court or the restrictions set by the court during the period of delay in the execution of the sentence of imprisonment.

/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 8.7. Coercive measures of educational quality

/The number of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. In the special class of this law, the maximum prison sentence is set at eight years or less, or a juvenile who commits a crime that is not specified in the special class of this law to be sentenced to prison, taking into account the circumstances of the crime, the nature of the damage and harm caused, and the personality it may be decided to supervise and educate for a period of one to three years pending the sentencing.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of June 27, 2018/

2. The court shall impose the obligations specified in Article 7.3, Section 2 of this Law in order to make the juvenile who has committed a crime aware of his guilt, to compensate for the damage, to train him in the right way of working and living, and to prevent him from committing the crime again.

3. Educational coercive measures shall be implemented by the state administrative organization in charge of children's affairs.

4. A certain community, non-governmental organization, parents, guardians, supporters, educators, close relatives, relatives, or certain citizens are responsible for the supervision and upbringing of a juvenile who has committed a crime during the probationary period, at the request or with the consent of a certain citizen. can be assigned.

CHAPTER NINE

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGAL BELIEFS

/The title of this chapter was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 9.1. Grounds for imposing criminal liability on legal entities

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. In the special class of this law, the nature of the crime prescribed for the punishment of a legal entity is met by the official authorized to represent the legal entity alone or jointly, or by actions or omissions made for the benefit of the legal entity.

2. If an official authorized to make a decision on behalf of a legal entity has made a decision on behalf of the legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity and has given permission to others to commit the crime specified in this

law, or if he has committed the crime specified in this law by failing to fulfill his obligations under the law or failing to do so shall be punished according to this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. The special section of this law provides for the imposition of criminal liability on a legal entity, and is not a ground for exempting from punishment the authorized official who made a decision on behalf of the legal entity or gave permission in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

4. If a branch or representative office of a foreign legal entity commits a crime in the territory of Mongolia, it shall be held criminally liable in the same way as a legal entity specified in this law.

[/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 9.2. Types of criminal liability imposed on legal entities

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. The legal person who committed the crime shall be sentenced to the following punishment:

1.1. Penalty.

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

~~1.2. penalty of disqualification;~~

[/This provision was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

~~1.3. Penalty of liquidation.~~

[/This provision was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If the court deems it necessary to achieve the goals specified in Article 5.1 of this law, it may apply the following coercive measures in addition to the punishment imposed on the legal entity who committed the crime:

2.1. coercive measure of disqualification;

2.2. compulsory liquidation measures;

2.3. coercive measures to confiscate assets and income of legal entities.

[/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 9.3. Penalties

1. In the cases specified in this law, a fine of ten thousand units to four hundred thousand units shall be imposed on the legal entity.

Article 9.4. Coercive measure of disqualification

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. In the case specified in the special class of this law, coercive measures shall be applied to limit the right to conduct one or several types of activities for a legal entity for a period of one to eight years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 9.5. Measures to force liquidation

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. Compulsory liquidation of legal entities shall be applied in the cases specified in the special section of this law.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. In case of liquidation of the legal entity, the assets and income shall be seized and used to compensate the damages caused by the crime, and the remaining funds shall be transferred to the state budget.

3. If a legal entity's branch or representative office commits a crime, the branch or representative office may be liquidated.

[/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 9.6. Coercive measures to confiscate assets and income of legal entities

1. In order to compensate for the assets and income obtained by committing a crime, or the damages caused to others, assets and income equal to the damages caused by the crime shall be compulsorily recovered from the assets and income of the legal entity.

2. When applying coercive measures to confiscate assets and income of legal entities, the procedure specified in Article 7.5 of this law shall be followed.

[/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 9.7. The criminal responsibility imposed on the legal entity must be certain

1. If the legal entity subject to criminal liability is reorganized in accordance with the special section of this law, criminal liability shall be imposed on the following legal entity:

1.1. if one legal entity is created together with other legal entities, to the newly created legal entity;

1.2. if merged with other legal entities, to the merged legal entity;

1.3. if another legal entity was established by division or separation, to the appropriate legal entity in proportion to the transferred property, property and non-property rights, duties and activities related to the crime;

1.4. if the legal entity has changed by changing its organizational type, form, and main purpose, to the reorganized legal entity;

- 1.5. to the parent company if the company commits a crime in the interest of the parent company, its founder or shareholder.
2. In the event that a legal entity is intentionally liquidated in order to avoid criminal liability during the trial of the case, criminal liability shall be imposed on the shareholders to whom the property was distributed, or on any form, method, or means without reason, a joint-interested entity that transferred the property, property or non-property rights from the said legal person, property, property and non-property rights shall be compensated from other legal entities transferred without compensation.
3. If the imposition of criminal responsibility on a legal person according to paragraph 1.3 of this article cannot meet the purpose of criminal responsibility and does not comply with the principles of justice, the judge shall, when a crime is committed, dispose of all property, property and non-property rights, obligations, and activities related to the crime. shall impose criminal responsibility on the legal entity responsible for it.
4. The legal entity referred to in this Article shall be criminally liable, regardless of whether the legal entity knew about the crime before its reorganization.

/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

SPECIAL CLASS

CHAPTER TEN

CRIME AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS TO LIFE

Article 10.1. Killing a person

1. Killing a person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.
2. A person:
 - 2.1. with extreme cruelty;
 - 2.2. in a way that may cause damage to many people's lives, health, and property;
 - 2.3. by order;
 - 2.4. for the purpose of concealing or simplifying other crimes;
 - 2.5. for the purpose of creating material and non-material benefits for myself and others;
 - 2.6. two or more people;
 - 2.7. knowing that the victim is pregnant and unable to protect herself;

/The word "minor child" in this provision was removed by the law dated December 7, 2023./

- 2.8. committing domestic violence;
 - 2.9. himself or his close relatives in connection with his work or official duties;
 - 2.10. a member of an organized criminal group in the course of his organized criminal activities;
 - 2.11. to group;
 - 2.12. torture;
 - 2.13. for the purpose of obtaining blood, tissues, and organs;
 - 2.14. In case of hatred based on opinion, race, origin, ethnicity, religion, sex, or gender orientation, the punishment shall be from twelve to twenty years or life imprisonment.
- Explanation: - For the purposes of this Act, "minor" means a person under the age of fourteen.

3. Killing a minor shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty-five years or life imprisonment.

/This part was added by the law of December 7, 2023./

Article 10.2. Killing a person in a fit of passion

1. If a person kills a person due to a momentary sudden emotional shock or loss of mental normality due to the improper actions of a victim who has used force, threatened to use force, was severely insulted, or oppressed, shall be imprisoned for a period of one to five years shall be punished.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 10.3. Killing a person by exaggerating the extent of arrest and suppression

1. When attacking a person who has committed a crime or an escaped convict, to arrest him, to deliver him to the authorities, or to stop him from committing a criminal act, he commits an act that is clearly inconsistent with the nature and extent of the crime committed by that person; If the person is assaulted without the necessary circumstances causing inevitable harm and detention, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.

Article 10.4. Bringing a person to a situation of suicide

1. If, due to property, position, family relationships, or other circumstances, the person under his control is constantly abused, insulted, beaten, tortured, or threatened to commit suicide, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

Note: - "family-related relationship" defined in this law means family members, persons living together for other reasons, persons whose marriage has been dissolved, persons who have ceased to live together for other reasons, guardians, supporters, persons providing care services, and their dependents. understand the relationship between existing people.

Article 10.5. Killing a mother and her newborn child

1. If the mother kills her newborn child while she is in deep depression, she will be punished with restriction of travel rights for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Note: - In this law, "infant" is defined as a child not older than three days after birth.

Article 10.6. Recklessly harming human life

1. Failure to fulfill the obligations assumed by the law, acts of administrative norms issued in accordance with it, or contracts, or causing damage to human life due to other careless actions or omissions, shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years. .

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If two or more people's lives are damaged due to this crime, the punishment shall be from two to eight years of imprisonment.

CHAPTER ELEVEN CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN HEALTH

Article 11.1. Intentionally causing serious damage to human health

1. Intentionally causing serious damage to human health, shall be punished by a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

2. This crime:

2.1. committed under the aggravating circumstances specified in Article 10.1, Section 2 of this Law;

2.2. mocked and insulted the victim;

2.3. caused physical and emotional pain and suffering;

2.4. used weapons or specially prepared weapon-like items;

2.5. If the victim dies as a result of this crime, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

Explanation: "weapons and specially prepared weapon-like items" defined in this law shall be understood as items, equipment, and tools designed to destroy, injure, protect, or signal any object in terms of a set or structure. Weapons can be fire, cold, gas, industrial or homemade. "Specially prepared weapon-like items" means cold weapons, firearms, objects, and tools specially prepared and adjusted to cause personal injury or damage to property.

Article 11.2. Causing severe damage to human health through intense emotional stress

1. Due to the illegal and improper actions of the victim who has used force, threatened to use force, humiliated his honor and reputation, or subjected him to oppressive pressure, a person's health is impaired due to a momentary sudden emotional shock due to loss of mental normality. causing serious damage to health, shall be fined in the amount of 2,700 to 14,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 11.3. Recklessly causing serious damage to human health

1. In case of non-fulfillment of obligations under the law, administrative norms issued in accordance therewith, or contracts, or due to other careless actions or omissions, causing serious damage to human health, disqualification for a period of up to two years in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to fourteen thousand units. fine, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. If two or more people are severely harmed due to this crime, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be punished.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 11.4. Intentionally causing serious damage to human health

1. In case of intentionally causing serious damage to human health, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or performing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year shall be punished.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. with aggravating circumstances specified in Article 10.1, Part 2 of this Law;

2.2. ridicule the victim;

2.3. if it causes physical or emotional pain or suffering, it shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 11.5. Recklessly causing serious damage to human health

1. If due to failure to fulfill the obligations assumed by the law, the administrative norms issued in accordance with it, or the contract, the person will be fined in the amount of four hundred fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or shall be sentenced to perform community service for a period of two hundred and forty to seven hundred and twenty hours, or to restrict the right to travel for a period of one to six months.

[was modified by the law dated 11th of 2017 No. 5 of 2017 /](#)

2. If this crime causes serious damage to the health of two or more people without care, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or one shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 11.6. Intentionally causing minor damage to human health

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/The title of this article was added by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

1. In case of intentional damage to human health, a fine of four hundred fifty units to one thousand three hundred and fifty units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or the right to travel for a period of one month to three months shall be punished by limitation.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. If this crime is committed under the aggravating circumstances specified in Section 2 of Article 10.1 of this law, a fine of four hundred fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 11.7. Committing domestic violence

1. A person with a family relationship should always:

1.1. beaten;

1.2. treated cruelly, behaved aggressively, tortured;

1.3. Violation of the right to own, use, or dispose of scheduled or shared property shall be punishable by restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

2. This crime:

2.1. committed against children, pregnant women, elderly people, disabled people;

2.2. committed by an employee of a care service provider;

2.3. if it is done in opposition to the person trying to stop it, the right to travel will be restricted for a period of six months to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years.

[/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

CHAPTER TWELVE

CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INTEGRITY

Article 12.1. Entry into force

1. Using force or threatening to use force against the will of the victim, or being mentally ill, drunk, intoxicated, temporarily distracted, unable to defend oneself or resist due to other diseases, or under control due to property, position, or other circumstances If he takes advantage of the situation and commits forced sexual intercourse, or acts of sexual violence, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. This crime:

2.1. rape eighteen minors over fourteen;

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2.2. to group;

2.3. rape a person with a family relationship;

2.4. make the victim pregnant;

2.5. the victim is infected with a sexually transmitted disease;

2.6. rape two or more people;

2.7. a person who has previously been considered guilty of the crime specified in this chapter;

2.8. in a cruel way;

~~2.9. causing physical and emotional pain and suffering;~~

~~/This provision was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/~~

2.10. If the victim is insulted, he will be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

~~/This clause was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./~~

3. As a result of this crime, a fetus was miscarried or a person under the age of sixteen was made pregnant; rape of sixteen minors related to the family shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

~~/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./~~

4. This crime was committed against a minor; if the victim dies as a result of this crime, the punishment shall be from twelve to twenty-five years, or life imprisonment.

~~/In this section, the word "twenty" was changed to "twenty-five" by the law dated December 7, 2023./~~

Note: -A rape victim can be a person of any gender whose sexual integrity has been violated.

- In order to consider this crime against minors as having been committed, it is not required to have committed it in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article.

- "Sexual act of force" means inserting the genitals into any part of the victim's body; understand that the victim's genitals are inserted with other organs or other objects.

Article 12.2. Indecent satisfaction of sexual desire

~~/This article was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./~~

1. Using force against the will of the victim, or threatening to use force, or taking advantage of the victim's inability to defend himself, and committing a specific sexual act, or forcing the victim to satisfy his sexual desire in an indecent manner, is punishable by six months to three years of imprisonment, unless it is a rape crime. punish.

~~/In this section, after the word "take advantage of" by the law of December 07, 2023, the word "committed a specific act of sexual nature, or made to be a victim" was added./~~

2. If this crime is committed against fourteen or eighteen minors, it shall be punishable by one to five years of imprisonment .

3. If this crime is committed against a minor child, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Note: - The victim of the crime of indecent sexual desire can be a person of any gender.

- In order to consider this crime against minors as having been committed, it is not required to have committed it in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article.

~~/The explanation of this article was added by the law dated December 7, 2023./~~

Article 12.3. Sexual exploitation

1. Victims use force or threaten to use force; A person who takes advantage of his power due to property, position, or other circumstances and forcibly engages in sexual intercourse with others without restricting the right to travel shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. In order to make a profit by evaluating the body of the victim of this crime:

2.1. Forced entry of fourteen to eighteen minors;

~~/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/~~

2.2. a person who has previously been considered guilty of a crime specified in this chapter;

2.3. victims use narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances;

2.4. make the victim pregnant;

2.5. against two or more people;

2.6. If it is committed continuously, it will be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

3. Because of this crime:

3.1. fetus miscarried;

3.2. If a person under the age of sixteen is made pregnant, he/she shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

4. In order to make a profit by evaluating the body of the victim of this crime:

4.1. against minor children;

~~/In this provision, the term "forcible entry of children" was changed to "against children" by the law dated December 7, 2023./~~

4.2. If committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment from twelve to twenty years or life imprisonment.

