



LAW OF MONGOLIA

December 8, 2017

Ulaanbaatar city

ABOUT ANIMAL HEALTH

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose of the law

1.1. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations related to protection of animal health in the territory of Mongolia, ensuring hygiene and sanitation requirements of raw materials and products of animal origin, protection of public health and promotion of free trade.

Article 2. Legislation on animal health

Legislation on animal health shall be in accordance with the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Quarantine Control and Inspection of Animals, Plants and their Raw Materials and Products, the Law on Medicines and Medical Devices, this Law and these laws. other legislative acts.

2.2. If an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party provides otherwise than this law, the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail.

Article 3. Scope of the law

3.1. This law shall apply to activities to prevent and combat animal diseases, to identify and certify disease-free and peaceful countries, regions, khot ails and business entities, to conduct sanitary inspections of food and non-food raw materials and products of animal origin, and to It shall apply to relations related to testing, veterinary, quarantine, restrictive control and inspection.

3.2. It shall apply to measures to detect infectious diseases transmitted from wild animals to livestock and domestic animals.

3.3. Relations other than those regulated by the Law on Ensuring the Safety of Food Raw Materials and Products of Animal Origin and Animal Feed shall be regulated by this Law.

Article 4. Terms of the law

The following terms used in this law shall have the following meanings:

4.1.1. "Livestock" means a herd of five heads of livestock;

4.1.2. "Domestic animal" means an animal that is bred for domestic use or other needs;

4.1.3. "Wildlife" means animals specified in 3.2.4 of the Law on Environmental Protection, other than those specified in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of this law;

4.1.4. "Sensitive livestock and animals" means animals at risk of contracting certain infectious diseases;

4.1.5. "Animal health protection" means comprehensive activities to prevent animal diseases, fight against diseases, and ensure peace and absence of communicable diseases in the region;

4.1.6. "Prevention of communicable diseases" means professional activities such as inspection, surveillance, disinfection, immunization, evacuation and migration control in order to eliminate the factors influencing the outbreak and spread of the disease;

4.1.7. "Fight against animal diseases" means to detect and diagnose infectious diseases, identify sources of infection, determine the extent of spread, immunize, treat, control migration, implement veterinary quarantine measures, stop the spread of diseases and reduce the level of infection , comprehensive veterinary measures for destruction, creation and use of disease database;

4.1.8. "Veterinary service" means activities carried out by a professional veterinary organization in the field of protection of animal and public health;

4.1.9. "Highly contagious animal disease" means a disease that spreads in a short period of time regardless of the state border, causes damage to human, animal and animal health, and adversely affects trade and economic situation;

4.1.10. "New and re-emerging disease" means an infectious disease that is diagnosed for the first time in Mongolia or re-emerges after the competent authority confirms that the disease is calm and healthy;

4.1.11. "Necessary slaughter of animals" means the slaughter of diseased animals and animals at the source of infection in accordance with relevant regulations and destruction of biological waste;

4.1.12. "Necessary destruction of livestock and animals" means complete destruction of sick animals and animals at the source of infection in accordance with relevant procedures and instructions;

4.1.13. "Serum fund" means a number of samples representing the species, age and sex of livestock and domestic animals from a certain part of Mongolia for the purpose of detecting antibodies against infectious pathogens and obtaining scientifically based information about the pathogen. even a collection of replenishing blood serum;

4.1.14. "Herder" means a citizen specified in 3.1.9 of the Law on Employment Promotion;

4.1.15. "Animal herder" means a citizen who is responsible for caring for, feeding, protecting animals from potential dangers, and cleaning fences, buildings, shelters, shelters, and beds;

4.1.16. "Feed supplement" means a single or multi-ingredient preparation that supports and regulates the physical activity of animals.

Article 5. Principles to be followed in protecting animal health

The following basic principles shall be followed to protect animal health: 5.1.

5.1.1. To ensure professional, prompt, independent and integrated veterinary services;

5.1.2. Deliver veterinary services equally and comprehensively based on compassion and ethical knowledge;

5.1.3. To protect public health and eliminate trade barriers;

5.1.4. To conform to international standards and trends based on national characteristics and traditions;

5.1.5. Based on joint activities of the state, citizens and legal entities.

CHAPTER TWO

PREVENTION OF ANIMAL DISEASES

Article 6. Prevention of communicable diseases

6.1. Preventive measures against communicable diseases shall be organized in general and special forms.

6.2 General preventive measures shall be aimed at preventing all types of animal diseases.

6.3. General preventive measures shall include hygiene, sanitation, cleaning, disinfection, disinfection and movement control of fences, premises and vehicles.

6.4. Special preventive measures shall be aimed at limiting the spread of communicable diseases at risk and reducing the rate of infection, and shall include epidemiological surveillance, immunization, evacuation and migration control.

6.5. The owner of livestock and animals shall be responsible for the damage caused to others due to non-inclusion of livestock in the mandatory veterinary measures within the specified time and the expenses incurred for the implementation of such measures.

6.6. The veterinary service unit shall be liable for damages caused to others due to non-implementation of preventive measures against infectious, highly contagious and parasitic diseases within the specified time or non-compliance with veterinary service instructions and standards.

Article 7. Implementation of general preventive measures

7.1. Herders and animal breeders shall follow general instructions on hygiene and sanitation of fences, premises, equipment and special purpose vehicles when herding, using, enjoying and transporting livestock.

7.2. The instructions specified in 7.1 of this Law shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

7.3. The following persons shall have the following responsibilities for the implementation of environmental cleaning, disinfection and disinfection activities:

7.3.1. To build and use a point for disposal of animal carcasses, carcasses and biological waste in the vicinity of winter, spring and intensive livestock buildings in accordance with the instructions of a veterinarian who owns livestock;

7.3.2. Herders and animal breeders shall collect and destroy carcasses and carcasses of animals that have died due to reasons other than those specified in 7.3.3 of this Law in the vicinity of fences, buildings and pastures;

7.3.3. Soum and district governors shall collect and destroy carcasses and carcasses of animals lost due to disasters in their respective territories, and organize measures to clean pastures, water points, flood ravines and water sources;

7.3.4. Veterinary service unit operating in the respective khoroo / hereinafter referred to as "contracted veterinary service unit" / by the Governor of the respective khoroo who has received information from citizens and organizations about dead animals in streets, squares, kindergartens and public lands to carry out cleaning and disinfection in cooperation with and, if necessary, to take samples and deliver them to the laboratory;

7.3.5. Citizens and legal entities herding livestock and animals in the territory of cities and settlements shall have obligations specified in Article 20.1.8 of the Law on Hygiene;

7.3.6. In case of death of livestock, the contracted veterinary service unit shall perform disinfection of fences, premises and environment.

