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The Past and Present of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences

Established in 1921 as Institute of Literature and Scripts the Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS) is the main center of scientific thought and research institution in Mongolia. Despite the fact that several studies have been published in Hungary to date on the subject of specific academic relations, no attempt has been made to present the Mongolian Academy of Sciences in detail. The aim of this paper is to introduce the formation, historical development, organizational structure, current operation of MAS, as well as the most important opportunities and challenges it faces. The study is the result of research conducted in November 17–22, 2025 in Ulaanbaatar within the framework of the mobility grant of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The method used is document and legal source analysis.

Keywords: *Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS), Institute of Literature and Scripts, historical development, organizational structure, legal source analysis*

1. Introduction

The Mongolian Academy of Sciences (abbreviated as: MAS, Mongolian: *Mongol ulsyn Shinjlekh ukhaany Akademi*)¹ is the main center of scientific thought and research in Mongolia. Its mission is to promote academic research, support technological development, provide science policy advice, and examine the national cultural and natural heritage. Despite the fact that several papers and news have been published in Hungary to date on the subject of specific academic relations,² no attempt has been made to present the Mongolian Academy of Sciences in detail. The aim of

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1 International Science Council, Mongolia, Mongolian Academy of Sciences.

2 APATÓCZKY – SZILÁGYI, The First Century of Hungarian Khitanology 65–82; BIRTALAN, Mongol népköltési gyűjtések: A magyar–mongol nyelvjárási expedíciók anyaga; BIRTALAN – BETHLENFALVY – SÁRKÖZI – SZILÁGYI, Mongol Dialects and Oral Traditions: Results of the Hungarian–Mongolian Linguistic and Ethnographic Expeditions 187–212; HARMATH – SZILÁGYI – TOLNAI, Khi-Land Project: Mongolian–Hungarian Archaeological Research; SZILÁGYI, Modern Mongolian Cultural and Social Changes: Characteristics and Lessons – Tradition, Heritage, and Modernization; TÖRZSÖK – DUGARJAV, Cultural Exchange and Academic Cooperation between Hungary and Mongolia; MONTSAME NEWS AGENCY, Mongolian and Hungarian Researchers to Cooperate in Ar Gunt Excavations; BIRTALAN, Mongolian Studies in Hungary:

this paper is to introduce the formation, historical development, organizational structure, and current operation of MAS, as well as the most important opportunities and challenges it faces.



Picture 1: The logo of MAS³

2. The historical development of the Mongolian scientific institutional system

The institutionalization of Mongolian scientific research can clearly be linked to the turn of the 19th–20th centuries.⁴ The history of MAS can be traced back to the Institute of Literature and Scripts (Mongolian: *Sudar Bichgün Khureelen*). On 9 November, 1921, the 24th meeting of the National Council of the People's Republic of China approved the establishment of the Institute of Literature and Scripts in Article 3, and then, by defining the purpose of the institute, defining the organization and entering it into the government's office, on 19 November, 1921, it officially established the Institute. It was approved by *Agvaan Luvsan Chojinnyam Danzan Vanchüg, Bogd Khan, Bogd Gegen* (8th incarnation, 1869–1924)⁵, as the last ruler of the Mongolian monarchy on November 22 – making it the first modern scientific organization in Mongolia.⁶ The head of the institute was *S. Jam'yan gүн*, and its secretary general was *Tseveen Jamsran (Tseveen Jamsranov)*,⁷

Tradition and Continuity; SZILÁGYI, Hungarian–Mongolian Academic Relations: Past, Present, Future; BETHLENFALVY, Magyar kutatások Mongóliában. See also the “*Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Archaeological and Cultural Research Cooperation*” of the Hungarian Research Institute and Mongolian Academy of Sciences; the activity of Department of East Asian Studies of Research Centre for Mongolian Studies of ELTE University in Budapest; the news about “*Hungary and Mongolia Expand Cooperation in Education and Science*” of Government of Mongolia; “*Hungarian–Mongolian Bilateral Relations in Education and Science*” of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

