



МОНГОЛЫН ҮНДЭСНИЙ ХУДАЛДАА  
АЖ ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ТАНХИМ

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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GENERAL SECRETARY

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The Great Khural of Mongolia adopted the Law of amendment on the Customs law and the Law of amendment on the Law of Customs tariff and tax on 28<sup>th</sup> December 2012, which intended to remove difficulties for crossing border for the participants of foreign trade activity and provide an opportunity to cross border promptly. However, according to our studies on several types of products in the years of 2013 and 2016, there are still difficulties related to documents of foreign trade activities.

According to Clause 3 of Article 60 of the Customs Law, the documents presented by an applier to the customs are referred as follows:

1. Contract or invoice
2. Transportation documents
3. Licenses
4. Review provided by Inspection Office

The Documents presented by an applier to the Customs

No	Export	Import
1	Certificate of Origin	Certificate of Origin
2	Invoice	Invoice
3	Export customs declaration	Import customs declaration
4	Packing list	Packing list
5	Sanitation permit	Railway documents
6	Railway document	Trade contract
7	Trade contract	

As a landlocked country, Mongolia has 46 border points including 29 of them which border Russian Federation and 13 of them which border People's Republic of China. Out of them, 14 are international, 11 are permanently active, 14 are temporarily active, and 7 are for passing through. Out of the border points which border China, Zamiin uud is the most important border point.

### Transaction time and cost for specific goods for a cross border trade

	Экспорт	Импорт
Products	HS 51 : Wool, fine and coarse animal hair; Horse hair, textile yarn and woven fabrics	HS 8708: Automotive spare parts
Trade partner country	China	China
Port	Zamiin-Uud Port	Zamiin-Uud Port
Distance (км)	890	890
Domestic shipping time (hours)	27	27
Domestic shipping cost(USD)	594	594
Domestic shipping time (km/h)	32,6	32,6
Domestic shipping cost for every kilometer (USD/km)	0,7	0,7

According to **time** and cost information being spent on getting license for exporting and importing products and preparing related documents, there are still difficulties for importing trade in Mongolia. Those are referred as administrative difficulties such as legislation, activity duplication and extra documents. Thus, it would be proper to take capable actions to accelerate and facilitate activities of monitoring organizations as reducing the number of the documents related with foreign trade in accordance with related laws. For instance:

- To organize large-scaled meetings and conferences regarding facilitating trade involving the representatives from GOs and NGOs and private sector who participate in trade, under the name of Prime Minister. Within those meetings and conferences, to listen to major difficulties encountering to all of importing and exporting trade and get feedbacks on how to solve those difficulties
- To continue making effort for conducting “One electron window to ease trade” system and reduce their costs by facilitating exporting and importing activities, in order to accelerate trade development of Mongolia
- As for Governmental implementing agencies and General offices of Customs and Tax, to lead to make national master plan real happen, which intends to conduct one electron window system in Mongolia
- To amend and adopt laws regarding electron signature and information security, customs taxes, monitoring and trade which would be fundamental for implementing one electron window system



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Thank you for your attention

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