In 1990, the Mongolian democratic movement overthrew the old Communist leadership in a peaceful revolution. The first Mongolian democratic parliament was established in 1990 and in 1992 adopted the first democratic Constitution of Mongolia. It abolished the system by which different members of the population were distinguished by class; eliminated Marxist-Leninist ideology and the objective of creating a Socialist or Communist system; and established a system for private ownership and freedom for entrepreneurship.

Although it has now been in place for the past 18 years, the 1992 Constitution has been exposed to criticism, especially its Articles regarding statutory interpretation, international treaties and rule of law ideas. The findings presented in this seminar examine the development of Mongolia’s present legal system, factors affected by the former Soviet ideology, transplantation suggestions from donors and Mongolians, and its influence on reality.

**PRESENTER**

Dr. Gunbileg Boldbaatar has written books, book chapters and papers on constitutional law, comparative law and international private law concerning Mongolian law. He has taught a number of courses at the National University of Mongolia since 2003. He has been a visiting scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Public International Law and Comparative Law, Germany and the Law School, Kyushu University, Japan. He was a member of the Presidential Counsel of Legal Scholars and Professionals and Senior Legal Adviser to the Chairman of the Parliament, Mongolia. He is currently a Visiting Scholar at the Asian Law Centre.