- 3 The source of the picture is the facebook website of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. The source of similar academic data in the study is the website of The Interacademy Partnership (IAP).
- 4 SZILÁGYI, Nézzük meg a nomádokat! A mongol néprajzkutatók történetének rövid áttekintése 295.
- 5 SANDERS, Historical Dictionary of Mongolia 364.
- 6 BATDORJ, Mongol ulsiin shinjlekh ukhaanii baiguullagaas ugsaatan sudlaliin chigleeler yavuulsan sudalgaa 35.
- 7 *Tseveen Jamsran (Tseveen Jamsranov)* (1881–1942): He was one of the great representatives of Buryat intellectuals, who supported the independence of Mongolia and made efforts to build the new Mongolia on its feet and make it a country. After the Mongols regained their independence, he

who remained in office until 1932. That same year, *Tseveen* wrote the ten-point program of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which clearly committed itself to the development of Mongolian scientific life and the research of Mongolian culture - in the spirit of breaking with old social structures, modernization, and within the framework of the new, Soviet model.⁸



Picture 2: *Imperial Seal of Bogd Khan, using from right to left the mongol writings Soyombo, Bichig (traditional) and Phags-pa (here mirrored due to seal technic) (1911)*⁹

This institute initially dealt with issues of Mongolian writing, language, and culture, and then gradually evolved further in other areas of scientific infrastructure as well. One of the main original research areas of the institute was the study of Buddhism. In the late 1920s, the Mongolian *Danjuur (Bstan-'gyur)*¹⁰ catalogue was collated with source texts and published as the *Complete Catalogue of the Danjuur*. This publication in the form of scripture contributed to the development

came to Bogd Khanate Mongolia and acted as a cultural administrator of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as a teacher at a school attached to the ministry. He worked as a translator for the 1912 Russia-Mongolia Treaty, 1913–1914 Prime Minister *Sain Noyon Khan Namnansuren's* visit to Russia, and the 1915 Treaty of Kyakhta. Mongolia's first periodical newspaper *A letter called New Dictionary* (Mongolian: *Shine toli khemeekh bichig*) was published in 1913, and *City newspaper* (Mongolian: *Niislel Khureenii sonin bichig*) was published in 1915, with which he founded the field of Mongolian journalism. He was a prominent figure of the state and society of Mongolia who participated in the National Democratic Revolution of 1921 in Mongolia and was appointed as the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of the Interior of the People's Government. In 1921, he founded the Institute of Scripture, worked as its academic secretary, and made a significant contribution to the expansion of the institute's foreign relations. He was one of the founders of the Mongolian National Library with his own 2.000 books at the Institute of Scripture (the current Mongolian Academy of Sciences). World Mongols: Tseveen Jamsranov, Buryat intellectual.

- 8 SZILÁGYI, Kánságtól a köztársaságig. Mongólia modern története a mandzsu kortól napjainkig 152.
- 9 Imperial Seal of Bogd Khan.jpg, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Imperial_Seal_of_Bogd_Khan.jpg (05. 10. 2025).
- 10 *Bstan-'gyur*: The second great collection of Buddhist sacred writings in Tibet, comprising more than 3.600 texts filling some 225 volumes and supplementary to the canonical *Bka-'gyur* ("Translation of the Buddha-Word"). See: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Bstan-'gyur.

of Buddhist religious literature and includes 227 pages in Tibetan and Mongolian script. The founding of Mongolia's first museum can also be linked to this institution. After the People's Revolution, the Institute of Scripture (Decree No 9/9/1924 on the Protection of Antiquities) began to collect valuable objects related to the history and culture of the Mongols, but the event was first shown to the public in December 1924.



Picture 3: *An original, framed copy of the 1924 Mongolian Constitution in the upstairs hallway of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences in Ulaanbaatar. (Photo by Orsolya Falus)*

The Protection of Antiquities issued by the Institute of Scripture was the first basic legal source issued in Mongolia regarding the assessment, analysis and preservation of ancient history and cultural values. At that time, *Erdene Jonon van Shirendamdin*¹¹ bought a house, collected the display items, and opened the first exhibition. It is believed that the foundations of the first modern museum and the Mongolian National Museum were laid here.¹²

Between the 1930s–1950s the initial institution evolved through various names, including the Institute of Sciences (from 1930) and Institute of Science and Education (from 1957). By the decision of the Presidium of the Lower House of the Mongolian People's Republic on December 20, 1930, the Mongolian Institute of Scripture was reorganized into the Mongolian Institute of Sciences. Decree No. 94 of the Presidium of the Great Khural of the Republic of Mongolia on the unification of some ministries and special departments: On the unification of the State University with the Institute of Sciences and the establishment of the Institute of Higher Scientific Education on June 22, 1957. On 16 May, 1961, Decree No. 118 of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Mongolian People's Republic On the reorganization of the Institute of Science and Higher Education into the Academy of Sciences was issued.¹³ From the 1960s and thereafter, the fields of science gradually expanded: institutes for Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Biology, Geography, and Social Sciences were established. These institutions were brought under the Academy so that scientific research could be conducted on multiple fronts.