Note: - In order to consider the commission of this crime against a minor child, it is not required to have committed it in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 12.4. Sexual harassment

~~1. If the victims have verbally, physically, or otherwise expressed their motivation for sexual intercourse by creating an intolerable environment with the consequences of causing damage to their work, position, honor, fame, property,~~

emotional, or otherwise, or if they have demanded to have sexual intercourse, one restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to three months, or imprisonment for a period of one to three months.

2. If this crime is committed against a child, or if the victim commits sexual intercourse in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one month to one year, or imprisonment for a period of one month to one year.

[/This article was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 12.5. Having sex with a person under the age of sixteen

1. If an eighteen-year-old person knows that the victim is under the age of fourteen or sixteen, or knowingly engages in sexual intercourse, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year restriction of rights, or imprisonment for a term of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. Because of this crime:

2.1. made the victim pregnant;

2.2. if infected with a sexually transmitted disease, the right to travel will be restricted for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 12.6. Organization of prostitution

[/This item was added by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

1. If you mediate or involve others in prostitution, you will be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

2. Those who establish or finance a place of prostitution, organize prostitution, or provide vehicles, housing, or other items for prostitution shall be punished with restriction of travel rights for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Note: - If the body of a person under the age of 18 is used in the commission of this crime, it is considered a crime of human trafficking under this law.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS TO INTEGRITY AND FREEDOM

Article 13.1. Human trafficking

1. Using force, threatening to use force, stealing, deceiving, breaking trust, abusing authority for the purpose of exploiting the body, subjecting it to sexual exploitation and violence in other forms, enslaving it, keeping it in similar conditions, taking organs and organs, forced labor and exploitation . transported; asylum; transmitted; if accepted, it will be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

2. This crime:

2.1. knowing the child or pregnant woman;

2.2. traffic two or more people;

2.3. If it is carried out through the border of Mongolia, it will be punished with imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

3. This crime:

3.1. always stable;

3.2. If committed by an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be from twelve to twenty years or life imprisonment.

Note: - In order to consider this crime against a child as having been committed, it is not required to have committed it in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article.

- When considering the commission of this crime, whether or not the victim has consented to harming him in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article does not affect the classification of the crime.

Article 13.2. Kidnapping

1. If the victims used force, threatened to use force, deceived, or were mentally ill, intoxicated, drugged, temporarily distracted, or using the inability to defend themselves or resist due to other diseases, they took them under control for a period of one to five years. shall be punished with imprisonment.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. knowing the child or pregnant woman;

2.2. kidnapping two or more people;

2.3. If committed by an organized criminal group, imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.

Note: - In order to consider the commission of this crime against a minor child, it is not required to have committed it in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 13.3. Taking a hostage

1. If the hostage is kept under control by threats of killing or harming his health, with the purpose of forcing the state, organization, or person to perform certain actions or refrain from performing certain actions as a condition of release, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

2. This crime:

2.1. knowing the child or pregnant woman;

2.2. take two or more people hostage;

2.3. if committed by an organized criminal group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Note: - If there is no other crime in the act of the person who voluntarily released the hostage, he will be released from punishment.

Article 13.4. Forcible disappearance of a person

1. If the illegal detention of a person is not a crime against the investigation procedure, a fine of one thousand three hundred and fifty units to ten thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years punish.

2. Officials, prosecutors, and judges who are authorized to conduct investigations have illegally detained a person, restricted their freedom by illegally concealing it, or have restricted the freedom of others by hiding or refusing to provide information about the restriction of their freedom. causing damage or harm to their rights and interests shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to five years, unless it is a crime specified in the special section of this law.

3. This crime:

3.1. knowing the child or pregnant woman;

3.2. If it is committed against two or more people, it will be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

4. This crime:

4.1. organized criminal group;

4.2. if the act causes serious damage to the victim's health, or if the victim dies, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

[/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 13.5. Threatening

1. Using force or threatening to use force to demand others to do or not to do certain actions, or threatening to spread facts and information that may harm their rights and legal interests, shall be fined from four hundred and fifty units to two thousand and seven hundred units. shall be punished by a fine of the equivalent amount, or by performing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or by restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. to group;

2.2. If the offense is committed using weapons or specially prepared weapon-like items, a fine of 1,350 to 10,000 units will be imposed, or the right to travel will be restricted for a period of six months to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years.

[/This clause was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

3. This crime:

3.1. the official abuses official functions, powers, and influence;

3.2. if committed by an organized criminal group, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

Article 13.6. Illegal entry into other people's residence

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. If a person violates a person's right to inviolability and freedom by entering a residence without the consent of the resident, they will be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or will be made to do community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or one shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If this crime was committed by using force or threatening to use force, or if an authorized official broke into a person's residence, conducted a search, or seized property in violation of the grounds and procedures prescribed by law, a sum equal to five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units shall be fined or imprisoned for a term of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Note: - "Accommodation" as defined in this law means any type of apartment, house, house, cottage, hotel, resort, summer house, tent intended for permanent or temporary living.

Article 13.7. Unlawful search, seizure, and seizure

1. If an authorized official conducts a search of a person's body, personal belongings, or a vehicle, or seizes or seizes property in violation of the grounds and procedures stipulated by the law, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or two hundred and forty hours shall be punished by performing community service for a period of up to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If this crime is committed out of revenge, greed, or personal motivation, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

Article 13.8. Unauthorized taking of photographs, audio and video recordings, transmission and distribution

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. Without the consent of the resident, taking photographs, including the entrance and exit areas inside the residence, or from the outside, or making audio, visual, audio-visual recordings, and distributing them to the public, or transmitting them to others, from four hundred and fifty units to two thousand and seven shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one hundred units, or by performing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or by restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

~~2. If photographs, sound, video, audio-visual recordings made in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this article are distributed to the public, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to six months, or imprisonment from one month to six months.~~

[/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. If an authorized official violates the grounds and procedures specified in the law, takes photographs, audio, video, or audio-visual recordings of the interior of the residence or the exterior of the residence, including the entrance and exit, shall be fined from four hundred and fifty units to two thousand and seven hundred units. shall be punished by a fine of the equivalent amount, or by performing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or by restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

4. Photographs, audio, video, audio-visual recordings that are recorded in a location and distributed to the public, transmitted to others, or taken by an authorized official in violation of the grounds and procedures prescribed by law Dissemination of the recording to the public is punishable by imprisonment for a term of six months to one year with disqualification for a term of up to two years, unless it is a crime of disclosing the secrets of the investigation.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Note: - "authorized official" in this chapter means a person authorized to conduct investigation, case registration, violation investigation, and execution work in accordance with the law.

- In this article, "places that clearly infringe on the right to freedom and inviolability of an individual " include restrooms, changing rooms, special service rooms of public service offices, karaoke rooms, hotel rooms, and inpatient treatment rooms where health care and services are provided. will understand.

[/The explanation of this article was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

[/The explanation of this article was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 13.9. Illegal arrest and detention

1. If an authorized official violates the grounds and procedures provided by the law, violates the grounds and procedures of the law, if he attacks, arrests or detains a person's freedom, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or ordered to do community service for a period of two hundred and forty to seven hundred and twenty hours. , or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If this crime is committed out of revenge, greed, or personal motivation, a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units with disqualification for a period of one to five years, restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or one to five years imprisonment up to one year.

Article 13.10. Invasion of privacy

1. In case of illegal acquisition or transmission of personal secrets protected by law, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or one month to one year will be punished by restricting the right to travel for up to

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. This crime:

2.1. using communication and electronic tools;

2.2. If an authorized official violates the grounds and procedures specified in the law, he shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 13.11. Disclosure of personal secrets

/This article was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./

1. If a person who discovers a private secret protected by law discloses it without his consent, he shall be fined in the amount of one thousand three hundred and fifty units to ten thousand units, or restricted in the right to travel for a period of six months to two years, or imprisoned for a period of six months to two years. .

/This section was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. This crime:

/This section was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

2.1. using communication and electronic networks;

2.2. If a personal secret discovered during the performance of official duties is disclosed, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

Article 13.12. Illegal stalking

1. If a person who does not have the right to conduct an investigation investigates others, he shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If an authorized official conducts an investigation in violation of the law in the course of performing his duties, or uses official equipment for personal purposes, he shall be fined in the amount of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or imprisoned for a period of one to five years. punish.

Article 13.13. Forced labor

1. If he uses force, threatens to use force, imposes clearly harmful terms and conditions on others, or takes advantage of his wealth, health, disability, unfavorable family environment, or other hardships in life, to force him to work without pay, five thousand four hundred shall be fined in the amount of twenty-seven thousand units, or shall be made to perform community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 13.14. Spreading false information

/This item was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

1. In case of spreading false information that harms a person's dignity, reputation, or the business reputation of a legal entity, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to one thousand three hundred units, or public service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. shall be punished by restriction of the right to work or travel for a period of one to three months.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONAL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 14.1. Discrimination

1. Discrimination against people on the basis of race, ethnicity, language, race, age, gender, social origin, status, wealth, job, position, religion, opinion, education, sexual orientation, gender, health condition if his rights and freedoms are restricted, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or shall be made to perform community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. to group;

2.2. use force;

2.3. if an official abuses his official functions, powers, or influence, he shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years. shall be punished.

Article 14.2. Obstructing information search and reception

1. If the state or its organizations interfere with the exercise of the citizen's right to seek and receive information on matters that are not classified as confidential, by using force or threatening to use force, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or two hundred and forty hours shall be punished by performing community service for a period of up to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 14.3. Infringement on freedom of expression and publication

1. In order not to distribute or distribute any information that affects the legal interests of the publisher, using force or threatening to use force in accordance with the law of the publisher, or deliberately not publishing it after payment, or causing serious harm to the rights and legal interests of the publisher. if he threatens to do so, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand and seven hundred units, or shall be punished by performing community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 14.4. Obstructing the exercise of freedom of religion or non-religion

1. If he obstructs the activities of a religious organization or religious rituals by using force or threatening to use force, threatening to cause serious harm to his rights and legal interests, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or two shall be punished by performing community service for a period of one hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If a religious organization, a religious representative, or a preacher imposes his or her religious views on others by force, pressures, deceives, or promotes cruel religious views, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or six months. restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 14.5. Obstructing citizens' exercise of their electoral rights and work of the election committee

1. To exercise the right of citizens to vote, be elected, and participate in public opinion polls; If the election committee deliberately interferes with the activities conducted according to the law, they will be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or will be made to do community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or travel for a period of one month to one year. shall be punished with restriction of rights.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. using force or threatening to use force;

2.2. cheating;

. If the voter buys votes using his property or money, he shall be fined from five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or restricted from one year to five years, or imprisoned from one year to five years .

Article 14.6. Giving more votes in elections and referendums

1. Voted more than once in the elections of the President of the State of Mongolia, the State Great Khural, the Assembly of Representatives of Local Citizens, and public opinion polls; If voting is organized more than once, the person shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or perform community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or be punished by restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year. .

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. In case of illegal preparation, storage, transportation or use of election ballots or public opinion polls, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty-seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or one to five years imprisonment up to one year.

Article 14.7. Illegal influence on elections and public opinion polls, incorrect publication of voting results

1. The chairman, member, or other official of the committee for organizing the election or public referendum conducted advertising about political parties, coalitions of parties, or candidates; deliberately interfered with voter's voting, voting and counting; organized to vote on behalf of others, deliberately damage the seal of the ballot box, forge signatures, change ballots, or vote with invalid ballots; stung; supported; if the voting results are changed, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

Article 14.8. Spreading blatantly false information during the election

1. If a political party, coalition of parties, or a candidate participating in the election attacks the reputation of a candidate and spreads blatantly false information, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year shall be punished.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If this crime is committed by a civil servant, election committee official, or employee, the right to be appointed to public office for a period of one to three years, a fine of one thousand three hundred and fifty units to ten thousand units, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years. restriction of rights, or imprisonment for a term of six months to two years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 14.9. Organizing conspiracies to conduct illegal elections

1. For the purpose of illegally influencing the results of the election, preparing or organizing the commission of the crime specified in Articles 14.5, 14.6, and 14.7 of this law shall be punished by a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

**CHAPTER FIFTEEN
CRIME AGAINST HEALTH**

Article 15.1. Failure to provide medical assistance

1. If a medical specialist fails to fulfill his duty to provide medical care and services without reasonable cause , or causes serious harm to the victim's health due to his failure to fulfill it properly, he shall be disqualified for up to two years and fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or two hundred shall be sentenced to perform community service for a period of forty to seven hundred and twenty hours, or to restrict the right to travel for a period of six months to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. If the victim's health is severely damaged due to this crime, disqualification for a period of one to three years, a fine of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. or restricting the right to travel for a period of six months to three years.

3. If the victim dies as a result of this crime, he will be disqualified for a period of one to three years, fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to fourteen thousand units, or the right to travel will be restricted for a period of one to five years, or shall be punished with imprisonment.

/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 15.2. Leaving in a dangerous situation and not providing assistance

1. In situations where the life and health of a young child, the elderly, a disabled person, an injured person, or a person who needs help or care due to illness is in danger, the law, the act of administrative norms issued in accordance with it, or the agreement, or mutual trust, to provide assistance, If there is serious damage to the victim's health due to intentional non-fulfillment of the duty of guardianship, a fine of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year shall be imposed. .

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. Because of this crime:

2.1. serious damage to the victim's health;

2.2. If the victim is dead, he shall be fined from five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or imprisoned for a period of one to five years.

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 15.3. Illegal acquisition of human blood, cells, tissues, and organs

/The title of this article was added by the law of January 19, 2018/

1. If human blood or cells are taken by deception, using force, or threatening to use force, the punishment shall be from one to five years of imprisonment.