7.4. The following activities shall be implemented within the framework of livestock movement control:

7.4.1. To identify and keep records of livestock and animal owners;

7.4.2. To obtain a veterinary certificate from the state veterinary inspector and register it when removing animals from the territory of soums and districts for the purpose of participating in public events, use for insemination, sale and slaughter;

7.4.3. If livestock and animals are to be transferred from the territory of another soum or district, to notify the veterinary department in advance, have them inspected immediately and register with the agricultural department of that soum or district.

7.5. When issuing a veterinary certificate, the following requirements shall be checked based on the reference submitted by the contracted veterinary service unit:

7.5.1. Whether herding was carried out in a peaceful area without infectious diseases;

7.5.2. Whether he / she has been vaccinated against infectious diseases;

7.5.3. Whether the animal has general and specific symptoms of infectious disease;

7.5.4. Whether the prohibition period has expired after the use of drugs for livestock and animals for food;

7.5.5. Whether differential markings and registration have been made in accordance with Article 7.4.1 of this Law.

7.6. The state inspector of the veterinary checkpoint specified in Articles 7.14 and 7.15 of this Law (hereinafter referred to as "the state inspector of the checkpoint") shall issue a conclusion in the following cases and take the animals under quarantine control for at least 14 days:

7.6.1. Veterinary certificate has not been obtained;

7.6.2. Animals suspected of having an infectious disease have been detected during migration;

7.6.3. In case of introduction to the declared territory or region where there is no communicable disease and peace is guaranteed.

7.7. The following activities shall be implemented within the period specified in Article 7.6 of this Law:

7.7.1. To allow citizens and legal entities to transport, collect, ride and enjoy their animals and animals in specially prepared fences and premises in the veterinary quarantine control area;

7.7.2. The state inspector of the checkpoint shall conduct a clinical examination and, if necessary, take a sample and deliver it to the relevant veterinary laboratory;

7.7.3. The laboratory that received the sample shall deliver the test report to the relevant control point within a week;

7.7.4. To verify whether the state inspector of the checkpoint and the soum or district epidemiologist meet the conditions specified in 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 of this Law;

7.7.5. If no infectious disease has been diagnosed in livestock, the state inspector of the checkpoint shall issue a veterinary certificate and cancel the quarantine control;

7.7.6. If an infectious disease has been diagnosed in livestock, to treat, kill or destroy it in accordance with the instructions specified in 11.2 of this law;

7.7.7. To disinfect vehicles, railings and equipment used for transportation and transportation of livestock, to destroy grass, fodder residues, mats, sealants and biological waste under the supervision of the state inspector of the checkpoint by a professional organization.

7.8. Citizens and legal entities that transport, pick up, drop and enjoy livestock shall be responsible for the operating expenses specified in 7.7 of this Law.

7.9. The Government shall approve the procedure for regulating the movement of livestock and animals, stopping them on the transport and sampling roads, taking them under quarantine control, and the direction of the livestock sampling route through aimags for meat preparation, otor and nomadic purposes.

7.10. The model of veterinary certificate and instructions for use shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

7.11. The contracted veterinary service unit shall conduct a clinical examination of livestock grazing in other soums and districts and issue a medical certificate on whether it meets the requirements set forth in Articles 7.5.1-7.5.3 of this Law.

7.12. The following activities are prohibited for movement of livestock and animals:

7.12.1. To transfer livestock and animals from other soums and districts without prior notification to the contracted veterinary service unit;

7.12.2. Transportation, sampling and transportation of unregistered livestock and animals specified in Article 7.4.1 of this Law outside the territory of soum or district, except for otor or resettlement by a joint decision of aimag, capital city, soum and district governors; , durable use;

7.12.3. To pass livestock without inspection at the checkpoint, or to transport, sample, ride and use animals on roads other than the designated roads;

7.12.4. To sample and transport livestock and animals between the zones established by the quarantine and restriction regimes specified in Articles 17.2 and 18.3 of this Law.

7.13. Instructions on veterinary sterilization and disinfection and destruction of animal carcasses and carcasses shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

7.14. A permanent veterinary quarantine checkpoint shall be established by the decision of the Government based on the national quality road entering the peaceful zone and territory without infectious diseases.

7.15. In order to ensure healthy and safe living conditions for citizens of the capital city, a temporary or permanent veterinary quarantine control point may be established by the decision of the Governor.

7.16. The operation costs of the checkpoint specified in 7.15 of this Law shall be financed from the capital city budget.

Article 8. Conducting epidemiological surveys and compiling a database

The head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health shall approve the sample of the epidemiological survey sheet and the research plan.

8.2. Soum and district veterinary departments (hereinafter referred to as "veterinary departments") shall implement the following activities within the framework of epidemiological research specified in 8.1 of this law:

To collect information using the page specified in 8.1 of this law;

8.2.2. To obtain necessary statistical information from the relevant local administrative organization;

8.2.3 organize veterinary examinations and laboratory tests;

8.2.4. Based on the results of the survey, make soum and district epidemiological maps and submit relevant information to the higher level organization on a daily basis in case of communicable disease, on a quarterly basis in accordance with the plan specified in 8.1 of this law.

8.3. Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall issue epidemiological maps of the territory within 10 working days after receiving information from the veterinary department in case of infectious diseases and quarterly information submitted in accordance with the plan specified in 8.1 of this law. submit to the responsible state administrative body.

8.4. The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall compile the information received in accordance with 8.3 of this law, create a unified database and issue a state epidemiological map.

The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for compiling and reporting on animal health registration and database.

8.6. It shall be prohibited to disclose the information specified in 8.4 of this Law to the public or pass it on to others before the state administrative body in charge of animal health issues certifies it.

Article 9. Organizing immunization work

9.1. Immunization specified in Article 6.4 of this Law shall be organized in a planned and emergency manner.

9.2. In order to prevent high risk infectious diseases, the integrated immunization plan for the next year shall be discussed by the council specified in 28.9 of this law within the second quarter of each year and approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

9.3. The emergency immunization plan shall be approved by the head of the state administrative organization in charge of animal health in case of highly contagious disease and the head of aimag or capital city veterinary organization in case of other infectious diseases based on the results of epidemiological research and laboratory tests.

9.4. The date of immunization shall be set by the veterinary department and announced by the bagh or khoroo governor to the herder or herder.

9.5 Immunization shall be carried out by a contracted or mobilized veterinary service unit in accordance with relevant instructions and procedures.

9.6. Immunization shall be organized by aimag and capital city veterinary organizations and veterinary departments in their respective territories and their implementation shall be monitored.

9.7. Immunization technology control shall be implemented by the state veterinary inspector, results control shall be implemented by aimag and capital city veterinary laboratories and, if necessary, by state veterinary laboratories.

9.8. Herders, animal breeders and livestock owners shall have the following responsibilities during immunization:

9.8.1. Keep livestock and animals ready and cover them in a timely manner;

9.8.2. To capture and strengthen livestock, create conditions to provide veterinary services and ensure the safety of veterinarians.