11 BROWN – ONON, *History of the Mongolian People's Republic* 88.

12 BUDBAYAR, *The National Museum of Mongolia Has 8 Percent of Its Exhibition in Its Hall Government of Mongolia*.

13 SANJDORJ, *Achievements of Mongolian Historical Studies During the Past 20 Years* 13–16.

3. Legal status and organization

In 1996, the Mongolian Parliament adopted the Act No. 09 of May 23, 1996, the Law on the Legal Status of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, which established the legal entity of the MAS, defined its autonomy, tasks and operational framework. The 1996 law regulates its status, including government relations, funding conditions, and the utilization of research results and support for technology transfer.

Nowadays MAS operates 17 basic research institutes and centers where some 700 scientists work. Members of the Academy are elected at its General Assembly, and scientists from abroad can be members as well (Article 3.2 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences). Until 1991 there were two categories of membership: those of corresponding member and full member, but since 1991 there is only that of full member (Article 3.2 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences).

The Academy has a policy to encourage the scientific activity of young scientists. In the framework of the Association of Young Scientists established in 2002 annual seminars for young scientists are held regularly. Every year, one or two young scientists are nominated for the prize of the President of Mongolia. However, there is no special policy to increase the number of female members. They are elected simply by their merit. There is only one female member out of 57 members of the Academy. The organizational structure of MAS consists of the following main elements.

The General Assembly, which all members of the Academy are part of is the supreme body, which meets at least twice a year. Its tasks include defining strategic guidelines, electing leaders, and developing scientific-political recommendations. The General Assembly addresses the following issues: enhances the development policy of science and technology, outcomes of scientific projects, methods for technology transfer and assisting the Government in science and technology policy, assesses and evaluates the economic and social development issues of Mongolia, advises the Government, the Parliament, and the President of the country on decision-making, determines the principal directions and priorities of MAS fundamental research, approves the MAS Presidium Report on scientific achievements by MAS, and scientific research work done by the Presidium since the previous election of the academy members. It elects the President, the Vice Presidents and the Secretary-General for a term of four years (Section 5.3 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences).



Picture 4: *The boardroom of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences before the conference in honor of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, November 20, 2025, in Ulaanbaatar. (Photo by Orsolya Falus)*

The President of the Academy is the head of the institution (Section 8.1.4 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences), whilst the Presidium (Section 6.1 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences) is the permanent body that carries out operational tasks between the General Assembly. The current President is *D. Regdel Duger*, who was re-elected in 2025. The Academy has also Vice-Presidents and a Secretary General (Section 6.2 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences). The Presidium of MAS is a permanent collegiate body of MAS management. The Presidium presents to the General Assembly a report on the most important resolutions adopted during the period between the General Assembly sessions. The President of the Academy acts as the scientific and technology adviser to the Prime Minister, and the President of Mongolia (Section 8.1.1 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences): *“the President of the Academy has the full right to develop proposals and recommendations on improving the country’s economic, social, and political relations and developing science and technology and submit them to the State Great Khural (English: Parliament), the President, and the Government.”* There are two affiliated Academies to MAS. They are the Academy of Medical Science and the Agricultural Academy due to Article 4.2 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences states that *“the Academy may establish within its structure academies specializing in specific fields of science.”*

The Academic Sub-Assemblies are subject-specific sub-bodies that oversee the professional value of research, coordinate regional strategies, and oversee scientific publications in these fields. There are six academic Sub-Assemblies: Sub-Assembly of Physics, Mathematics and Informatics; Sub-Assembly of Chemistry and Biology; Sub-Assembly of Geology, Geography and Environmental; Sub-Assembly of Technician and Technology; Sub-Assembly of Social Sciences; and Sub-Assembly of Humanities. The Academic Sub-Assemblies discuss the progress and the results of scientific research conducted within each scientific sub-assembly; discuss, assess and evaluate project final reports and submit them to the appropriate organizations; discuss and

evaluate scientific publications, proceedings, books and research materials to be submitted for publication (Section 5.5 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences).