/Added to this section by the law of January 19, 2018/

2. If human organs and tissues are removed by deception, using force, or threatening to use force, the punishment shall be from two to eight years of imprisonment.

3. The crime specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article was committed against a person under his control by taking advantage of the victim's wealth, health, disability, unfavorable family environment, other hardships in life, and the inability to defend himself, or as a result of this crime if the victim is dead, he shall be punished by imprisonment from five to twelve years.

/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 15.4. Preparation and transplantation of human blood, cells, tissues and organs under unqualified conditions

/The title of this article was added by the law of January 19, 2018/

1. If a medical specialist has prepared or transplanted human blood, cells, tissues, or organs under unqualified conditions, the victim's health has been seriously damaged, or the victim has died, a fine in the amount of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or a term of two to eight years. shall be punished with imprisonment.

/Added to this section by the law of January 19, 2018/

Article 15.5. Illegal abortion

1. Forced termination of pregnancy against the will of the victim shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years, except for the termination of pregnancy based on the necessity of protecting the life and health of the pregnant woman in medical conditions.

2. A doctor with a special license to provide professional health care and services in the field of obstetrics and gynecology in non-hospital conditions; If the victim's health is severely damaged due to an illegal abortion performed by a person without a special license, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed. .

3. If the victim dies as a result of the crime specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

~~4. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 20,000 units to 120,000 units with the deprivation of the right to conduct certain types of operations for a period of up to three years.~~

/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 15.6. Infection with infectious diseases and immunodeficiency virus that may endanger the lives of others

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

1. In the event of an infectious disease that may endanger the lives and health of others, he deliberately violates the quarantine and restriction regime, other relevant regulations, instructions and requirements established by the competent authorities and officials, creating the conditions for the spread of the infectious disease, or attacking others, two thousand seven shall be fined in the amount of one hundred units to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

/This section was added by the law of April 29, 2020./

2. In case of intentionally infecting others with an infectious disease or immunodeficiency virus that may endanger the lives of others, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

/The number of this section was amended by the law of April 29, 2020./

3. This crime:

/The number of this section was amended by the law of April 29, 2020./

3.1. against two or more people;

/The number of this provision was amended by the law of April 29, 2020./

3.2. if committed against a child, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

/The number of this provision was amended by the law of April 29, 2020./

CHAPTER SIXTEEN CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Article 16.1. Enticing children to commit crimes

1. An eighteen-year-old adult makes a promise to a child and deceives; use force or threaten to use force; If the victim is lured to commit a crime by taking advantage of the victim's wealth, health, disability, unfavorable family

environment, or other hardships in life, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. If an eighteen-year-old adult recruits a child to an organized criminal group and commits a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than eight years, the punishment shall be from two to eight years.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 16.2. Enticing children into drunkenness, drug addiction, or addiction

1. If a child is drawn into a state of permanent drunkenness, drug addiction, or addiction, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

2. If the victim's health is severely damaged or the victim dies due to this crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 16.3. Abandoning, leading children astray or wandering

1. If a child is abandoned in a place where it is impossible to find a home, avoiding the legal duty of care and support, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or two hundred and forty hours shall be sentenced to community service for a period of up to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If the victim's health is severely damaged or the victim dies due to this crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

Article 16.4. Begging by children

1. Making promises to children and deceiving them; use force or threaten to use force; If the victim constantly begs by taking advantage of his wealth, health, disability, unfavorable family environment, or other hardships in life, he will be sentenced to community service for a period of two hundred and forty to four hundred and eighty hours, or the right to travel for a period of one to five years. restriction, or imprisonment from one to five years.

Article 16.5. Child replacement

1. If a child is intentionally changed, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

Article 16.6. Sale of children

1. If the sale of a child born, adopted, or supported by custody is not a crime specified in Article 13.1 of this law, it shall be punished by a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Article 16.7. Cruel treatment of children

1. If an eighteen-year-old adult repeatedly mistreats a child for any action or inaction and causes physical or emotional pain or suffering, they shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to one thousand three hundred and fifty units, or two hundred and forty hours shall be sentenced to perform community service for a period of up to seven hundred and twenty hours, or to restrict the right to travel for a period of one to three months.

2. If this crime is committed by a teacher, educator, or person in charge of guardianship, they shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or shall be made to do community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or one month shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for up to six months.

[/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 16.8. Promoting and inciting adultery to children

1. Deliberately showing, giving, or advertising publications, literature, pictures, movies, videos, or other things that promote obscenity to children; child molestation; If a child is offered prostitution or sexual intercourse, a fine of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or the right to travel for a period of six months to one year. restriction, or imprisonment from six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 16.9. Promotion of obscenity involving children

1. In case of preparation, sale, distribution or storage of publications, literature, pictures, films, video recordings or other things that promote obscenity with the participation of children, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or a term of one to five years restriction of the right to travel, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

2. This crime:

2.1. use the cyber environment;

[/This section was amended by the law of December 17, 2021/](#)

2.2. If committed against a minor, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.

Article 16.10. Intolerable child labor

1. If a child is intentionally engaged in dangerous work or prohibited work or services that may harm his health, body, or mind, he shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. community service, or restricting the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 16.11. Non-fulfilment of child custody obligations

1. If the child's health is seriously harmed due to the failure of the parent, guardian or supporter to fulfill the duty of guardianship required by law, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours will be punished by performing community service or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If the child's health is severely damaged due to this crime, a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

3. If a child dies as a result of this crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS

Article 17.1. Theft

1. If someone else's property is taken without force, secretly or illegally, he will be punished by performing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of six months to five years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to five years. .

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. entering a residence, a specially protected building, or a warehouse intended for permanent residence or activity;

2.2. Steal specially protected objects considered important for the development of history, culture, science, technique and technology;

2.3. cause serious damage and steal a large amount of property;

2.4. In case of using weapons, specially prepared weapon-like objects, or using machinery to remove obstacles, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.

3. This crime:

3.1. made it a source of life by constant action;

3.2. if committed by an organized criminal group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Note: - Small amount of damage caused due to actions specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall not be considered as a crime. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article do not apply to this explanation.

[/The explanation of this article was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 17.2. Robbery

1. If the property of others is taken openly, without using force, or illegally, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of six months to five years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. Attacking other people's property by force or threatening to use force shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

3. This crime:

3.1. made it a source of life by constant action;

3.2. committed using weapons or specially prepared weapon-like items;

3.3. if committed by an organized criminal group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 17.3. Fraud

1. Misleading others by using documents, items, electronic devices, or deliberately creating a falsehood, taking advantage of religion, hiding the reality, or abusing the reputation and trust created during previous relationships. if the property rights are transferred, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to fourteen thousand units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to

travel for a period of six months to three years, or six shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to three years.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. This crime:

2.1. using his position;

2.2. If he commits serious or large damage to others, he shall be fined in the amount of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisoned for a period of two to eight years.

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. This crime:

3.1. made it a source of life by constant action;

3.2. committed by multi-level marketing and pyramid system fraud;

3.3. if committed by an organized criminal group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

~~Note: — A person who has taken other people's property in the manner specified in Section 1 of this Article shall not be considered to have committed the crime of fraud if he returns the property to the owner or owner or restores the property rights in other ways.~~

/The explanation of this article was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 17.4. Misappropriation of assets

1. In case of misappropriation of property and property rights entrusted to others, a fine of two thousand seven hundred units to fourteen thousand units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty hours to seven hundred twenty hours, or six months to three years restriction of the right to travel, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. This crime:

2.1. using his position;

2.2. If he commits serious or large damage to others, he shall be fined in the amount of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisoned for a period of two to eight years.

/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Note: - Small amount of damage caused due to actions specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall not be considered as a crime. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article do not apply to this explanation.

/The explanation of this article was added by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 17.5. Erroneous transactions, mistaken parcels, misappropriation of stolen property and stolen goods

1. In case of causing more than a small amount of damage due to misappropriation of wrongly calculated transactions, mistaken parcels, property, valuable property, and livestock, knowing that they are in the ownership or possession of others, shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or two shall be punished by performing community service for a period of one hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

2. In case of committing the crime specified in the 1st part of this article and causing serious or large damage to others, the punishment shall be from six months to two years.

/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 17.6. Threatening to take other people's property

1. Using force or threatening to use force, or threatening to distribute facts and information that could cause serious harm to their rights and legal interests, demanding the handover of property, material or non-material property rights to others, from ten thousand units shall be fined in the amount of forty thousand units or imprisoned for a term of two to eight years.

2. This crime:

2.1. made it a source of life by constantly doing it;

2.2. the official abused the functions, powers and influence of the official;

2.3. if committed by an organized criminal group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Article 17.7. Driving vehicles without permission

1. Taking a motor vehicle without the owner's consent without the intention of misappropriation shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to one thousand three hundred and fifty units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to three months.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 17.8. Destruction and damage to property

1. In case of illegal destruction of other people's property or causing more than a small amount of damage due to injury, a fine of four hundred fifty units to five thousand four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or one month shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to one year.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. In case of destruction or damage of public roads, electricity, heat, communication, accident and disaster prevention tools and equipment, a fine of 1,350 to 10,000 units, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years. restriction of rights, or imprisonment for a term of six months to two years.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. This crime:

3.1. in a way that can cause damage to many people's lives, health, and property;

3.2. If it causes a lot of damage to others, it will be fined in the amount of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisoned for a period of two to eight years.

Article 17.9. Negligence in protecting other people's property

1. If serious damage is caused to the property of others due to failure to properly fulfill the duty to preserve and protect other people's property, a fine of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 17.10. Violation of rights of notary public and state registrar owner

1. In the event of serious or significant damage to other people's property, material or non-material property rights due to the fact that an obviously illegal transaction related to the restriction or transfer of ownership was witnessed by a notary and registered by the state registrar, in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units shall be fined, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 17.11. Careless destruction, damage, and waste of property

1. In case of careless destruction, damage, or waste of public roads, electricity, heat, communication, accident and disaster prevention tools and equipment, in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to two thousand and seven hundred units. shall be punished by a fine, or by doing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or by restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

2. In case of recklessly causing serious or large damage to the property of others, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or one month to one year. shall be punished with the restriction of the right to travel for a period of time.

[/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 17.12. Livestock theft

1. Stealing other people's livestock shall be punishable by restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to five years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 16, 2020./](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. stealing a large number of animals;

2.2. to group;

2.3. introduced across the country border;

2.4. using machinery;

2.5. causing serious damage and harm;

2.6. In case of theft of livestock, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.

[/This section was revised by the law of January 16, 2020./](#)

3. This crime:

3.1. made it a source of life by constant action;

3.2. if committed by an organized criminal group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Explanation:- For the purposes of this article, "livestock" includes sheep, goats, horses, cattle and camels.

- "Multiple animals" as defined in this article means eight small, two large or more animals. When converting bog to bod, one bod is counted as four bods.

[/This explanation was amended by the law of January 16, 2020./](#)

/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC CRIMES

Article 18.1. Illegal use of monopoly and dominance in the market

1. In order to limit or eliminate competition in the market, entrepreneurs with a legitimate monopoly and entrepreneurs with a dominant position entered into collusive deals, artificially created a shortage of goods and products, stopped the production and sale of goods and products, limited the quantity of goods and products without reason, set too high a price; sold goods and products at a price lower than the actual cost in order to prevent other entrepreneurs from entering the market and to force them out of the market; If a competing enterprise or civil enterprise is prevented from entering the market and causes significant damage to others, a fine of 450 units to 5400 units, or community service for a period of 240 to 720 hours, or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. In the event of a disaster, dangerous phenomenon, infectious disease, accident, or danger, price inflation or artificial shortage of goods is caused by a fine of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units.

/This section was added by the law of April 29, 2020./

3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of ten thousand to eighty thousand units.

/The number of this section was amended by the law of April 29, 2020./

Article 18.2. Affecting the exchange rate of currency and national currency

1. In case of spreading false information, selling, buying or making transactions in order to artificially increase or decrease the value of currency or national currency, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to fourteen thousand units, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years restriction of rights, or imprisonment from six months to three years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. This crime:

2.1. the official abuses the functions, powers and influence of the official;

2.2. if committed by an organized criminal group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished by a fine of 20 thousand units to 120 thousand units.

Article 18.3. Tax avoidance

1. If a tax paying individual or a managing or executive officer of a legal entity deliberately falsely identifies or hides a large amount of taxable income, property, or goods and services in order to avoid paying taxes, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or shall be punished by performing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 18.4. Violation of the rights of patent holders of inventions, utility models, and product designs

/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 6, 2021./

1. Products protected by patents or products produced by methods protected by patents are manufactured, supplied to the market, imported, offered for sale, sold, used, or stored for these purposes, or products protected by methods protected by patents, without the permission of the patent owner, if the patent owner causes more than a small amount of damage, two a fine of one thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year punish.

/This section was revised by the law of May 6, 2021./

2. This crime:

2.1. committed by an organized criminal group;

2.2. if it is committed repeatedly, a fine of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty hours to seven hundred twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or six months shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.

/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 18.5. Illegal introduction of goods across the state border

1. In accordance with the laws and administrative norms issued in accordance with the international agreements of Mongolia, if goods, treasures and minerals are illegally introduced through the border of Mongolia or through the customs border, a fine of 450 units to 5400 units will be imposed, or two shall be punished by performing

community service for a period of one hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was revised by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. using the status of his position;

2.2. In case of illegal introduction of combat firearms, firearms, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, or explosives across the state border, a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years. , or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

3. If this crime is committed by illegally bringing historical and cultural movable monuments, museum exhibits, rare and valuable finds of ancient animals and plants, archeological and paleontological finds and artefacts across the state border, a fine of 10,000 to 40,000 units shall be imposed. or imprisonment from two to eight years.

[/This section was revised by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

4. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

5. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 200,000 units to 400,000 units.