9.9 Monitoring and evaluation of immunization performance shall be organized by the state administrative body in charge of animal health in cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Article 10. Evacuation of livestock in case of infectious diseases

10.1. Livestock in the disease-free zone specified in Article 16.1.4 of this Law by the decision of the soum or district governor based on the proposal of the state administrative organization in charge of animal health and in case of other infectious diseases by aimag and capital city veterinary organizations; animals can be evacuated.

10.2. The contracted veterinary service unit shall include the evacuated animals in a clinical examination and issue a medical certificate to the herd.

10.3. The procedure for resettlement of animals shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

CHAPTER THREE FIGHT AGAINST ANIMAL DISEASES

Article 11. Approval of the list of infectious animal diseases

Based on the proposal of the state central administrative body in charge of animal health, the Government shall approve the list of highly contagious and infectious animal diseases diagnosed in the territory of Mongolia in the following categories:

11.1.1. Highly contagious and infectious diseases that impede international trade in livestock, animals and their raw materials and products, and zoonotic diseases that pose a risk of loss of life;

11.1.2. Highly contagious and infectious diseases that impede domestic trade of livestock, animals and their raw materials and products, and zoonotic diseases other than those specified in 11.1.1 of this law;

11.1.3. Other infectious diseases.

11.2. The head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health shall approve the instructions for diagnosing, informing and combating infectious diseases specified in 11.1 of this Law for each disease.

Article 12. Measures to combat communicable diseases

12.1. In implementing measures to combat infectious animal diseases, a policy of imposing restrictions on the country, region and territory shall be followed.

12.2. The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall ensure the absence of communicable diseases and peace in the country, region and territory and inform the public.

12.3 The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the plan for combating and controlling infectious animal diseases, and the procedure for establishing the state of non-communicable diseases and peace in the country, region and territory.

Article 13. Implementation of the readiness plan

The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the state preparedness plan to combat highly contagious animal diseases.

13.2. The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall provide professional management and methodological advice to all levels of veterinary organizations in accordance with the preparedness plan as soon as the diagnosis of infectious diseases is approved.

13.3 The preparedness plan shall include the following measures:

13.3.1. To coordinate and announce management, organization and inter-sectoral activities;

13.3.2. Forms of financing and financial resources;

13.3.3. Examination, diagnosis, epidemiological research and immunization;

13.3.4. Regime of control, quarantine and restriction of movement of people, livestock, animals and vehicles;

13.3.5. Destruction, compensation, cleaning, disinfection and disinfection;

13.3.6. Information, training and advertisement for the public.

13.4. The Governor of the respective level shall approve the readiness sub-plan to be implemented within the respective territory based on the proposal of aimag and capital city veterinary organizations and veterinary departments, if it is specifically specified in the state readiness plan.

13.5. Aimag, capital city, soum and district readiness sub-plans shall be jointly approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health and emergency.

13.6. The state administrative body in charge of animal health and aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall have resources for mobilization during the implementation of emergency response measures against infectious animal diseases.

13.7. The resources specified in 13.6 of this Law shall include vehicles with special purpose budgets and equipment for emergency calls and emergency services, vehicles, medicines, disinfectants, equipment, infection protection and labor protection clothing, tools and professional teams to be mobilized for emergency operations.

13.8. The procedure set forth in Article 13.1.9 of the Law on State Reserves shall be followed in compiling and spending the reserves specified in Article 13.6 of this Law.

13.9. The legal entity specified in Article 28.1 of this Law shall work on a daily basis to combat infectious animal diseases and implement prompt response measures to eliminate damage caused by disasters.

Article 14. Surveillance of communicable diseases, ensuring painlessness and tranquility

14.1. The state administrative organization in charge of animal health shall approve the national communicable disease surveillance plan within January of each year based on the conclusion of the professional council specified in 28.9 of this law and organize its implementation.

The Government member in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for surveillance of communicable animal diseases, reporting the results and rewarding the veterinary service unit.

14.3. The plan specified in 14.1 of this Law shall be implemented in cooperation with the veterinary network laboratory and veterinary department.

Herders and animal breeders shall be obliged to take samples specified in Article 9.8 of this Law when taking samples from livestock and animals.

Aimag and capital city veterinary laboratories may, at the request of a citizen or legal entity, perform tests to ensure the absence of infectious diseases and the safety of livestock owned and possessed by the person.

14.6. Based on the plan specified in 14.1 of this Law and the test results specified in 14.5 of this Law, the state administrative body in charge of animal health shall inform the public about the infectious disease-free, peaceful country, region or territory.

Citizens and legal entities owning livestock and animals located in peaceful zones and territories free of infectious animal diseases shall be obliged to be regularly tested in accordance with relevant instructions and recommendations.

14.8. Aimag and capital city veterinary laboratories shall compile a database compiling the results of surveys conducted in their respective territories and submit the report to the state administrative body in charge of animal health within January of each year.

Article 15. Diagnosis of infectious diseases and implementation of prompt response

15.1. In case of signs of infectious diseases in livestock and loss of livestock for unknown reasons, inspection of herders, livestock owners, livestock owners, animals in charge of animals attending exhibitions, trade, competitions and contests, as well as dead and suspected animals; Notify the veterinarian, the management of the training, research and production organization, the contracted veterinary service unit or the veterinary department within 12 hours.

15.2. Herders and animal breeders shall implement the following activities when the conditions specified in 15.1 of this Law arise:

15.2.1. To restrict movement and notify nearby herders;

15.2.2. To assume the obligations specified in Article 9.8.2 of this Law;

15.2.3. To prepare fences, premises, isolate and take care of livestock and animals suspected of having the disease;

15.2.4 follow the instructions and recommendations of the veterinarian.

15.3. The contracted veterinary service unit that received the call shall take the following measures:

15.3.1. Immediately conduct a medical examination of all livestock in the khot ail and intensive farms where the disease is suspected, determine the epidemiological situation, and make an initial diagnosis based on the clinical symptoms of the disease and the results of rapid diagnostics;

15.3.2. To put a special mark on animals suspected of having an infectious disease and take them under control;

15.3.3. In order to confirm the initial diagnosis, take samples in accordance with relevant procedures and instructions and deliver them to the veterinary department within 12 hours;

15.3.4. To prevent the spread of the disease and to provide warnings and recommendations to citizens;

15.3.5. To immediately inform the veterinary department about the initial diagnosis and measures being taken.

15.4. The veterinary department that received information on the initial diagnosis of an infectious disease shall immediately implement the following activities and inform the soum and district governors and aimag and capital city veterinary authorities:

15.4.1. To transmit information on the initial diagnosis within 2 hours;

15.4.2. If an infectious disease is detected at the first diagnosis that requires quarantine and restriction, conduct research on households, livestock and animals in the area and make a map of the area specified in Articles 16.1.1-16.1.3 of this Law;

15.4.3. To determine the coordinates of the location of the khot ail and intensive economic entity where the initial diagnosis was made.

15.5. Governors of aimags, the capital city, soums and districts who have received information on communicable diseases to be subject to quarantine and restrictions shall immediately implement the following activities: 15.5.