MAS includes 16 research institutes covering several scientific fields: Institute of History and Ethnology; Institute of Philosophy; Institute of International Studies; Institute of Mathematics and Digital Technology; Botanic Garden and Research Institute; Institute of Archaeology; Institute of Geology; Institute of Physics and Technology; Institute of Paleontology; Institute of Geography and Geoecology; Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics; Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Institute of Biology; Institute of Language and Literature; also Brain and Mind Research Institute (Section 4.1 of the Law on the Legal Status of the Academy of Sciences).

4. Activities

Among the publications of MAS, the *Proceedings of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences* (journal abbreviation: Proc. Mong. Acad. Sci.,¹⁴ print ISSN of 2310-4716 and online ISSN of 2312-2994) is important, which is a peer-reviewed, open access journal and covers the natural, social, and humanities sciences.¹⁵ It is one of the oldest journals of Mongolia, launched in the year 1961, by the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. The criteria for selection are: work of outstanding importance, scientific excellence, originality and interest to a wide spectrum of natural sciences, social sciences and humanities. The Academy's institutes also publish their own annual and special journals and study volumes. The number of papers published by Mongolian scientists in international journals is constantly increasing: in 2024, more than 8.000 articles were disclosed.¹⁶

MAS is a member of various international scientific networks, such as the International Council for Science (ICSU), the Science Council of Asia, the Association of Academies of Sciences in Asia, and The World Academy of Sciences. It has collaborations with Russian, Chinese, European institutions in the field of joint researches, expeditions, and scientific exchange programs. MAS also cooperates with the Ural Federal University in geological, social science and technical fields. In 2024, the Mongolian government decided to establish the University of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. This new university structure will build on the human and infrastructural resources of the MAS, providing scientific and technological training in priority areas.¹⁷

5. Closing thoughts: Hungarian – Mongolian academic cooperation

Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest (ELTE) is home to the Department of Mongolian and Inner Asian Studies and the Research Centre for Mongolian Studies. It is one of the European centres with a significant research and training capacity for the language, culture and history of Mongolia. A joint research project is also underway: Modern Mongolian Cultural and Social Changes: Characteristics and Lessons. Tradition, Heritage, and Modernization. The HUN-REN Social Sciences Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of History and Ethnography and Institute of Philosophy of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences are participating

14 Mongolia Journals Online, Proceedings of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences – About the Journal.

15 Mongolia Journals Online, Proceedings of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences – About the Journal.

16 Mongolian National News Agency, Mongolian Scientists Publish over 8.000 Papers in International Journals.

17 Mongolian National News Agency, University of Mongolian Academy of Science to Be Founded.

in this project.¹⁸ A memorandum of understanding was signed in 2021 between the Mongolian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Research Institute in archaeology, archaeogenetics, linguistic history, ethnography, folk music, and similar fields. Hungarian researchers work with Mongolian institutions on the preservation and study of museum materials, archaeological finds, and historical texts.¹⁹ The ELTE library collection, for instance, contains Mongolian manuscripts and historiographical sources, which are part of the academic and cultural partnership.²⁰ The governments of the two countries are also strengthening their scientific and educational cooperation at the diplomatic level: at meetings of foreign ministers, raising the importance of joint research projects, archaeological expeditions, and the preservation of cultural heritage.²¹



Picture 5: *The international scientific conference organized by the Dezső Márkus Research Group for Comparative Legal History, University of Pécs, Faculty of Law with its Mongolian partner universities on November 19, 2025 on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the 75th anniversary of Hungarian-Mongolian diplomatic relations in the boardroom of the Mongolian National University, in Ulaanbaatar. On the edge of the picture, on the right, sits Prof. Dr. Budeebazar Avid DSc., vice-president of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the speaker is Damdin Tsoigbaatar, the chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee of the Mongolian Parliament. (Photo by Gendenjamtsyn Khishigbadam)*

The international scientific conference organized on 19 November, 2025 on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the 75th anniversary of Hungarian-Mongolian diplomatic relations, as well as the newly initiated cooperation between the Uni-

18 HARMATH – SZILÁGYI – TOLNAI, Khi-Land Project: Mongolian–Hungarian Archaeological Research.

19 SZILÁGYI, Hungarian–Mongolian Academic Relations: Past, Present, Future 211–226.

20 Montsame News Agency, Mongolian and Hungarian Researchers to Cooperate in Ar Gunt Excavations.

21 See: “Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Archaeological and Cultural Research Cooperation” of Hungarian Research Institute and Mongolian Academy of Sciences.

versity of Pécs and the two major law universities in Ulaanbaatar, mark the first major milestone in the road of legal research between the Academies of the two countries.

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