Explanation: - A person who commits a crime specified in this article, actively assists in detecting and suppressing the crime of illegal introduction of goods across the state border, exposes the person who committed it, and discovers the assets and income obtained by committing the crime shall be exempted from punishment. The confiscation of goods smuggled across the state border during inspection or during investigation shall not be considered as voluntary surrender.

[/The explanation of this article was added by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 18.6. Money laundering

1. Obtained, possessed, or used assets, money, or income obtained as a result of crime; altered or transferred in order to conceal its illegal source or to help any person involved in the crime avoid legal responsibility; concealment of its real nature, source, location, disposal method, owner, property rights shall be punished by restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. knowing that it is property, money, or income obtained by committing a crime for which the minimum term of imprisonment is more than five years in the special class of this law;

2.2. act consistently;

2.3. If the official abuses the functions, powers, and influence of the official, he shall be punished by restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

4. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units.

Article 18.7. Preparation and use of forged currency, securities, and settlement instruments

1. If securities, electronic cards, other means of payment, special tax stamps, financial documents are forged, stored, used, transported or distributed knowingly that they are forged, shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or one imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. Forging or knowingly using, storing, transporting, or distributing national or foreign currency used as a means of payment in Mongolia shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

4. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units.

Article 18.8. Illegal use of securities market insider information and participation in trading

1. Securities were sold or purchased using inside information that was not publicly available to affect the price of securities; If inside information is passed on to others, a fine of two thousand seven hundred to ten thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years shall be imposed.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. to group;

- 2.2. If he abuses his official position, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.
4. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.

Article 18.9. Abuse of securities market

1. If the securities market is abused, a fine of 2,700 to 10,000 units will be imposed, or travel restrictions will be imposed for a period of six months to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If this crime is committed by a group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.
3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.
4. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.

Article 18.10. Deliberate and artificial bankruptcy

1. Deliberately concealing property, property rights and obligations, property information and movement for the purpose of bankruptcy; If the accounting and other accounting documents representing the economic activities of a legal entity or self-employed person are hidden, destroyed, or changed, a fine of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year. , or imprisonment from six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If the executive officer or founder of a legal entity informs the client that he is insolvent in order to delay the payment of the loan debt, to ease the terms of its payment, to reduce the interest on the loan debt, or to not pay the loan debt, and by filing a bankruptcy case, he has caused a lot of damage to others due to artificial bankruptcy. shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. If the crime specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished by a fine of ten thousand to eighty thousand units.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 18.11. Illegal bankruptcy

1. Forced, fraudulent, forced bankruptcy before there were serious grounds for bankruptcy; spreading false information about a legal entity, slandering it, intentionally causing it to fail to pay its debts; If the legal entity has gone bankrupt due to the fact that the public servant did not provide the services required by the government according to the law, was not properly registered, canceled the special license without reason, refused to grant the special license without reason, or issued the license to operate without reason, in the amount equal to five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units shall be punished with a fine of MNT, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 18.12. Obtaining social care and services illegally

1. If a person uses false documents or objects, deliberately creates an artificial situation, and conceals the reality and receives social welfare pensions, allowances, services, or social development services, he shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or one hundred and forty shall be punished by performing community service for a period of up to four hundred and eighty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

2. This crime:

2.1. using his position;

- 2.2. If a large amount of social welfare pensions, benefits, services, or social development services is taken, the person shall be disqualified for a period of one to five years, fined in the amount of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisoned for a period of two to eight years.

Article 18.13. Illegal establishment of a bank and loss of bank's solvency

1. If a bank is opened and operated without the permission of the authorized body, or if the bank's share capital is illegally accumulated, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

2. If an authorized official of the bank's management, due to greed or personal interest, fails to meet the requirements related to the solvency of the bank and the bank's own capital, causes the bank to become insolvent, or causes significant damage, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.
3. If, due to the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article, damages to another amount equal to three hundred thousand units or more, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.
4. If the crime specified in this article is committed in the name of a legal entity or for the benefit of the legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, depriving the legal entity of certain types of activities.

[/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 18.14. Avoidance of payment of social insurance contributions

1. If a manager or executive officer of a legal entity paying social insurance contributions hides or falsely declares a large amount of income for social insurance contributions in order to avoid paying social insurance contributions, he/she shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or from one year to five years will be punished by restricting the right to travel for up to

[/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 18.15. Obtaining insurance compensation illegally

1. In case of obtaining insurance compensation by deliberately creating a fake situation, hiding the reality, falsely reporting the reality of the insurance event and the amount of the loss, or creating false documents, a fine of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or six months restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.
2. This crime:
 - 2.1. using his position;
 - 2.2. to group;
 - 2.3. in case of obtaining a large amount of insurance compensation, a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

[/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 18.16. Violation of rights of trademark owners and users of geographic indications

1. If using other people's trademarks or geographical indications to mislead the consumer by producing, storing, transporting, selling or importing fake goods and products, causing more than a small amount of damage, fine in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.
2. This crime:
 - 2.1. performed regularly and consistently;
 - 2.2. if committed by an organized criminal group, a fine of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment from six months to three years.

[/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 18.17. Violation of copyright and related rights

1. If the author or copyright holder has caused significant damage due to the production, sale, distribution, or importation of goods and products in violation of the copyright and related rights, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or two hundred and forty hours shall be punished by performing community service for a period of up to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.
2. This crime:
 - 2.1. performed regularly and consistently;
 - 2.2. If committed by an organized crime group, the fine shall be in the amount of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This item was added by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 18.18. Illegal operation of activities authorized by the National Payment System

1. If a participant of the national payment system, an operator, a payment service provider, or engages in activities related to the provision of payment services without permission, the right to perform certain types of activities will be revoked for a period of six months to two years and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months to two years.
2. If there is serious or significant damage to the rights of other people's property, material or non-material assets, due to the fraud of the national payment system participant, operator, payment service provider, or the permission to

engage in activities related to the provision of payment services, or by obtaining forged documents imprisonment from one to five years.

3. If by committing the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article, causing damage to others equal to three hundred thousand units or more, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

4. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

5. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of forty thousand units to two hundred thousand units.

[/This item was added by the law of May 31, 2017./](#)

[/This article was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 18.19. Illegal use of internal information of virtual asset services

[/This item was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

1. If a person participates in virtual asset trading using insider information that has not been made publicly available to affect the value of virtual assets, or passes on insider information to others, they will be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to ten thousand units, or the right to travel will be restricted for a period of six months to two years, or six shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to two years.

[/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

2. This crime:

[/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

2.1. to group;

[/This clause was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

2.2. If he abuses his official position, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

[/This provision was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

[/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

4. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.

[/This provision was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

Article 18.20. Abuse of trading in the activities of virtual assets service providers

[/This item was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

1. If a virtual asset is falsely traded, or if the price is set artificially, or if a participant or customer is deceived in order to make them participate or not participate in trading, they will be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to ten thousand units, or the right to travel for a period of six months to two years. restriction, or imprisonment for a term of six months to two years.

[/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

2. If this crime is committed by an authorized official or employee of a virtual asset service provider, or a person who owns five or more percent of the shares of a virtual asset service provider or a legal entity, the punishment shall be from two to eight years.

[/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

[/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

4. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.

[/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

Note:- In order to mislead the participants and customers of virtual asset trading as "false trading" as defined in this article, the owner of a specific virtual asset has not changed, but the trade is active, and by pretending that the transaction is active, ordering a sale or purchase price of a specific virtual asset at a close level through collusion , understand the deal.

- The term "artificially fixed price" defined in this article means making two or more transactions aimed at increasing or decreasing the exchange rate and keeping it at a certain level in order to create conditions for other parties to buy or not buy, order or not order certain virtual assets.

- By making or publishing unreal, misleading, or false statements, promises, assumptions, concealing important facts, or making false statements about actual facts, as defined in this article, "deceiving participants or customers in order to participate or not participate in trading" means misleading the other party to the transaction using certain methods, tools, and equipment.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

CRIMES AGAINST NATIONAL SECURITY

Article 19.1. Treason

1. If a citizen of Mongolia supported or cooperated with the enemy during war, state of war, armed attack, conflict, or aggression with the purpose of harming Mongolia's independence, national security, and defense capacity, for a period of twelve to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

Article 19.2. Illegal taking and interception of state power

1. Prepared, organized, participated in, and provided financial support for obtaining and maintaining the authority of the highest authority of the state by means of collusion and violence; if he obstructs the exercise of the authority of the highest authority of the state by force, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

Article 19.3. Assault on the life of a high-ranking government official

1. Intentionally causing serious damage to the health of a high-ranking government official in connection with political or government activities with the purpose of undermining the government of Mongolia shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

2. If a high-ranking government official is killed for the purposes specified in paragraph 1 of this article, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

Article 19.4. Illegal cooperation with foreign intelligence agencies, organizations and citizens

1. A citizen of Mongolia agreed to cooperate with the intelligence service of a foreign country and cooperated; The theft, collection, storage, or transmission of information, documents, and items belonging to the state secret for the purpose of extradition to a foreign organization or citizen shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

2. If this crime is committed by a high-ranking government official, a person who is entrusted with state secrets, and who knows about it in terms of position or duty, the punishment will be from twelve to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

Note: - The act of a citizen who agrees to cooperate with a foreign intelligence service, but voluntarily immediately informs the appropriate government agency and helps prevent possible harm, is exempt from punishment if there is no other crime.

Article 19.5. Inciting an armed riot

1. Those who prepared, organized, or participated in an armed riot with the purpose of damaging the territorial integrity of Mongolia or causing a civil war, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

Article 19.6. Sabotage

1. In order to weaken the national security, independence, defense, and economic capacity of Mongolia, buildings, roads, information, communication equipment, national databases, archives, and objects that support the life of the population have been destroyed, damaged, or their operations malfunctioned; If you spread a highly infectious disease of humans, animals or plants, you will be punished with imprisonment for a period of eight to fifteen years.

2. This crime:

2.1 causing serious damage to many people's lives, health, and property;

2.2. If committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment from twelve to twenty years or life imprisonment.

Article 19.7. Preparation for sabotage

1. If an organized criminal group is formed, recruited, involved, trained, trained, provided with firearms, weapons, specially prepared weapon-like items or money, for the purpose of carrying out acts of sabotage, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Note: - A person involved in the preparation of a sabotage operation who voluntarily discloses his crime, warns the government in time, and provides real assistance in stopping the sabotage operation, will be exempted from punishment if the actions of the person involved in the preparation of the sabotage operation are not characterized by other crimes.

Article 19.8. Conducting extremist activities

1. If political or religious activities were carried out with the aim of illegally and forcefully changing or destroying the constitutional system or state structures, or if a certain group was formed to carry out this activity, or if others were recruited, the right to travel will be restricted for a period of one to five years, or from one year to five years. imprisonment up to one year.

Article 19.9. Undermining national unity

1. In case of organizing actions that incite, encourage, discriminate, abuse, restrict rights, or set preferences for people based on their roots, race, language, race, religion, religious beliefs, or views, for a period of five to twelve years. shall be punished with imprisonment.

2. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

Article 19.10. Spying

1. If a foreign citizen or stateless person commits espionage on the territory of Mongolia, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

Explanation: - "Espionage" means the act of carrying out the task of a foreign intelligence agency, persuading or employing a Mongolian citizen to secretly cooperate with a foreign intelligence agency, stealing, collecting, storing, or transmitting information, documents, and items belonging to state secrets.

Article 19.11. Illegal acquisition of state secrets

1. If the theft, collection, or storage of information, documents, and items related to state secrets does not constitute the crime of treason or espionage, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 19.12. Disclosure of state secrets

1. Disclosure of information, documents and items belonging to the top secret of the state by a person who is entrusted with the responsibility, who is aware of it in the capacity of position or duty, shall be punished for up to three years if it does not constitute a crime of treason, illegal cooperation with foreign intelligence services, organizations or citizens. except restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. In case of divulging an extremely important state secret by committing this crime, the penalty shall be imprisonment from two to eight years with disqualification for up to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 19.13. Waste of state secrets

1. If a person who is in charge of top secret state information, documents, and items is destroyed due to violation of established regulations regarding dealing with them, he shall be fined from four hundred and fifty units to fourteen thousand units, or six months to three restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[was amended by the law of May 11, 2017 /](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. If an extremely important state secret is destroyed as a result of this crime, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

Article 19.14. Illegal crossing of the border of Mongolia

1. If you enter the border of Mongolia without documents for entry and exit, or with forged documents, or without proper permission, you will be fined in the amount of 1,350 to 10,000 units, or the right to travel will be restricted for a period of six months to two years. , or imprisonment from six months to two years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. to group;

2.2. If the act is committed by using force or threatening to use force, it shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

3. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by two to eight years of imprisonment.

Note: - A citizen of Mongolia who has illegally crossed the border of Mongolia by the method specified in paragraph 1 of this article can be released from punishment if he discloses his case.

- If a foreign citizen or a stateless person who is persecuted due to his opinion, politics, or other activities of justice enters the border of Mongolia in order to obtain the right of asylum in Mongolia, this crime is not considered to have been committed.

- If a person who is a victim of human trafficking or kidnapping enters the border of Mongolia without documents or with forged documents, this crime is not considered to have been committed.