15.5.1. To establish a regime in accordance with Articles 17.2, 18.1 and 18.3 of this Law, to organize measures to combat infectious diseases, to restrict or prohibit the movement of people, livestock, animals and vehicles;

15.5.2. To organize activities to monitor the location, density and movement of livestock, domestic and wild animals in the zone specified in Articles 16.1.1-16.1.3 of this Law.

Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations that have received information on the initial diagnosis of an infectious disease shall implement the following activities:

15.6.1. To provide professional management and methodological recommendations on measures implemented in the territory of soums and districts in the field of diagnosing and combating infectious diseases;

15.6.2. To inform the relevant territorial organization and the state administrative body in charge of animal health within 2 hours after receiving the information on the initial diagnosis of the communicable disease to be subject to quarantine and restriction;

15.6.3. To appoint a professional team at the request of the veterinary department;

15.6.4. To provide the state administrative organization in charge of animal health and other organizations with daily information on the activities carried out in the territory in case of an outbreak of an infectious disease;

15.6.5. If the initial diagnosis of an infectious disease is established by laboratory tests, implement response measures to eliminate the source of the disease in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Aimag and capital city veterinary laboratories that received samples shall carry out the following activities:

15.7.1. To analyze the received samples within the period specified in the standard of the test method or to deliver them to the state veterinary laboratory within 24 hours after receiving them;

15.7.2. To inform aimag and capital city veterinary organizations about the initial diagnosis of infectious disease within 2 hours.

15.8. The state veterinary laboratory that received the sample shall carry out the following activities:

15.8.1. To analyze the sample and report the conclusion to the person who submitted the sample and the state administrative organization in charge of animal health within 2 hours;

15.8.2. To send samples to the international reference laboratory within five working days after the first diagnosis of an infectious disease is established in accordance with the instructions specified in 11.2 of this Law and to organize the work to confirm the diagnosis;

15.8.3. To appoint a specialized veterinarian at the request of aimag or capital city veterinary laboratories.

15.9. In case of suspicion of infectious disease and confirmation of the diagnosis, the state administrative organization in charge of animal health shall implement the following activities: 15.9.

15.9.1. To provide professional management and methodological recommendations and monitor the measures implemented by all levels of the veterinary sector in the field of diagnosing and combating infectious diseases;

15.9.2. To develop and implement response measures to reduce and eradicate the outbreak of infectious diseases based on the diagnostic conclusions and epidemiological studies;

15.9.3. Within 2 hours after receiving the information on confirmation of the initial diagnosis of the communicable disease, deliver it to the State Special Commission and inform the public.

15.10. Citizens, organizations and officials who have sent or received information on the detection of a suspected infectious disease or confirmation of a diagnosis shall clearly record the time and date.

15.11. The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for emergency notification of highly contagious animal diseases.

15.12. The head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health shall approve the list of infectious animal diseases to be diagnosed in aimag and capital city veterinary laboratories and in the state veterinary laboratory.

15.13. It shall be prohibited for any person other than the head of the organization specified in 28.2 of this Law to inform the public about the diagnosis of a highly contagious disease or to pass it on to others.

Article 16. Zoning of communicable disease control measures

When establishing a quarantine or restriction regime, the boundaries of the following zones shall be clearly indicated:

16.1.1. Zone of infection, including intensive farm, pasture with khot ail, overlapping khot ail, intensive economic pasture and territory;

16.1.2. Suspicious areas, including khot ails, intensive economic pastures and areas where pastures and water are independent but may be located close to the source of infection;

16.1.3. Protected areas, including pastures and areas along the soum border, which are included in the suspected zone, taking into account the state and international roads, railways, livestock collection roads, human and livestock migration;

16.1.4. The disease-free zone of the whole pasture and territory located outside the boundaries of the suspected and protected zones, which has been determined by epidemiological research, clinical examination and analysis, that the disease has not been transmitted.

16.2. In determining the boundaries of the zone specified in 16.1 of this Law, internationally accepted norms, specifics of pastoral animal husbandry, geographical location of the affected area, infrastructure, human, animal density and infection status shall be taken into account.

Article 17. Establishment and abolition of quarantine

The Government shall approve the list of diseases for which a quarantine regime is to be established and the procedures to be followed during the quarantine and restriction regime.

17.2 In the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease included in the list of quarantine diseases, the following officials shall establish and abolish the boundaries of the focus zone and the quarantine regime:

17.2.1. Soum Governor based on the proposal of the veterinary department if the spread of infectious diseases covers the territory of one soum or there are no conditions to consolidate the centers of infectious diseases;

17.2.2. Aimag Governor based on the proposal of the aimag veterinary organization if there are conditions to consolidate the foci of infectious diseases covering the territory of two or more soums;

17.2.3. If the spread of infectious diseases covers the territory of the capital city, the Governor of the capital city based on the proposal of the relevant veterinary organization;

17.2.4. If the spread of infectious diseases covers railways, international airports, border crossings and border crossing points, or if there are conditions to consolidate the foci in the territory of two or more aimags, the proposal of the state central administrative body in charge of animal health; based government.

17.3. The movement of people, livestock, animals and vehicles out of the area of the quarantine regime shall be prohibited, except for emergency medical care.

Article 18. Establishment and abolition of restriction regimes

18.1. The quarantine regime shall be revoked and transferred to the restriction regime by the decision of the person specified in Article 17.2 of this Law.

The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the list of diseases for which a restrictive regime is established.

18.3. In case of outbreak of a quarantine disease or an infectious disease included in the list of restrictive diseases, the boundaries of the zones specified in Articles 16.1.1-16.1.3 of this Law and the regulations specified in Article 17.2 of this Law shall be followed.

18.4. The movement of vehicles transporting livestock, animals and their raw materials out of the restricted regime zone shall be prohibited.

18.5. Disinfection shall be carried out at the checkpoint for passenger vehicles and human clothing that are required to leave.

Article 19. Activities of professional teams and units working under quarantine and restriction regimes

19.1. The Governor of the respective soum or the capital city shall appoint a professional team headed by a veterinarian to work during the quarantine and restriction regime.

19.2 The professional team shall implement the following activities:

19.2.1. To conduct clinical examinations of livestock and, if necessary, to take and send laboratory test specimens;

19.2.2. To immunize sensitive livestock and animals in areas other than those specified in 16.1.4 of this law;

19.2.3. Make distinctive markings on animals with obvious signs of disease and positive reactions by laboratory tests, and give instructions and advice to herders;

19.2.4. To disinfect fences, khoros, water points and livestock equipment in the zone specified in 16.1.1 of this law;

19.2.5. To establish a point for the destruction of biological waste, carcasses and carcasses of animals slaughtered and destroyed as a matter of urgency;

19.2.6. To submit to the soum and district governors, veterinary and medical departments reports on disinfection carried out at the checkpoint specified in 19.3.2 of this law and at the point of destruction specified in 19.2.5 of this law;

19.2.7. To provide the veterinary department with information on the current status of infectious diseases.

19.3. The specialized unit established in accordance with Article 32.1.2 of the Law on Disaster Protection shall implement the following activities:

19.3.1. To place identification marks on the boundaries of the zone specified in 16.1.1 of this Law and to prohibit the movement of people, livestock, animals and vehicles in the zone;

19.3.2. To establish checkpoints on the main roads of the zone specified in Articles 16.1.2 and 16.1.3 of this Law, to monitor and restrict the movement of people, livestock, animals and vehicles;

19.3.3. To establish a disposal point, build a fence, guard, place a warning sign, destroy or kill sick and suspected sick animals identified by the professional team specified in 19.1 of this Law in accordance with the instructions approved by the competent authority;

19.3.4. To organize the unloading and delivery of food, goods and other items to be brought to the zone specified in 16.1.1 of this Law to a specially prepared area (platform) at a designated point.