Article 19.15. Illegal acquisition of citizenship

1. If Mongolian citizenship is obtained by using fake documents or objects, intentionally creating a fake situation, or hiding the reality, a fine of 450 to 14 thousand MNT, or restriction of travel rights for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment from six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If a foreign citizen or stateless person illegally entered Mongolia, granted asylum, or illegally transited through the territory of Mongolia, a fine of 450 to 14 thousand MNT, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or six shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 19.16. Illegally changing the name of a country

1. If the name of the administration, territorial unit, border menu, or place of Mongolia is illegally changed in official documents or geographical maps, a fine of 450 to 14000 units will be imposed, or travel for a period of 6 months to 3 years. restriction of rights, or imprisonment from six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 19.17. Destruction, damage or relocation of state border markers and facilities on the border line

1. Mongolia's border signs, their links, engineering, technical and cross-border facilities for border protection were destroyed, damaged, or transferred without the permission of the competent authority; if the course of the state border water is changed, a fine of one thousand three hundred and fifty units to ten thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years shall be imposed.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

CHAPTER TWENTY

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND PROFIT INTERESTS

Article 20.1. Deliberate false reporting of terrorist acts

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

1. Exploding, arson, other acts that cause the death of many people, causing damage to property; Deliberately false information about preparing to cause other harm to the society shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Article 20.2. Calling for terrorist activity, justifying it in public, and stabbing

[/This article was amended by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

1. If terrorist propaganda is carried out, or if it is propagated, or if it is called to carry out terrorist activities, or if it is justified in public, or if it stings another person, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

2. If the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article is committed by a public servant, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Article 20.3. Forming and joining an organized criminal group

1. From two years to eight years if a stable group of three or more people who joined in advance with the purpose of regularly committing crimes, recruited or involved others, provided them with firearms, weapons, or specially prepared weapon-like items, planned or prepared to commit crimes shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term.

2. If you join an organized crime group, you will be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

3. If a public servant commits the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

Article 20.4. Illegal possession of firearms, firearms, and explosives

1. In case of illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, transportation or storage of firearms, firearms, explosives and explosive devices for combat and law enforcement purposes, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or one year to five restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to one year, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

~~2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.~~

[/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Note: - A person who has illegally obtained or stored uncertified firearms, their components, explosives, firearms, and explosive devices will be exempted from punishment if they voluntarily bring them to the appropriate institution.

Article 20.5. Illegal preparation of firearms

1. Illegal preparation of firearms, their components, illegal preparation of firearms, explosive substances, explosive devices shall be punishable by restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

~~2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.~~

~~*/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/*~~

Article 20.6. Negligence in the protection of firearms, firearms, and explosives

1. If a large amount of damage is caused due to failure to properly fulfill the obligation to store and protect firearms, firearms, explosives, and explosive devices for combat and law enforcement purposes, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or one year to five restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to one year, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

~~*/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/*~~

2. If a person's health is severely damaged or the victim dies as a result of this crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.

~~3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of forty thousand units to two hundred thousand units.~~

~~*/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/*~~

Article 20.7. Illegal use of narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances

1. If prohibited narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, or their raw materials are illegally prepared, stored, given to others, or obtained without the intention of trading, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

~~*/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./*~~

2. Illegally obtained, prepared, processed, stored, transported, sent, or sold narcotic drugs, psychoactive substances, or their raw materials for the purpose of trade shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

3. This crime:

3.1. always stable;

~~3.2. introduced across the country's borders;~~

~~*/This provision was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/*~~

3.3. If it is carried out through the country's border, it will be punished by imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

~~*/This provision was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./*~~

4. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years or life imprisonment.

~~*/This section was added by the law of January 10, 2020./*~~

5. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of forty thousand units to two hundred thousand units.

~~*/The number of this section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./*~~

Explanation: - committed the crime specified in this article, voluntarily handed over narcotic drugs, psychoactive substances, and substances similar to them, actively assisted in the detection and suppression of crimes related to the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychoactive substances, and substances similar to them, and a person who exposes the person who committed the crime, or discovers the assets and income obtained by committing a crime, shall be exempted from punishment. Narcotic drugs, psychoactive substances, and similar items seized during investigation shall not be considered as voluntary surrender.

Article 20.8. Provision of accommodation for the use of narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances

1. If accommodation for the use of narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances is provided, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

2. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

~~3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of forty thousand units to two hundred thousand units.~~

~~*/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/*~~

Article 20.9. Abuse of narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances

1. If an official misappropriates narcotic drugs or psychoactive substances by abusing official duties, powers, and influence, the right to engage in professional activity will be suspended for a period of two to five years, and fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or one restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 20.10. Illegal cultivation of medicinal plants

1. If raw materials for narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances are illegally cultivated or cultivated, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.
2. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.
3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of forty thousand units to two hundred thousand units.

Article 20.11. Disposing of hazardous waste, toxic chemicals, and dangerous substances

1. Discarding hazardous waste, toxic chemicals, and dangerous substances that are harmful to human health; If the classification of waste is deliberately misclassified and disposed of in a non-designated place, destroyed, or brought across the state border, a fine of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be punished.
2. Because of this crime:
 - 2.1. severe damage to human health or loss of human life;
 - 2.2. If a large amount of damage has been caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.
3. If the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of twenty thousand units to one hundred and twenty thousand units.
4. If the crime specified in Section 2 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 200,000 units to 400,000 units.

Article 20.12. Sale and distribution of unhygienic food products

1. In case of deliberate sale or distribution of unhygienic food or food supplements that may cause harm to human health, serious damage to human health or substantial damage is caused, a fine of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law dated May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. Because of this crime:
 - 2.1. severe damage to human health or loss of human life;
 - 2.2. If a large amount of damage is caused, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.
3. If the crime specified in Section 1 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, depriving the legal entity of certain types of activities.
4. If the crime specified in part 2 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of twenty thousand units to one hundred and twenty thousand units.

Article 20.13. Commissioning of low-quality buildings and structures

1. If there is severe damage to human health, loss of life, or significant damage to property due to the construction, construction, or operation of low-quality buildings without the permission of the competent authority, or other than the approved design, or from five thousand four hundred to twenty units shall be fined in the amount equal to seven thousand units, or restricted in the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisoned for a period of one to five years.
2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 20,000 to 120,000 units.

Article 20.14. Illegal production, import, sale and distribution of medicines, biological preparations and medical devices

1. If a person engaged in the supply of medicines, medicinal raw materials, biological products, and medical devices manufactures, imports, sells, or distributes banned, unauthorized, or expired drugs, medicinal raw materials, biological products, and medical devices for use in animal treatment, two thousand seven hundred shall be fined in the amount equal to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017 and supplemented by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If the production, import, sale, or distribution of medicines, raw materials, or bioproducts are carried out without proper permission, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty-seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or from one year shall be punished with imprisonment for up to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

3. Because of this crime:

- 3.1. serious damage to human health or loss of human life;
- 3.2. if a large amount of damage is caused, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.
4. If the crime specified in Sections 1 and 2 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 20,000 to 120,000 units.
5. If the crime specified in Section 3 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 200,000 units to 400,000 units.

Article 20.15. Keeping animals that may pose a danger to the environment without proper protection

1. In case of causing serious damage to human health due to the lack of proper protection of an animal that may pose a danger to the environment, a fine of four hundred fifty units to five thousand four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or one shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If a person's health is severely damaged or the victim dies due to this crime, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

Article 20.16. Disturbance of public peace

1. Violating public order and using force against others, or destroying or damaging property, or inciting or engaging in these actions, violating the right to inviolability, freedom, property ownership, normal operation of enterprises and organizations, and public peace. disturbing the peace shall be punishable by restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

2. This crime:

- 2.1. use weapons or specially prepared weapon-like items;
- 2.2. rob other people's property;
- 2.3. arson;
- 2.4. leading to serious damage to the health of others or loss of life;
- 2.5. If he commits serious damage to the property of others, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

Article 20.17. Organization of gambling

/This item was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

1. If a gambling game is organized in a public place or using information technology to make a profit, using dice, cards, or other objects, the outcome of which cannot be predicted in advance, or to test one's luck, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to fourteen thousand units shall be imposed, or shall be sentenced to community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

2. In case of setting up or operating an illegal gambling establishment, whose results cannot be predicted in advance, or where you play games of chance, you shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or from one year to shall be punished with imprisonment for up to five years.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

CRIMES AGAINST JURISDICTION

Article 21.1. Falsification and destruction of evidence

1. In case of destroying, concealing, editing, altering, falsifying evidence important for investigating the case, or presenting it to law enforcers, prosecutors, or the court knowing that the evidence is false, a fine of two thousand seven hundred to ten thousand units, or imprisonment from six months to two years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. If this crime is committed by law enforcers, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, officers and employees responsible for preserving and protecting evidence, they will be fined in the amount of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or banned from traveling for a period of one to five years. restriction, or imprisonment from one to five years.

Article 21.2. Making false statements

1. If a witness or victim deliberately gives a false statement during the investigation process, in court, or to the ad hoc review committee of the Great Khural of Mongolia, and after giving a guarantee, they will be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or shall be punished by performing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of December 24, 2021./

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. If a witness or victim intentionally falsely reports or slanders another witness or victim in court during the investigation process, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty-seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or from one year shall be punished with imprisonment for up to five years.

Article 21.3. False translation and interpretation

1. During the execution of a court decision or investigation, in the court, or in the ad hoc review committee of the Great Khural of Mongolia, after expressing and providing a guarantee that he will translate and interpret accurately, if he deliberately falsely translates or interprets, he will be disqualified from three months to two years from four hundred and fifty units. shall be punished by a fine of five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 24, 2021./](#)

[/This section was amended by the Law of May 11, 2017 and the Law of June 9, 2017/](#)

Article 21.4. Deliberately making false conclusions by an expert

1. If an expert declares that he will make an accurate opinion during the execution of a court decision or investigation, in court or in the ad hoc review committee of the Great Khural of Mongolia, and after giving a guarantee, if he intentionally makes a false opinion, he will be disqualified from five thousand four hundred units for a period of one to five years. shall be fined in the amount of twenty-seven thousand units, or the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 24, 2021./](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of June 9, 2017/](#)

Article 21.5. Illegal influence on witnesses, victims, experts, translators and interpreters

1. Using force or threatening to use force on a witness or victim in order to make a witness or victim give a false statement, make a false conclusion as an expert, make a false translation by a translator, or make a false interpretation by an interpreter persuading, promising or giving, shall be punished by a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year .

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)

2. If this crime is committed by a law enforcer, lawyer, prosecutor, or judge, the person shall be disqualified for a period of one to five years and fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or one imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Article 21.6. Illegally influencing judges, prosecutors, lawyers, detectives, and citizens' representatives

[/Added to the title of this article by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. Judges, prosecutors, advocates, detectives, citizens' representatives have used force or threatened to use force on themselves or their relatives in connection with the investigation process, or have threatened or persuaded them to spread facts and information that could cause serious harm to their interests. shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This section was amended by the law dated May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If this crime is committed by a high-ranking official or a politically influential person under pressure, creating an advantage, promising to create, or persuading, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisonment for a period of two to eight years shall be punished.

Explanation: - "Influential person in politics" means the President of Mongolia, a member of the Grand National Assembly, the Prime Minister of Mongolia, a member of the Government, a deputy minister, a member of the Constitutional Court, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Supreme Court, means prosecutor, head of an organization reporting directly to the State Grand Khural, governor of a province or capital city, chairman of the People's Representative Council of a province or capital city, state secretary of a ministry, or head of a government agency.

[/This explanation was amended by the law of April 22, 2022./](#)

Article 21.7. Obstructing and evading court decision enforcement proceedings

1. For the purpose of obstructing the execution of the court decision, he has deliberately made incorrect statements of assets, concealed his assets, transferred them to others, squandered them, changed his address of residence, executed under false pretenses, arbitrarily disposed of confiscated assets, sealed, mortgaged, confiscated, or entered into forged contracts. shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017 and supplemented by the law of June 9, 2017/](#)

~~2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished by a fine of 20 thousand units to 120 thousand units.~~

~~[/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

Article 21.8. Illegal use of lawyer's professional name

1. If a person who does not have the right to use the professional name of a lawyer uses the professional name of a lawyer and damages the rights and legal interests of others due to the professional activity of a lawyer, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to one thousand three hundred and fifty units, or two hundred and forty hours and seven shall be punished by performing community service for a period of up to one hundred and twenty hours, or restricting the right to travel for a period of one to three months.

~~[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

~~2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 20,000 to 120,000 units.~~

~~[/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

Article 21.9. Disclosure of investigative secrets

~~[/This item was amended by the law of December 7, 2023/](#)~~

1. If the person who discovered the facts and information about the investigation process discloses the facts and information about the investigation process, he will be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or he will be ordered to do community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. , or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to one year.

~~[/This section was amended by the law of December 7, 2023/](#)~~

~~[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

2. If an officer or employee, who has found out about the investigation in accordance with official duties, discloses the facts and information about the investigation without the permission of the prosecutor, the right to work in the public service will be suspended for a period of one to three years, and community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

~~[/This section was amended by the law of December 7, 2023/](#)~~

3. Judges, prosecutors, law enforcers, lawyers, officers and employees who have found out the secrets of the investigation process in accordance with their official duties, if they intentionally disclose the confidential facts and information of the investigation process, or obstruct the investigation process by revealing the confidential witness, the right to work in the public service will be revoked for three years. the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

~~[/This section was amended by the law of December 7, 2023/](#)~~

~~[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

Article 21.10. Misappropriation and wasting of sealed and confiscated property

1. If the property is destroyed, destroyed or damaged due to the failure of the employee or official responsible for the preservation and protection of the sealed or seized property, they shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units, or from six months to one year. restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to six months or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

~~[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

2. If an official responsible for the preservation and protection of sealed or confiscated property embezzles, the right to work in public office for a period of up to two years and a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of 1 to 5 years , or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

~~[/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./](#)~~

Article 21.11. Escape

1. If an arrested or detained accused, a detained defendant, or a convicted prisoner who has been sentenced to prison escapes, he shall be sentenced to six months to three years in prison.

~~[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

Article 21.12. Imposing torture

1. If a public servant stabs himself or another person for the purpose of obtaining an explanation, statement, confession, sentencing, punishment, or discrimination, gives permission, or otherwise causes physical and emotional pain to another person, five thousand shall be punished by a fine of four hundred to twenty-seven thousand units, or imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

~~[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)~~

Article 21.13. Violation of the Law on Executive Works

1. If an organization or official authorized to carry out executive work performs activities prohibited by the law on executive work, they shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

2. If a person who does not have the right to perform execution works, performs execution works, or acquires, uses, or sells special equipment for execution works, he shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or imprisoned for a period of six months to three years.

/This section was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

Article 21.14. Illegal conduct of legal profession

1. In the course of investigation, if the judge or the prosecutor makes an obviously illegal decision for the purpose of creating an advantage for himself or others, he will be deprived of the right to practice as a lawyer for a period of up to five years and fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units. or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If a prosecutor or a lawyer conducts his professional activities illegally in order to create an advantage for himself or others during the investigation process, the right to practice as a lawyer will be revoked for a period of up to five years, and he will be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units. , or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

CHAPTER TWENTY-SECOND

CRIME OF CORRUPTION

Article 22.1. Abuse of power and position

/This article was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

1. If a public official abuses his official duties, powers, or official position, or creates an advantage for himself or others by deliberately not exercising it, the right to work in the public office will be revoked for a period of two to five years, and the right to travel will be restricted for a period of one to five years. , or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

2. If a public official abuses his official duties, powers, and official status and causes a lot of damage, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of two to eight years, with the deprivation of the right to work in public office for a period of two to eight years.

/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

3. If the crime specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article is committed by a politically influential person, a state-owned or local-owned company, a state-owned or local-owned company, or a managing or authorized official of a state-owned enterprise, the right to work in public office will be revoked for life. imprisonment from five to twelve years.

/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./

/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Note: - "Public official" defined in this law means an official defined in Section 3.1.4 of the Law on Regulation of Public and Private Interests and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Public Service, a permanent or temporary joint decision-making committee, means a member of the commission and a person engaged in similar work or services.

- The "status of office" provided in this law includes the authority and influence of the office.

- "Abuse" defined in this law means not doing what should be done, doing something that shouldn't be done, using one's official duties, position, and power of official position against the interests of the official or for the purpose of fulfilling one's personal interests .

"Advantage" in this law is defined in Section 3.1.4 of the Anti-Corruption Law.

"Revocation of the right to work in the public service" defined in this chapter shall mean the removal of the right to be elected, appointed, or work in the position specified in Section 4.1 of the Law on Regulation of Public and Private Interests and Prevention of Conflict of Interest in the Public Service.

/The explanation of this article was revised by the law of December 16, 2022./

/The explanation of this article was added by the law of January 10, 2020./

Article 22.2. Abuse of official authority

~~1. If a public servant obtains an advantage by abusing the power of the office in order to give himself or a person related to him an advantage, or through an official working under his management, or if the legal interests of others are damaged due to the granting of an advantage, the public office the right to be appointed shall be revoked for a period of up to two years and shall be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to three years, or imprisonment for a period of one month to three years.~~

~~2. If public servants are given direct or indirect advantage in response to the actions specified in paragraph 1 of this article, they will be deprived of the right to be appointed to public service for a period of up to two years and fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to fourteen thousand units , or from one month to three years. restriction of the right to travel for a period of time, or imprisonment for a period of one month to three years.~~

~~3. If a public servant directly or indirectly demands or obtains an advantage in response to the actions specified in paragraph 1 of this article, the right to be appointed to a public office will be revoked for a period of one to three years and fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.~~

~~4. If a public servant abuses the authority of the office and illegally participates in the activities of the enterprise, causing significant damage to the solvency and profitability of the enterprise, the right to be appointed to the public office will be revoked for a period of up to two years from five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units. shall be fined in an equivalent amount, or shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.~~

~~5. If the crime specified in Sections 1, 3, and 4 of this Article is committed by a politically influential person, the right to be appointed to public office will be revoked for a period of two to five years, and a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units shall be imposed, or a fine of two to eight years. shall be punished with imprisonment.~~

[/This article was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 22.3. Abuse of power by officials of foreign state organizations and international organizations

1. If an official of a foreign state organization or international organization uses his official functions and powers contrary to the interests of the official and causes significant damage to himself or others, he shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units. , or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Note: "Official of an international organization" defined in this law means an employee of an international or intergovernmental international organization, a person appointed by that organization who is authorized to represent that organization and act on behalf of that organization.

Article 22.4. Taking bribes by public officials

[/This article was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

1. If a public official, in return for the performance of his official duties in the interests of the bribe payer, or in order to perform them, or in response to non-performance, or in order not to perform them, or did an act that should not be performed, or demanded or received a bribe directly or through others in order to do it, public shall be punished with deprivation of the right to work for a period of two to eight years and imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

2. If this crime is committed by means of extortion, or if a large bribe is received, the right to work in a public office will be suspended for a period of five to eight years, and the punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

3. If this crime is committed by a politically influential person or an organized criminal group, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years with the right to work in public office for life.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

Note: "Large bribe" defined in this chapter means an amount equal to one hundred thousand units or more.

[/This explanation was modified by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

[/This section was deleted by the revision of the law dated December 16, 2022./](#)

[/This section was deleted by the revision of the law dated December 16, 2022./](#)

[/This section was deleted by the revision of the law dated December 16, 2022./](#)

Article 22.5. Bribery

[/The title of this article was modified by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

1. In order to create an advantage for himself or others, he gave money and goods, transferred non-material wealth and ownership rights to others, provided free or discounted services, or promised them in connection with his official functions, powers, and position. if recommended, the right to work in a public office or to carry out professional activities will be suspended for a period of two to five years, fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

2. If this crime is committed by a public official or an organized criminal group, the right to work in a public office or engage in professional activities will be suspended for a period of two to eight years, and fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or one year to five imprisonment up to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units.

[*/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/*](#)

Explanation: - If a person who has been forced to pay bribes due to shelling and has received public service to perform his official duties in accordance with the Law of Public Officials, voluntarily discloses this to the competent authorities, the public service received by him shall be retained and released from punishment.

- A person who knowingly and deliberately plans to commit an illegal act to the recipient of the bribe will not be exempted from punishment. The fact that the person who paid the bribe voluntarily discloses it to the authorities will be a reason for mitigating the punishment imposed on him.

[*/The explanation of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/*](#)

[*/The explanation of this article was added by the law of May 11, 2017/*](#)

Article 22.6. Bribery of officials of foreign state organizations and international organizations

1. If an official of a foreign government organization or international organization demands or receives a bribe, or accepts an offer to give a bribe, directly or through others, in order to perform any action related to his official duties in the interest of the bribe payer, imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years shall be punished.

2. Money, material and non-material resources and the right to own them for the purpose of gaining or maintaining advantages in connection with official functions, powers, official status and international activities to officials of foreign state organizations and international organizations. transferred, paid, or discounted services, or promised or offered these services, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of one to five years, with deprivation of the right to work in public service for a period of two to five years.

[*/This section was amended by the law dated December 1, 6, 2022./*](#)

Article 22.7. Illegal use and waste of state resources

[*/This article was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./*](#)

1. If the goods and materials of the state reserve are taken out of the state reserve in violation of the grounds and procedures stipulated by law, transferred, lent, pledged, donated, destroyed, sold, or wasted, the right to work in public service for a period of two to five years shall be suspended from one year to five years. restriction of the right to travel for a period of up to one year, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[*/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./*](#)

2. If a large amount of damage is caused due to this crime, the right to work in a public office will be suspended for a period of two to eight years and imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

[*/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./*](#)

Article 22.8. Misuse of budget funds

1. The budget governor shall use state property and budget funds:

1.1. was spent inappropriately;

1.2. purchased goods, works and services at a price higher than the market average;

[*/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/*](#)

1.3. in the name of reserves, purchased goods and products in excess of the necessary amount and blocked the circulation of money;

1.4. Deliberately increased the price of goods and products by creating an artificial shortage;

1.5. property of state-owned and budget organizations was sold at a price lower than the market average;

1.6. If damage is caused due to misappropriation of funds by using non-compliant goods and products in the construction of buildings and equipment built by the state budget or with own investment, the right to work in the public service will be revoked for a period of two to five years from five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand. shall be fined in an amount equal to one unit, or restricted from one year to five years, or imprisoned for a period of one to five years.

[*/This provision was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./*](#)

[*/This provision was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/*](#)

2. If a large amount of damage is caused due to this crime, the right to work in a public office will be revoked for a period of two to eight years, and imprisonment for a period of two to eight years will be punished.

[*/This section was amended by the law dated December 16, 2022./*](#)

[*/This section was added by the law of May 11, 2017/*](#)

Note: - If significant damage is caused due to the actions specified in clause 1.1 of this article, it is considered a crime.

[*/The explanation of this article was added by the law of December 16, 2022./*](#)

Article 22.9. Misuse of state-owned non-budget funds

1. Public officials use non-budgetary assets of state property:

1.1. was spent inappropriately;

- 1.2. purchased goods, works and services at a price higher than the market average;
- 1.3. Deliberately increased the price of goods and products by creating an artificial shortage;
- 1.4. if there is a significant loss due to the sale of the property of a state-owned or budget organization at a price lower than the average market price, a fine in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units will be imposed, with the deprivation of the right to work in a public office for a period of two to five years, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

[/This provision was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

2. If a large amount of damage is caused due to this crime, the right to work in a public office will be revoked for a period of two to eight years, and imprisonment for a period of two to eight years will be punished.

[/This section was amended by the law dated December 16, 2022./](#)

[/This item was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 22.10. Unjust enrichment

[/This article was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

1. If it is determined that the assets and income of a public official have increased by an unreasonable amount, the unjustified increase in assets and income will be confiscated, the right to work in public service will be confiscated for a period of two to eight years, the right to travel will be restricted for a period of one to five years, or the right to travel from one year to five years will be suspended. shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

Note: - The term "large amount" specified in paragraph 1 of this article means an amount equal to one hundred thousand units or more.

[/The explanation of this section was added by the revision of the law dated December 16, 2022./](#)

2. If this crime is committed by a politically influential person, the unjustified increase in assets and income will be confiscated and the right to work in public office will be revoked for life, the right to travel will be restricted for a period of two to eight years, or imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

Article 22.11. Voluntary conduct

[/This article was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

1. If a public official exercises or uses the authority of a position not granted to him on behalf of another person, he shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to fourteen thousand units with the right to work in public office for a period of two to five years, or six months to three years. restriction of the right to travel, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

2. If a large amount of damage is caused due to this crime, the right to work in public service for a period of two to eight years, restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be punished.

[/This section was added by the revision of the law dated December 16, 2022./](#)

Article 22.12. Abuse of the authority of a legal entity

1. As a managing or executive officer of a legal entity, in order to gain advantage over others or to gain profit, if he/she has caused significant damage due to abuse of his/her official authority granted by the law, administrative norms issued in accordance with it, agreements, or rules, two thousand seven hundred shall be fined in the amount equal to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 22.13. Bribery

[/This item was added by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

1. If a person other than a public official has done, or demanded or received a bribe directly or through others in return for the performance of his duties in the interests of the bribe giver, or in order to perform them, or in response to non-performance, or not to perform them, or to perform actions that should not be performed, or to perform them the right to work in a public office for a period of two to five years shall be punished with a fine of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was added by the law of December 16, 2022./](#)

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICE BENEFIT

Article 23.1. Resisting the law enforcement officer

1. If a law enforcer resists by using force or threatening to use force in connection with the performance of his official duties, he shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to fourteen thousand units, or the

right to travel shall be restricted for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years. shall be punished.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. use firearms, weapons, specially prepared weapon-like items;

2.2. In case of violation of the equipment, buildings and facilities of the law enforcement agency, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

Article 23.2. Making and using forged documents

1. Documents, stamps, symbols, printed forms, documents, stamps, symbols, printed forms, civil, official, driver's license, educational certificates, diplomas, foreign passports, state awards, documents clarifying the identity of a person, certified, physical or non-physical If a document defining the right to own, use or dispose of wealth is forged, used or sold knowing that it is forged, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. or restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to one year shall be punished.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If serious damage is caused to other people's property by committing this crime, the person shall be fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or restricted from traveling for a period of six months to three years, or imprisoned for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 23.3. Stealing, destroying, damaging or concealing documents, stamps, symbols, printed forms

1. Documents, stamps, signs, printed forms, civil, official, driver's licenses, foreign passports, state awards, documents that have granted rights and exempted from obligations, have clarified and certified the personal status of a person, and have the right to own, use, and dispose of material and non-material wealth. In case of intentional theft, destruction, damage, or concealment of the documents confirming payment or settlement, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or six months to one year shall be punished with imprisonment.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 23.4. Deliberately entering false information in the state register and creating forged documents

1. If a public official or employee deliberately enters false information in the state register established by law, deletes or changes the information, or makes a document with false information and gives it to others in order to create an advantage for himself or others, the right to be appointed or elected to public office will be revoked for up to two years. minus 2,700 to 14,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If serious damage is caused to other people's property by committing this crime, the right to be appointed or elected to public office will be revoked for a period of two to five years, and a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units will be fined, or the right to travel for a period of one to five years. restriction, or imprisonment from one to five years.

Article 23.5. Careless access

1. If an official fails to fulfill his official duties defined by the law or administrative norms act, or causes a lot of damage to others due to his failure to fulfill them properly, he will be deprived of the right to be appointed or elected to public office for a period of up to two years with a sum of money equal to two thousand seven hundred units to five thousand four hundred units. shall be fined, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to one year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If a law enforcer, medical worker, or an employee of an emergency care service provider fails to fulfill their duties, human life is lost or significant damage is caused to others, they shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of six months to two years with deprivation of the right to engage in professional activities for a period of up to two years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 23.6. Use of special equipment prohibited by law

1. If an employee or official of an authorized investigative organization uses special equipment that is dangerous to human life, health, or the environment, which is prohibited by law, he will be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or for a period of one to five years. restriction of the right to travel, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 23.7. Threatening public officials

1. Forced or threatened to use force on the public official to make a certain decision or act, or not to make a decision or act; if he threatens to spread facts and information that could cause serious damage to his rights and legal

interests, he will be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or restricted from one year to five years, or one year to five years shall be punished with imprisonment.

2. This crime:

2.1. the official abuses his official functions, powers and influence;

2.2. If committed by an organized criminal group, imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

CRIMES AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 24.1. Environmental pollution

1. Disposing of toxic and dangerous chemical substances, dangerous and harmful wastes in the air, land, subsoil, water reservoirs, rivers and streams, within the sanitary protection zone of water supply sources, human health, if conditions are created that cause negative effects on livestock, animals, plants, and their offspring, causing disease, death, or destruction, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty-seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment from one to five years.