Article 20. Prohibited activities in the territory where the quarantine and restriction regime is established

The following activities are prohibited in the territory where the quarantine and restriction regime is established:

20.1.1. Entry, exit and transit of people, livestock, pets and vehicles through places other than the checkpoint established in accordance with Article 19.3.2 of this Law;

20.1.2. To change pastures and territories without the permission of the local emergency commission specified in 22.3 of the Law on Disaster Protection;

20.1.3. To organize public events and create human, animal and animal agglomerations;

20.1.4. To prepare, transport and sell raw materials, products and animal feed of animal origin;

20.1.5. To reuse fences, premises, vehicles and equipment where livestock and animals infected with infectious diseases were located before disinfection.

Article 21. Measures to combat parasitic diseases of livestock

21.1. The veterinary department together with the contracted veterinary service unit operating in the respective territory shall conduct an epidemiological survey specified in 8.1 of this law and carry out activities to monitor parasitic diseases of animals (hereinafter referred to as "parasitic diseases").

21.2. Soum and district parasitic disease prevention and treatment action plans shall be approved by the respective level Citizens' Representatives Khural within January of each year based on the proposal of the veterinary department.

21.3. Herders, animal breeders and livestock owners shall have the following responsibilities during the implementation of the plan specified in 21.2 of this Law:

21.3.1. To keep animals and animals susceptible to parasitic diseases specified in the plan specified in 21.2 of this Law ready and fully covered within the period set by the contracted veterinary service unit;

21.3.2. To fulfill the obligations specified in Article 9.8.2 of this Law.

21.4. Based on the recommendations of veterinary research institutes and the recommendations of the professional council specified in Article 28.9 of this law, a plan to combat the parasitic disease shall be developed and animal health shall be developed. The member of the Government in charge shall approve and the state administrative body in charge of animal health shall organize the implementation.

21.5. The parasitic disease surveillance sheet and parasitic disease control instructions shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

21.6. The veterinary department shall compile the results of the parasitic disease surveillance survey and the report on the implementation of the plan specified in 21.2 and 21.4 of this law and submit it to the aimag and capital city veterinary organizations within the first quarter of the following year.

Article 22. Diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable animal diseases

The veterinary department shall compile the information collected in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 8.5 of this Law and create a primary database of non-communicable diseases registered in the respective territory.

22.2. The veterinary department shall submit the primary information on non-communicable animal diseases to the aimag and capital city veterinary organizations on a weekly basis in case of disaster and every six months in case of peace.

22.3 Herders and animal breeders shall observe animals on a daily basis, provide first aid in case of illness or injury, and notify the selected veterinary service unit.

22.4. The veterinary service unit specified in 22.3 of this Law shall diagnose non-communicable diseases based on clinical signs and, if necessary, laboratory test results, and carry out treatment with the consent of herders, animal breeders and livestock owners.

22.5. The Contracted Veterinary Service Unit shall provide quarterly advice to herders, animal breeders and livestock owners on non-communicable animal diseases, their risks, harms and preventive measures, and provide veterinary care and services if necessary.

22.6. The state may support the introduction of the results of scientific and technological projects commissioned for the purpose of determining the causes of undiagnosed non-communicable diseases, their adverse effects on human, animal and animal health, and developing treatment methods.

CHAPTER FOUR PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Article 23. Measures to control and control diseases transmitted from animals to humans

The provisions of this law on the prevention and control of animal diseases shall also apply to the implementation of measures to control and control diseases transmitted from animals to humans (hereinafter referred to as "zoonotic diseases").

23.2. The members of the Government in charge of health and animal health shall establish a non-staff council (hereinafter referred to as "joint council") responsible for organizing and managing public health protection activities against zoonotic diseases at the national level. jointly approved.

23.3. The strategic plan for zoonotic disease control shall be approved jointly by the head of the state central administrative body in charge of health and animal health.

Aimag and capital city governors shall implement activities to prevent, combat and rehabilitate zoonoses in accordance with Article 11.1.2 of the Health Law and the decision of the joint council specified in Article 23.2 of this Law.

23.5. Veterinary and health organizations at all levels shall jointly organize trainings to educate people at risk of zoonotic diseases about the disease.

23.6 The Governor shall determine the location of trade in livestock, animals and non-food raw materials of their origin in the territory of cities and settlements based on the conclusion of the state veterinary inspector of the respective level.

23.7. Veterinary, hygienic and sanitary requirements for conducting trade in the location specified in 23.6 of this Law shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

Article 24. Introduction and control of rational use of veterinary drugs

24.1 The list and procedure for issuing prescription veterinary drugs shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

Herders, animal breeders and livestock owners shall obtain advice and instructions from a veterinarian when using drugs approved for dispensation.

24.3 The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall have a unified registration and electronic database of animal drugs and feed additives.

24.4. The state veterinary inspector shall monitor the production, trade and consumption of veterinary drugs and perform the following functions:

24.4.1. To withdraw or destroy drugs that have not been registered in the state registry of veterinary drugs and have not been tested or certified;

24.4.2. To suspend the activities of the legal entity that committed the violation in whole or in part until the violation is eliminated, and if it is repeated, to submit a proposal to revoke the license to conduct activities to the competent authority;

24.4.3. In case of arbitrary use of prescription veterinary drugs, restrict the right to supply livestock, food raw materials and products of their origin to the public for three months from the given khot ail or intensive farm.

Article 25. Supervision of animal feed additives

The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall submit to the competent authority the issue of registering animal feed additives in the state registry and withdrawing from the market feed additives that have not been registered or removed from international use.

The Government member in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for registration, sale, withdrawal and issuance of import permits for animal feed additives.

25.3. Relations other than those regulated by this law related to the implementation of safety control of animal feed additives shall be regulated by the Law on Ensuring Food Safety.

Article 26. Control of drug and pesticide residues in food raw materials and products of animal origin

The National Program on Control of Drug and Pesticide Residues in Food Raw Materials of Animal and Animal Origin shall be presented to the Government and approved by the Government member in charge of animal health.

26.2. The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall organize measures to implement the national program on control of drug and pesticide residues in food raw materials of animal origin.