2. Because of this crime:

2.1. severe damage to human health or loss of human life;

2.2. if a large amount of damage is caused, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.

3. If the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of twenty thousand units to one hundred and twenty thousand units.

4. If the crime specified in Section 2 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of forty thousand units to two hundred thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.

Article 24.2. Illegal search, use and extraction of minerals

1. If mineral prospecting, extraction, processing, or exploitation is carried out without a special permit, or if the underground is illegally invaded for purposes other than mineral extraction, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty-seven thousand units, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be punished.

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. If there is a large amount of damage to the environment due to the failure to carry out rehabilitation work in accordance with the proper procedure in the area where mineral exploration, exploitation, extraction and processing were carried out with a special permit, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a period of two to eight years punish.

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

3. If the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of twenty thousand units to one hundred and twenty thousand units.

4. If the crime specified in Section 2 of this Article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.

Article 24.3. Illegal circulation of toxic and dangerous substances

1. In case of illegal use of toxic or dangerous chemical substances, illegal use of toxic and dangerous substances, the operation, introduction, production, storage, sale, acquisition, transportation, transmission to others, or improper use of toxic or dangerous substances shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. Because of this crime:

2.1. severe damage to human health or loss of human life;

2.2. if a large amount of damage is caused, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.

3. If the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of twenty thousand units to one hundred and twenty thousand units.

4. If the crime specified in Section 2 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of forty thousand units to two hundred thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.

Article 24.4. Illegal circulation of nuclear substances, radioactive waste, nuclear materials, radiation generators

1. In case of illegal acquisition, storage, use, transfer, export, import, sale, lease, transport, processing, production, or burial of nuclear substances, radioactive waste, nuclear material, or radiation generators, imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years. punish.

2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units.

Article 24.5. Illegal hunting

1. Hunted or caught animals without a permit in the specially protected areas of the state, or hunted or caught rare animals without a special permit, deliberately kept domesticated, bred, stored, sold, bought, transported, exported to a foreign country, rare animal stuffed animals, in case of collection of tissues, organs, or raw materials derived from them, shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

2. Unauthorized hunting, catching, domestication of rare animals, preparation, transportation, storage, sale, purchase, export of rare animals, stuffed animals, raw materials, tissues, organs, and their origin If a collection of raw materials is made, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years shall be imposed.

/Added to this section by the law of January 10, 2020./

~~3. If the crime specified in Sections 1 and 2 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 40,000 to 200,000 units.~~

/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 24.6. Illegal logging

1. If you harvest wood in the forest without permission, prepare, transport, sell or buy wood and wood materials without a certificate of origin, you will be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or you will be sentenced to public service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours. shall be punished with restriction of the right to work or travel for a period of one month to one year.

/This section was amended by the law dated May 11, 2017/

2. This crime:

2.1. always stable;

2.2. to group;

2.3. in forests of specially protected areas of the state;

2.4. If committed by a public servant, he shall be punished by restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 20,000 to 120,000 units.

Article 24.7. Setting forest and field fires

1. Due to careless handling of fire and flammable materials, a forest or field fire has caused severe bodily harm or loss of life; if a large amount of damage is caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment from one to five years.

2. If a forest or field fire is intentionally set, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.

3. Due to the crime specified in part 2 of this article:

3.1. serious damage to human health or loss of human life;

3.2. if a large amount of damage is caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

Article 24.8. Illegal preparation of natural plants

1. If you pick, prepare, sell, buy, store, transport or process rare and rare plants, their seeds and organs for purposes other than those prescribed by law, without a proper permit, you will be fined from five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or one restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

~~2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 20,000 to 120,000 units.~~

/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 24.9. Disturbance of natural balance

1. Damage to or destruction of animal and plant species without permission, poisoning of land, subsoil, atmosphere, water resources, or damage to the ecological system in other ways shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of eight to fifteen years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished by a fine of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units.

Article 24.10. Illegal use of genetic resources and knowledge related to genetic resources

/This item was added by the law of December 30, 2021./

1. Using genetic resources and traditional knowledge related to genetic resources without a special license and causing significant damage shall be punished by a fine of 15,000 to 40,000 units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

/This section was added by the law of December 30, 2021./

2. If the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of twenty thousand units to one hundred and twenty thousand units.

/This section was added by the law of December 30, 2021./

3. If the purchase of genetic resources and traditional knowledge related to genetic resources through a foreign citizen or legal entity causes significant damage, the assets and income obtained by committing the crime will be confiscated and the person will be fined in the amount of ten thousand to thirty thousand units, or for a period of one to five years. shall be punished with imprisonment.

/This section was added by the law of December 30, 2021./

4. If the crime specified in Section 3 of this Article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of 10,000 to 80,000 units.

/This section was added by the law of December 30, 2021./

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE CRIMES AGAINST CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 25.1. Destruction, damage or destruction of historical and cultural monuments

1. In case of intentional destruction, damage or destruction of historical and cultural monuments, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or one month to one year shall be punished with the restriction of the right to travel for a period of time.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. In case of intentional destruction, damage or destruction of valuable historical and cultural monuments, a fine of 2,700 to 14,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years shall be punished.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. In case of intentional destruction, damage or destruction of historical and cultural monuments of unique value, a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or one to five years shall be punished with imprisonment.

Article 25.2. Destruction, damage or destruction of immovable monuments of history and culture

1. In case of intentional destruction, damage or destruction of historical and cultural immovable monuments, a fine in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or one month to one year will be punished by restricting the right to travel for up to

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. Deliberate destruction, damage, or destruction of historical and cultural immovable monuments protected by the state or local government, or if this crime is committed in a way that may cause damage to many people's lives, health, or property, from five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units shall be fined in an equivalent amount, or restricted from one year to five years, or imprisoned for a period of one to five years.

3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of ten thousand to eighty million units.

Article 25.3. Misappropriation and waste of physical cultural heritage

1. Misappropriation or waste of cultural heritage shall be punished by a fine of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

~~2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of ten thousand to eighty thousand units.~~

/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 25.4. Illegal archaeological and paleontological exploration and excavation

1. Illegal archeology and paleontological exploration, excavation, and research shall be punished with a fine of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If illegal archeology and paleontological exploration, excavation, and research are financed, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty-seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of ten thousand to eighty thousand units.

Article 25.5. Organization and mediation of illegal trade of tangible cultural heritage

1. In case of illegally conducting or brokering the sale of tangible cultural heritage, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be punished.

2. If this crime is committed by an organized criminal group, it shall be punishable by two to eight years of imprisonment.

~~3. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine in the amount of ten thousand to eighty thousand units, with the deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities.~~

/This part was considered invalid by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 25.6. Not to bring historical and cultural monuments across the border within the specified period

1. If historical and cultural monuments are not brought across the state border within the specified time in accordance with the procedures established by law, a fine of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or six months to three years shall be punished with imprisonment.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If historical and cultural unique valuables and monuments are not brought across the state border within the prescribed period according to the law, or if historical and cultural monuments are misappropriated, a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisonment for a period of two to eight years punish.

Article 25.7. Illegal use of the main fund of the Treasury

/This article was added by the law of April 22, 2022./

1. If the treasure from the non-permanent part of the Treasury Fund is sold, transferred, or disposed of without the permission of the authorized person, a fine of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or six months to three years shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term.

/This section was added by the law of April 22, 2022./

2. If treasures from the permanent part of the Treasury are sold, transferred, or used, they shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units, or the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was added by the law of April 22, 2022./

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX CRIME AGAINST CYBER SECURITY

/This chapter was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

26.1. Unlawful attack on the cyber environment

/This article was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./

1. In case of unauthorized access to information system or information network in the cyber environment, a fine of two thousand seven hundred to ten thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years shall be imposed.

/This section was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If information is deleted, damaged, changed, edited, hidden, added, copied, or rendered unusable through illegal cyber attacks, a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years. restriction of rights or imprisonment from one to five years.

/This section was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

3. If an information system or information network is made unusable, disrupts normal operations, restricts access, or seriously obstructs information systems and networks by illegally attacking the cyber environment, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

/This section was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

4. In case of destruction or damage of the device in which information is stored for the purpose of committing the crime specified in Sections 2 and 3 of this Article, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

/This section was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

5. If the normal operation of a government organization is disrupted due to the crime specified in Sections 2 and 3 of this article, the penalty shall be a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units, or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./

6. Crimes specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article:

/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./

6.1. committed by an organized criminal group;

/This provision was added by the law of December 17, 2021./

6.2. information systems and information networks containing information related to state secrets; official and special application networks of the unified state information network; If the information system and information network of an organization with critical information infrastructure is attacked, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

/This provision was added by the law of December 17, 2021./

26.2. Creating, preparing, selling, using, and distributing software and hardware for illegal cyber attacks

/This article was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./

1. Prepared and sold special programs and equipment for illegal access to information systems and information networks for the purpose of committing the crime specified in Article 26.1 of this law; If the software is specially designed, intentionally used, or intentionally distributed, a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units will be imposed, or travel restrictions will be imposed for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was revised by the law of December 17, 2021./

2. The crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article:

/This section was added by the law of December 17, 2021./

2.1. committed by an organized criminal group;

/This provision was added by the law of December 17, 2021./

2.2. in the information system containing information related to state secrets; official and special application networks of the unified state information network; If the information system and information network of an organization with critical information infrastructure is attacked, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

/This provision was added by the law of December 17, 2021./

/This item was removed by the law of December 17, 2021./

/This section was deleted by the law of December 17, 2021./

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

CRIMES AGAINST TRAFFIC SAFETY AND VEHICLE USE RULES

Article 27.1. Dangerous attack on railway rolling stock, ships and aircraft

1. Destroying, damaging, making transport equipment and their parts unusable, interfering with normal operation, giving wrong signals and warnings, and affecting the safe operation of railway rolling stock, ships, and aircraft by performing similar dangerous actions. if the conditions for endangering human health and life or causing serious damage to other people's property are created, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or one to five years shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term.

2. In order to deliberately create the conditions for an unfortunate encounter, to conceal another crime, or to commit another crime, affecting the safe operation of railway rolling stock, ships, and aircraft, causing grave or serious damage to human health, ten thousand to forty thousand units shall be punished with a fine of the equivalent amount, or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

3. If the actions specified in paragraph 1 of this article are committed recklessly, a fine of four hundred and fifty units to five thousand and four hundred units, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or travel for a period of one month to one year shall be punished with restriction of rights.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Article 27.2. Endangering the movement of railway rolling stock, ships, and aircraft

1. Driving a railway rolling stock, a ship, or an aircraft while incapacitated due to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, drugs, illness, or other conditions; serious damage to human health or loss of human life due to serious violation of traffic safety rules and regulations by a train driver, pilot, ship captain, or a person responsible for ensuring safety; if a large amount of damage is caused to the property of others, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

Article 27.3. Violation of safety regulations for traffic and use of railway, air, and water transport

1. Serious damage to human health or loss of human life occurred due to the failure of a person responsible for maintaining safety regulations for railway, air, and water transportation, traffic, and use; if he causes a lot of damage to other people's property, he shall be fined in the amount of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 27.4. Interfering with flight crew operations

1. If during the flight of the aircraft, interfering with the operation of the flight crew interferes with the normal operation, they will be fined in the amount of four hundred and fifty units to one thousand three hundred and fifty units, or they will be ordered to do community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or one shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to three months.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. During the flight of the aircraft, if the passenger interferes with the flight operations, creates conditions for damage to human health, life, or property of others due to inappropriate communication with the flight crew members or other passengers, or if the flight operations are delayed for a long time, four hundred and fifty units to two shall be punished by a fine of one thousand seven hundred units, or by doing community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or by restricting the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

Note:- "Flight" as defined in this article shall mean that the aircraft is in flight from the time all external doors are closed after loading the aircraft until any door is opened to unload passengers or cargo. In the event of an emergency landing, the flight shall be deemed to continue until the appropriate authority has taken over responsibility for the aircraft, persons and property on board.

Article 27.5. Destruction or damage to actual control equipment of the aircraft involved in an accident or violation

1. In case of intentional destruction or damage of technical data, cockpit voice and video recording devices and their recordings placed on the aircraft for the purpose of obtaining information about accidents and violations of the aircraft involved in accidents and violations, for use in analysis and investigation, from five thousand four hundred units to twenty seven thousand units shall be fined in an amount equal to one unit, or restricted from one year to five years, or imprisoned for a period of one to five years.

2. Destroying or damaging the actual control equipment of an aircraft in order to conceal a crime or commit another crime shall be punished by a fine of ten thousand to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Article 27.6. Destruction and damage of air navigation equipment and obstruction of flight traffic

1. If air navigation equipment is destroyed or damaged and obstructs flight traffic, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years shall be imposed.

2. As a result of this crime, human health was severely damaged and human life was lost; if a large amount of damage has been caused, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.

Article 27.7. Violation of air traffic safety

1. If an unauthorized commercial flight is carried out without a valid reason, flying in violation of the specified route, or arbitrarily changing the air route or landing place, the right to carry out a certain type of activity will be suspended for a period of up to two years, and fined in the amount of two thousand seven hundred to ten thousand units, or six restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to two years, or imprisonment for a period of six months to two years.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

/This section was amended by the law of January 10, 2020./

2. If this crime is committed by arbitrarily violating international flight regulations, the right to carry out a certain type of activity will be suspended for up to two years, and a fine of 5,400 to 27,000 units will be imposed, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

3. If an aircraft crashes, human life is lost, or a large amount of damage is caused due to this crime, the person shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years with deprivation of the right to carry out certain types of activities for a period of up to five years.

Article 27.8. Escaping the aircraft

1. If an aircraft is seized or flown for the purpose of escape, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

2. This crime:

2.1. using methods and weapons dangerous to the lives of many people;

2.2. committed by an organized criminal group;

2.3. If serious damage to human health or human life is caused due to this crime, the punishment shall be from twelve to twenty years of imprisonment.