26.3 A veterinarian or herder shall record and document in the animal health record book the information on the name, date, dose and amount of the drug used for the treatment of animals.

26.4. The contracted veterinary service unit shall organize training and advertisement on the rational use of veterinary drugs in its territory.

26.5 Herders, animal breeders, livestock and animal owners are prohibited from purchasing and using drugs that are not registered in the state veterinary registry.

Article 27. Sanitary examination and certification of food and non-food raw materials and products of animal origin

The following activities shall be implemented at slaughterhouses and factories for public use:

27.1.1. The contracted veterinary service unit shall disinfect the premises and environment and ensure hygiene and sanitation requirements;

27.1.2. The state veterinary inspector shall conduct pre- and post-slaughter inspections.

Based on the results of the activities specified in 27.1 of this Law and the evidence specified in 7.4.2 of this Law, the official who conducted the inspection shall issue a veterinary certificate for raw materials and products.

27.3. The laboratory specified in Articles 29.1 and 29.3 of this Law shall analyze and determine the raw meat, egg and milk parameters in accordance with the methodology specified in the standard.

27.4. If a citizen or legal entity changes the appearance of food raw materials and products of animal origin during storage and transportation, loses their novelty or becomes contaminated, they shall have a laboratory examination before sale.

27.5. If the examination reveals that the hygienic and sanitary requirements have been met, the laboratory that tested the food raw materials of animal origin shall issue an examination certificate.

27.6. The model of the certificate specified in Articles 27.2 and 27.5 of this Law and the instructions for issuing the certificate shall be approved by the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health.

27.7. The state inspector of the checkpoint shall detain food and non-food raw materials and products of animal origin transported without the certificate specified in 27.2 of this Law for up to 14 days and shall carry out the following activities at the veterinary checkpoint:

27.7.1. To issue a notice to unload the transported raw materials and products in specially prepared warehouses, sheds and platforms at the veterinary inspection point;

27.7.2. To conduct a detailed inspection and, if necessary, take a sample and deliver it to the veterinary laboratory;

27.7.3. To issue a veterinary certificate if it is determined that the examination results and laboratory examination report meet the hygiene and sanitation requirements;

27.7.4. If it is determined by the laboratory examination that the hygiene and sanitation requirements have not been met, raw materials, products, packaging and waste shall be destroyed by a professional organization in accordance with the instructions;

27.7.5. To disinfect vehicles and equipment used for transportation.

27.8. Citizens and legal entities transporting raw materials and products of animal origin shall be responsible for the expenses incurred during the period specified in 27.7 of this Law.

27.9. The laboratory that received the sample specified in 27.7.2 of this Law shall perform the analysis within a week and submit its conclusion to the state inspector of the control point where the sample was submitted.

27.10. Food producers of animal origin shall comply with Article 10.1.2 of the Law on Ensuring Food Safety.

27.11. The head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health shall approve the hygiene and sanitation instructions to be followed when supplying and selling raw milk to factories and workshops.

27.12. If an infectious disease is suspected during the examination specified in 27.1.2 of this Law, a sample shall be taken and delivered to the laboratory and immediately notified to the relevant veterinary department.

27.13. The veterinary department that received the information shall implement the activities specified in 15.4 of this law.

27.14. The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for veterinary, quarantine, veterinary and sanitary examination and use of certification marks during the preparation, sampling, transportation and reception of livestock at the factory.

27.15. In addition to those specified in Article 15 of the Food Law, the consumer shall support activities to ensure the safety of food raw materials and products of animal origin with the following participation:

27.15.1. Not to purchase food raw materials and products of animal origin sold in shopping malls, grocery stores, unsealed and uncooled vehicles, markets, stalls, kiosks and open areas that do not meet hygiene and sanitation requirements;

27.15.2. Not to purchase, transport or transport products without the certificate specified in 27.2, 27.5 and 27.7.3 of this law;

27.15.3. To immediately inform the relevant veterinary service unit and relevant organization about the violations specified in 27.15.1 and 27.15.2 of this law.

CHAPTER FIVE ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEM

Article 28. Organization of veterinary sector

28.1. The system of animal health protection shall include the state central administrative body in charge of animal health, the state administrative body in charge of animal health, laboratories, research and production organizations, veterinary organizations in aimags and the capital city. laboratory, soum and district veterinary department, laboratory and veterinary service unit.

28.2. The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall implement and monitor activities to protect animal health, ensure hygiene and sanitation requirements for food and non-food raw materials of animal origin, and protect the population from zoonotic diseases.

28.3. The organization specified in 28.2 of this Law may operate a laboratory for veterinary research, analysis, diagnosis, hygiene, sanitation, testing and certification under its jurisdiction.

28.4. The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall provide professional management and methodological advice to all levels of veterinary sector organizations, laboratories, veterinary departments and veterinary service units regardless of the form of ownership.

28.5. The state administrative body in charge of animal health shall coordinate its activities with governmental and non-governmental organizations and private sector organizations in charge of veterinary training, research, production and trade.

28.6. The head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health and general veterinarian shall be a veterinarian with at least a master's degree in veterinary medicine and at least 15 years of professional experience.

28.7. Leading officials of all levels of state veterinary organizations shall be appointed and dismissed as follows:

28.7.1. The head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health shall be the Government;

28.7.2. The director of the organization specified in 28.3 of this Law shall be the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health in consultation with the member of the Government in charge of animal health and the head of the aimag and capital city veterinary organization in consultation with the respective level governor;

28.7.3. The head of the veterinary department of the aimag or the capital city in consultation with the Governor of the respective level.

28.8. A member of the Government in charge of animal health within the staffing limits set by the Government, and the head of the state administrative body in charge of animal health within the staffing limits set by the Government; batalna.

28.9. A part-time professional council shall be established under the state administrative body in charge of animal health to advise on the implementation of animal health policies and activities.

The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the composition and rules of procedure of the Professional Council.

28.11. A part-time veterinary drug sub-council and pharmacopoeial committee shall be established under the state administrative body in charge of animal health, which is responsible for implementing and monitoring veterinary drug policies and activities.

28.12. An employee responsible for providing professional and methodological guidance to the Veterinary Drug Sub-Council and Pharmacopoeia Committee shall work in the state administrative organization in charge of animal health.

28.13. The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the rules of operation of the Veterinary Drug Sub-Council and the Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Article 29. Activities of veterinary laboratories

The State Veterinary Laboratory shall implement the following activities:

29.1.1. To diagnose and monitor animal diseases and poisonings within the scope of accreditation, to confirm the results of laboratory tests of aimags, the capital city, soums and districts, and to operate as a network;

29.1.2. Implement functions related to the animal health sector specified in Articles 15.2 and 15.3 of the Law on Ensuring Food Safety;

29.1.3 create a unified laboratory analysis database and place the information for the public on the website.

29.2 The State Laboratory for Veterinary Drug Testing and Certification shall perform the following functions:

29.2.1. To test, experiment, analyze and guarantee the quality of newly invented, produced and imported drugs and drug raw materials for veterinary purposes;

29.2.2. To issue test laboratory conclusions on veterinary drugs and drug raw materials.

29.3. Aimag, capital city, soum and district veterinary laboratories shall implement the following activities in their respective territories:

29.3.1. To conduct hygiene and sanitation examinations and diagnose animal diseases within the scope of accreditation;

29.3.2. To take and send samples in accordance with the order submitted by the higher level laboratory;

29.3.3. To create a database based on the test results and submit it to the higher level laboratory.

29.4. The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for operation of aimag, capital city, soum and district veterinary network laboratories and the procedure for selecting the national veterinary reference laboratory.

Article 30. Activities of veterinary service units

30.1. Veterinary service unit shall be a legal entity that has a veterinarian accredited to provide professional services, has premises and equipment that meet the standard requirements, and provides veterinary services.

30.2 Depending on the scope of services, the veterinary service unit shall implement the following activities:

30.2.1. General professional care and services in case of providing services in the field of prevention, diagnosis, treatment of all types of animal diseases, combating infectious diseases, ensuring safety of raw materials of animal origin;

30.2.2. Specialized professional care and services in the field of prevention, diagnosis, treatment of certain types of animal diseases, combating infectious diseases, and ensuring the safety of raw materials of animal and animal origin;

30.2.3. Special specialized care and services in case of providing exclusive mobile and fixed services in certain veterinary specialties.

30.3. The head of the state administrative body in charge of standardization shall approve the operational standards for each type of veterinary services specified in 30.2 of this Law.

30.4. A legal entity that has entered into an employment contract with an accredited veterinarian alone or with an accredited veterinarian shall have the right to provide professional services by establishing a veterinary service unit and registering with the relevant aimag or capital city veterinary organization.

30.5. Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall register the newly established or reorganized veterinary service units based on the following documents:

30.5.1. A reference from the Governor confirming that the veterinarian authorized to work in the unit specified in 30.2.1 of this Law is a permanent resident of the soum;

Business plan for operations;

30.5.3. The relevant veterinary department has issued an opinion on meeting the relevant standards specified in 30.3 of this law.

30.6. Article 30.5.1 and paragraph 30.9 of this law shall not apply in case of establishing a veterinary service unit in the area of activity specified in 30.2.3 of this law.

30.7. Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall make a decision within five working days after receiving a request to register a veterinary service unit.

30.8. Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall not have the right to refuse registration if the applicant has provided accurate and complete evidence that he / she has met the requirements set forth in Article 30.5 of this Law.

30.9. Veterinary service unit has the right to provide services in the territory other than the territory of the soum or district where it is located, in which case it shall express its request and register with the veterinary department providing the service.

30.10. Herders, animal breeders, livestock and animal owners shall have the right to choose the veterinary service unit that provides permanent and temporary services in the given territory.

30.11. A veterinary service unit engaged in educational activities under the auspices of an educational institution or other legal entity shall not have the right to serve the public if it is not registered in accordance with Article 30.7 of this Law.

30.12. Soum and district governors, veterinary departments and veterinary service units operating in the respective territory shall conclude a tripartite agreement in accordance with the model approved by the head of the organization specified in 28.2 of this law and provide veterinary services financed from the state and local budgets.

30.13. Veterinary service unit shall have the following general responsibilities:

30.13.1. To comply with relevant standards, technical regulations, procedures and instructions when providing professional services;

30.13.2. To follow the professional code of ethics;

30.13.3. To submit reports and information on veterinary services within the time period specified in the legislation and submit them to the veterinary department.

30.14. Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall compile a database on veterinary service units operating in the respective territory and update it annually and submit it to the state administrative organization in charge of animal health.

30.15. The veterinary department shall monitor the implementation of veterinary service technology in a planned and unplanned manner and submit the report to the aimag and capital city veterinary organization every six months.

30.16. Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall organize the delivery of information on the results of inspections and violations to the client in cooperation with the relevant veterinary department.

30.17. Aimag and capital city veterinary organizations shall deregister veterinary service units and notify them in writing in the following cases:

30.17.1. The requirements set forth in Article 30.5 of this Law are no longer fully met;

30.17.2. The veterinary department has determined that the violation related to the fulfillment of the contract has been repeated in the provision of veterinary services;

30.17.3. Has not provided veterinary services for more than two years.

30.18. The Government member in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for monitoring veterinary services and reporting the results.

30.19. A foreign citizen with a veterinary profession may be employed by a veterinary service unit operating in the territory of Mongolia under a contract if he / she has a valid power of attorney issued by the competent authority of that country.

30.20. The member of the Government in charge of animal health shall approve the procedure for conducting postgraduate training, accreditation, suspension and revocation of veterinarians, and awarding professional degrees to veterinarians and specialists.

30.21. The technical staff working in the veterinary service unit shall have a professional license and shall be guided by the veterinarian's guidelines and instructions on activities to prevent, diagnose and treat animal diseases, fight infectious diseases and ensure safety of raw materials and products of animal origin. will participate according to.

30.22 Veterinary technicians shall not have the right to conduct independent activities.

30.23. The organization specified in 28.2 of this Law shall have the right to set norms for integrated veterinary measures, approve the professional code of ethics for veterinarians and veterinary technicians, issue, suspend and revoke the license to conduct professional veterinary activities.

Article 31. Veterinary inspection

State veterinary inspection shall be carried out nationwide by central and local specialized inspection organizations, their general state inspectors, senior inspectors and state inspectors.

31.2. The state veterinary inspector shall be a veterinarian with a bachelor's degree or higher.

31.3. The organization and official specified in 31.1 of this Law shall exercise the following powers in the field of state veterinary control: 31.3.

31.3.1. To issue export and import certificates, import and transit notices by a specialized inspection agency based on the veterinary certificate of a veterinary organization;

31.3.2. To monitor veterinary services, prepare, process, produce, store and sell veterinary drugs, feeds, feed additives, veterinary equipment, raw materials and products of animal origin and issue conclusions;

31.3.3. To submit the conclusion on suspension or revocation of the license for production, export and import of veterinary drugs and veterinary devices to the authorized organization and official for resolution.

31.4 Supervision of veterinary activities shall be carried out by the state administrative organization in charge of animal health at the national level, veterinary organizations of the respective level in aimags and the capital city, and state veterinary inspectors in soums and districts.

31.5. The Chief Veterinary Inspector of the State Veterinary Sector and the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of aimags and the capital city with the consent of the General Sector Inspector of aimags and the capital city. and an international veterinary certificate issued by a state inspector.

31.6. The official specified in 31.4 of this Law shall exercise the following powers:

31.6.1. Prohibit the supply to the market of livestock and animals at risk of spreading infectious animal diseases, causing damage to human life and health, placing them under quarantine control and destroying them if necessary;

31.6.2. To supply the market with food and non-food raw materials of animal origin that may spread infectious animal diseases, endanger human life and health, suspend production and services, and if necessary, withdraw and disinfect or destroy them;

31.6.3. To submit the conclusion on suspension or revocation of the veterinarian's power of attorney to the authorized organization and official for resolution.