Article 27.9. Violation of safety regulations for operation and maintenance of road facilities

1. If serious damage to human health, loss of life, or large damage is caused due to violation of the safety regulations for the use and repair of highways and road facilities, a fine of five thousand four hundred to twenty seven thousand units, or one imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of ten thousand to eighty thousand units.

Article 27.10. Violation of vehicle traffic safety and operation regulations

/This article was amended by the law of December 7, 2023./

1. If the driver of a vehicle causes serious damage to human health due to violation of laws and administrative regulations issued in accordance with it, the right to drive a vehicle will be revoked for a period of one to three years, in the amount of two thousand seven hundred to fourteen thousand units. shall be punished by a fine of MNT, or community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years.

/This part was modified by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. This crime:

2.1. when drunk or intoxicated;

2.2. a person who does not have the right to drive a vehicle;

2.3. if it causes serious damage to human health, the driving license will be revoked for a period of more than three years to five years, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to three years, or imprisonment for a period of one to three years.

3. If a person's life is lost due to this crime, the right to drive a vehicle will be revoked for a period of more than five to eight years, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of one to five years, or imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

4. The crime specified in part 3 of this article:

4.1. committed while intoxicated or intoxicated;

4.2. if two or more people's lives are lost due to this crime, the right to drive a vehicle will be revoked for a period of eight to twelve years and imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

5. If a person who has been deprived of the right to drive a vehicle drives a vehicle while intoxicated or intoxicated, or avoids being checked for drunkenness or intoxication in accordance with the proper procedures, the right to drive a vehicle will be revoked for a period of one to three years in the amount of two thousand seven hundred units to fourteen thousand units. shall be fined, or shall be made to perform community service for a period of two hundred and forty hours to seven hundred and twenty hours, or shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of six months to three years, or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months to three years.

Note: - As a result of the examination and determination of "drunk" specified in this article, it is understood that the breath alcohol content of the examinee is 0.20 or more per mille (%), or the blood alcohol content is 0.5 or more per mille (%).

- "Driver of a vehicle" means a person who has the right to drive a vehicle, or who does not have the right to drive a vehicle, or whose right to drive has been terminated.

- "Disqualified person" means a person who has been disqualified for driving a vehicle while intoxicated or intoxicated, or for avoiding a proper examination for intoxication or intoxication.

"Vehicle" means a mechanized vehicle .

Article 27.11. Escape of a driver who has committed a traffic crime

1. If the driver who commits the crime specified in Article 27.10 of this law intentionally leaves the scene of the crime and flees, he shall be fined in the amount of four hundred fifty units to two thousand seven hundred units, or shall perform community service for a period of two hundred forty to seven hundred twenty hours, or one shall be punished with restriction of the right to travel for a period of one month to six months.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

CRIMES AGAINST MILITARY SERVANTS

Article 28.1. Failure to comply with orders

1. According to military rules, if a subordinate causes damage to the interests of the military service due to his failure to comply with the orders given by the commander or commander, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. to group;

2.2. If it is committed during a state of war or when a state of emergency is declared, it will be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Note: - "Crime against military service" is understood as the crime specified in this chapter committed by a citizen of Mongolia who is serving in the armed forces and border guards of Mongolia, or who is in military mobilization, school, or assembly.

Article 28.2. Opposing one's boss or ruler

1. In connection with the operation of the military service in accordance with the law and regulations, if he attacks or threatens to use force against his commander or commander, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 28.3. Use of force by a boss or a subordinate

1. If a leader or commander beats a subordinate or uses force in an illegal manner, he or she will be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 28.4. Violation of provisions of the rules when communicating with military servicemen who are not subordinate to each other

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. If military servicemen who do not obey each other fight with each other or use force in other ways, they will be punished by imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. to group;

2.2. If the crime is committed using weapons or specially prepared weapon-like items, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Article 28.5. Absconding from military service

1. If a military serviceman voluntarily leaves the place where he is serving in a military unit or organization in order to avoid military service, or if he does not return after the end of his official assignment or vacation leave, or if he does not return after being discharged from the hospital, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. when a state of war is declared or a state of emergency is declared;

2.2. If committed by an officer or supervisor, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 28.6. Avoiding military service by harming the body or by other means

1. If a military serviceman avoids military service by deception, such as harming his body, lying sick, or using forged documents, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If this crime is committed during a state of war or a state of emergency, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 28.7. Selling, wasting, and misappropriation of military property, military firearms, and explosives

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

1. If a military serviceman buys, trades, presents, pledges, or misappropriates military clothing, equipment, and items provided to him for use, or fails to fulfill his duty to maintain and use them, the right to travel shall be restricted for a period of six months to one year, or six months to one year. imprisonment up to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. One year to five years if a military serviceman embezzles, wastes, or loses military weapons, firearms, or explosives entrusted to him, or fails to fulfill his duty to look after military equipment, equipment, vehicles, transportation, or military property. shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. If this crime is committed during a state of war or a state of emergency, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

Article 28.8. Deliberate destruction and damage of military property

1. Deliberately destroying or damaging military weapons, firearms, vehicles, transportation equipment, equipment, and equipment shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

2. If this crime is committed during a state of war or a state of emergency, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years.

Article 28.9. Violation of rules for dealing with combat weapons, firearms, and other tools that may pose a danger to the environment

1. Violation of rules for dealing with weapons, firearms, explosives, other tools, objects, and radioactive waste that may pose a danger to the environment, causing serious damage to human health or serious harm, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

2. If the victim dies as a result of this crime, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.

Article 28.10. Violation of rules for driving and operating combat vehicles

1. Violation of rules for driving and using special combat or military transport vehicles, causing serious damage to human health, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of six months to two years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. This crime:

2.1. committed while intoxicated;

2.2. If this crime causes serious damage to human health or the victim dies, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 28.11. Violation of the rules for conducting and preparing for combat and training flights

1. In case of violation of the established rules for conducting combat and training flights and preparing for them, the punishment will be imprisonment from six months to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If the plane crashes or the victim dies as a result of this crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment from one to five years.

Article 28.12. Violation of combat duty regulations

1. If a military serviceman who is responsible for timely detection of foreign military attacks violates the rules of combat duty, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If this crime is committed during a state of war or a state of emergency, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two to eight years.

Article 28.13. Violation of internal service regulations

1. If a military serviceman who is on day duty (in addition to the guard) of a military unit or organization violates internal service regulations, he will be punished by imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If this crime is committed during a state of war or a state of emergency, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 28.14. Violation of the regulations of the guard service

1. Violation of the regulations of the guard service and the governor's orders issued pursuant to them shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If this crime is committed during a state of war or a state of emergency, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 28.15. Violation of border service regulations

1. If a military service member of the Border Guard of Mongolia violates the Border Protection Law and the rules and regulations issued pursuant to it, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

2. If this crime is committed by a border police officer, supervisor, or contract military serviceman, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/

3. If serious damage has been caused to the integrity of the territory of Mongolia and the inviolability of the state borders due to this crime, the punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years.

Article 28.16. Arbitrarily leaving the battlefield and avoiding armed combat with the enemy

1. If a military serviceman voluntarily leaves the battlefield during the war, or retreats in violation of the commander's order, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Article 28.17. Voluntary surrender to the enemy

1. If a military serviceman voluntarily surrenders to the enemy, he shall be sentenced to five to twelve years of imprisonment.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

2. If this crime is committed by a superior or senior officer, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

3. If a commander intentionally surrenders a military unit or organization to the enemy, leaves a unit or unit unattended on the battlefield or in a state of war, or leaves fortifications, military equipment, and other equipment in the hands of the enemy when the state of war does not require it, the punishment shall be from twelve to twenty years of imprisonment. punish.

Article 28.18. Looting on the battlefield

1. Taking the belongings of a person killed or wounded on the battlefield shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

Article 28.19. Illegal wearing and misuse of the Red Cross badge on the battlefield

1. If an unauthorized person uses the flag, symbol, or paint color of an evacuation medical vehicle on the battlefield, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN SECURITY AND PEACE

Article 29.1. Planning, preparing, inciting, or waging war or aggression

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 1, 2020./](#)

1. If aggression or war is planned, prepared, or incited, imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years shall be imposed.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 1, 2020./](#)

2. In case of aggression or waging war, it shall be punished by imprisonment from twelve to twenty years or life imprisonment.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 1, 2020./](#)

Article 29.2. Public incitement to aggression or war

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of May 1, 2020./](#)

1. Publicly calling for aggression or inciting war shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to one year.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

[/This section was amended by the law of May 1, 2020./](#)

2. This crime:

2.1. use social media;

2.2. If committed by a politically influential person, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years.

Article 29.3. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

[/This article was amended by the law of April 26, 2018/](#)

1. If Mongolia develops, manufactures, accumulates, acquires, or sells all types of chemical, biological, or mass killing weapons, their raw materials, items, equipment, and technology prohibited by international agreements, imprisonment for a period of five to twelve years shall be punished.

2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be punished with a fine of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units.

Article 29.4. Use of methods and tools prohibited during war

1. Cruel treatment of prisoners of war or civilians; the civilian population was deported; plundered national property in the occupied territories; If Mongolia uses war methods and tools prohibited by international treaties, it will be punished with imprisonment for a period of eight to fifteen years.

2. If Mongolia uses weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international agreements, it will be punished with imprisonment for a period of twelve to twenty years or life imprisonment.

Article 29.5. Destruction by type

1. For the purpose of exterminating a specific group of people, race, race, or religion, people were killed, or serious damage was caused to human health, or births were forcibly terminated, or children were transferred to other groups, forcibly removed, or by creating other living conditions for them as a whole. or caused partial extinction, or forced disappearance, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

Article 29.6. Use of mercenaries

1. In an armed conflict or war, a person who is not a citizen of Mongolia, does not permanently reside in the territory of Mongolia, or a mercenary of a foreign country who does not perform an official role, is used in an armed conflict or in a military operation by paying money and property, provided financing or other forms of support shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

2. This crime:

2.1. the official abuses the functions, powers and influence of the official;

2.2. If a child is involved, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

3. If a mercenary takes part in an armed conflict or war, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

Article 29.7. Attacking a person under international protection

1. For the purpose of inciting war and intensifying relations between countries, employees of diplomatic missions in Mongolia from foreign countries, diplomatic envoys, heads of state of foreign countries who are on official and working visits to Mongolia, their families, and acting on behalf of their own country in Mongolia In case of an attack on a person authorized to conduct an operation , an employee of an international organization, their office, residence, or vehicle, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

2. In the course of committing this crime, if a person under international protection is killed, taken hostage, or caused significant damage, the punishment shall be from twelve to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

Article 29.8. Committing terrorist acts

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

1. Firearms, explosives, nuclear substances, radioactive waste, chemical and biological toxic and dangerous substances, cyber environment, technical equipment, and specially prepared weapons in order to make certain decisions by the state and international organizations, to change the decisions made, or to refuse to make decisions terrorized the population by using or threatening to use things; arson, kidnapping, hostage-taking of people and objects, killing people, harming health; In the context of an armed conflict, a person who attacks the life or body of a person who is not an active participant in one of the conflicting parties shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years, or life imprisonment.

[/This section was amended by the law of December 17, 2021./](#)

[/This section was revised by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity, the legal entity shall be forcibly dissolved.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Explanation: - The term "seizure of objects" in this article means the act of seizing vehicles, buildings, and objects that are under international protection.

[/The explanation of this article was added by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

Article 29.9. Preparation for terrorist acts

[/The title of this article was amended by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

1. Those who form an organized criminal group for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities, recruit, involve, prepare, train, or provide them with firearms, weapons, or specially prepared weapon-like items shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to twenty years.

[/This section was amended by the law dated October 10, 2019./](#)

2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity, the legal entity shall be forcibly dissolved.

[/This section was amended by the law of May 11, 2017/](#)

Note: - A person involved in the preparation of a terrorist act who voluntarily discloses his crime, warns the state authorities in time, and provides real assistance in stopping the terrorist act, will be exempted from punishment if his actions are not characterized by other crimes.

[/The explanation of this article was amended by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

Article 29.10. Financing of terrorism

[/This article was amended by the law of October 10, 2019./](#)

1. If a terrorist person directly or indirectly accumulates, changes, transfers, or spends property knowing in advance that it will be used for terrorist acts or activities, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

2. If this crime is committed in violation of sanctions, it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

3. If this crime is committed in the name of a legal entity and for the benefit of the legal entity in violation of sanctions, the legal entity shall be compulsorily dissolved.

4. If the crime specified in paragraph 1 of this article is committed on behalf of a legal entity or for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be fined in the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units.

Explanation: - "Sanctions" referred to in this article are the financial sanctions related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the fight against terrorism approved by the United Nations Security Council, as well as those who are included in the list approved by the Government based on the proposal of the organization responsible for the fight against terrorism. It is understood that financial sanctions will be taken against the person.

- The act of a citizen who voluntarily reported the crime specified in this article to the appropriate government agency immediately and helped to prevent possible damage shall be exempted from punishment if there is no other crime. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article do not apply to this explanation.

Article 29.11. Financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

/This item was added by the law of April 26, 2018./

1. Directly or knowingly that they will be used for the development, production, accumulation, acquisition, or sale of all types of chemical, biological, or mass killing weapons, their raw materials, items, equipment, and technology prohibited by international agreements of Mongolia If the property is accumulated, changed, transferred or spent otherwise, it will be punished with imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

/This section was supplemented by the law dated October 10, 2019./

2. If this crime is committed on behalf of a legal entity and for the benefit of a legal entity, the legal entity shall be fined in the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand units to four hundred thousand units, and the legal entity shall be forcibly dissolved.

/This section was amended by the law dated October 10, 2019./

CHAPTER THIRTY

OTHER

Article 30.1. Entry into force of the law

1. This law shall be enforced from July 1, 2017.

/This section was amended by the law dated August 30, 2016/

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESS OF MONGOLIA Z. ENHBOLD