31.7. Relations other than those regulated by this Law related to veterinary control shall be regulated by the Law on State Inspection.

Article 32. Social security of veterinarians and veterinary workers

Veterinarians and veterinary technicians shall be provided with the following social guarantees:

32.1.1. Involve a veterinarian who has been working in a veterinary institution for more than five years in professional development training at the expense of the state every five years;

32.1.2. To be covered by a medical examination once a year at the expense of the employer if he / she is working professionally in a soum or district veterinary organization;

32.1.3. In case of death due to infection or while performing official duties at the site of a new or re-emerging infectious disease, the state shall provide a one-time cash benefit equal to 36 months' basic salary to his / her family;

32.1.4. If mobilized to work at the outbreak site of highly contagious animal diseases, in professional teams and units specified in Articles 19.1 and 19.3 of this Law, to provide labor protection clothing and equipment, to increase travel expenses by three times than usual and to be paid by the mobilization organization;

32.1.5. To provide a cash allowance equal to 6 months basic salary to the veterinarian working in the soum veterinary department once every five years.

CHAPTER SIX FINANCING OF VETERINARY SERVICES

Article 33. Measures to be financed from the state budget

The following expenses for veterinary services shall be financed from the state budget:

33.1.1. Operating costs of the checkpoint specified in 7.14 of this law;

33.1.2. Expenses for measures to combat and eradicate infectious diseases included in the list specified in Article 11.1.1 of this Law:

33.1.2.1. Prices of vaccines, test kits, disinfectants, protective clothing and equipment;

33.1.2.2. Expenditures for surveillance, research, laboratory analysis, immunization, and maintenance of a database;

33.1.2.3. Fees for clinical examinations, injections, disinfection, sampling for laboratory tests and other veterinary services;

33.1.2.4. Compensation equal to 40 percent of the local standard price of animals slaughtered by necessity and 90 percent of the local standard price of livestock slaughtered due to highly contagious disease.

33.1.3. Operating costs required for detection and early detection of infectious and parasitic diseases, service fee for clinical examination, sampling for laboratory tests, price of test kits: 33.1.4.

33.1.3.1. New and re-emerging infectious diseases;

33.1.3.2. Parasitic diseases specified in 21.4 of this law.

33.1.4. Expenses required to rehabilitate strains to be used for drug testing, to create a serum fund in accordance with 4.1.13 of this law, to store and use them;

33.1.5. In the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease, the following expenses to be paid to veterinarians, specialists, employees and citizens mobilized as part of a professional team or specialized unit established in accordance with Articles 19.1 and 19.3 of this Law: 33.1.5.

33.1.5.1. Per diem expenses tripled than usual;

33.1.5.2. A monetary allowance equal to 36 months' basic salary to be paid to the family of a citizen who died in the line of duty.

33.2. The member of the Government in charge of budget, finance and animal health shall jointly approve the norms of expenditures for veterinary services to be financed from the state budget and purchase prices and tariffs in the form of direct contracts with state budget organizations.

33.3. The state administrative body in charge of statistics shall set the reference price to be paid for compensation specified in Articles 33.1.2.4 and 34.2.2.2 of this Law.

33.4. The state central administrative body in charge of animal health shall conduct a study to estimate the economic efficiency of measures implemented with state budget funding.

33.5. The state central administrative body in charge of animal health shall decide on financing the following activities in cooperation with the following state central administrative bodies: 33.5.

33.5.1. The cost of measures to be implemented in accordance with the strategic plan specified in Article 22.3 of this Law with the state central administrative body in charge of health matters;

33.5.2. The state central administrative body in charge of nature and environment shall bear the costs of measures to be implemented in accordance with Article 15.5.2 of this law.

Article 34. Measures to be financed from local budgets

Aimag, capital city, soum and district budget-funded veterinary action plans for the next year shall be developed by aimag and capital city veterinary organizations and veterinary departments and submitted to the respective level governors within the second quarter of each year.

34.2 The following expenses for veterinary services shall be financed from aimag and capital city budgets:

34.2.1. Expenditures of measures reflected in the sub-plan specified in 13.4 of this Law;

34.2.2. The following expenses for measures to combat and eradicate infectious diseases included in the list specified in Article 11.1.2 of this Law: 34.2.2.

34.2.2.1. Expenses specified in Articles 33.1.2.1-33.1.2.3 of this Law;

34.2.2.2. Compensation equal to 40 percent of the local standard price for livestock slaughtered as a matter of urgency.

34.2.3. Expenses for measures to eliminate and control the outbreak implemented by the decision of the Governor of the respective level in case of outbreak of infectious diseases other than highly contagious diseases included in the list of diseases for which a quarantine regime is established;

34.2.4. Expenditures for the implementation of programs, projects and plans approved by the Citizens' Representatives Khurals of aimags and the capital city for the purpose of improving the health of livestock and animals in their respective territories.

34.3. The following expenses for veterinary services shall be financed from soum and district budgets:

34.3.1. Expenditures for measures reflected in the sub-plan specified in 13.4 of this Law;

34.3.2. The cost of transportation, fuel for the initial diagnostic procedure in accordance with the call, and the price of disinfectants required for the measures to be taken in the event of an infectious disease;

34.3.3. Expenditures for the implementation of programs, projects and plans approved by the Citizens' Representatives Khurals of soums and districts for the purpose of improving the health of livestock and animals in their respective territories.

34.4. If an authorized organization or official finds that a herder, herder, animal or animal owner has failed to fulfill its obligations specified in the legislation, the compensation specified in Articles 33.1.2.4 and 34.2.2.2 of this Law shall not be paid.

Article 35. Measures to be financed by citizens and legal entities

35.1 The following expenses related to veterinary services shall be financed by citizens and legal entities:

35.1.1. All costs of veterinary services required to protect the health of zoos, circuses, laboratories and pets;

35.1.2. Expenses other than those to be financed from the state and local budgets for measures to prevent, fight and rehabilitate communicable diseases;

35.1.3. Expenses for measures other than those specified in 33.1.3.2, 34.2.4 and 34.3.1 of this law implemented in the field of combating and rehabilitating parasitic diseases;

35.1.4. All expenses for services on prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases other than those specified in 22.6 of this law;

35.1.5. All expenses related to ensuring the hygiene, sanitation and safety of livestock, animals and their raw materials and products;

35.1.6. Other expenses specified in relevant laws and regulations.

CHAPTER SEVEN OTHERS

Article 36. Liability for violators of the law

36.1. If the actions of an official violating this Law are not subject to criminal liability, they shall be subject to liability specified in the Civil Service Law.

36.2. A person or legal entity that violates this Law shall be subject to liability specified in the Criminal Code or the Law on Violations.

Article 37. Entry into force of the law

This law shall enter into force on June 1, 2018.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA M.ENKHBOLD