



LAW OF MONGOLIA

May 17, 2012 Ulaanbaatar city

ABOUT ANIMALS / Revised version /

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose of the law

The purpose of this law is to regulate relations related to the protection, breeding and rational use of animal resources.

Article 2. Legislation on fauna

Legislation on fauna shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Environmental Protection, this law and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with them.

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 regulate relations related to protection, breeding and rational use of resources other than livestock and domestic animals.

Article 4. Definitions of legal terms

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

4.1.1. "Animals" means those specified in Article 3.2.2.4 of the Law on Environmental Protection;

4.1.2. "Distribution area" means an area where an animal lives, migrates and has suitable living conditions;

4.1.3. "Extremely rare animal" means an animal whose population has been drastically reduced in whole or in most parts, has no resources to use, and is in danger of extinction;

4.1.4. "Rare animal" means an animal whose population has decreased, its resources are limited and it is endangered;

4.1.5. "Biotechnical measures" means activities aimed at improving the living and feeding conditions of animals;

4.1.6. "Reintroduction" means the process of deliberate relocation of endangered or endangered species to their former habitats for the purpose of protection, reproduction and reproduction;

4.1.7. "Hunting animal" means an animal with a tradition and hunting resources that has been hunted for the use of its skin, hair, meat and other raw materials;

4.1.8. "Hunting reserve" means the number and size of game animals that can be hunted and captured without disturbing their normal growth and reproduction;

4.1.9. "Hunting area" means the location and distribution area of animals intended for sustainable use and protection of hunting resources;

4.1.10. "Herd structure of game animals" means the ratio of age and sex of animals in the herd;

4.1.11. "Hunting management plan" means a document that is planned to be implemented in a comprehensive manner in a step-by-step manner within the framework of hunting activities aimed at protecting, sustainable use and breeding of wildlife in the hunting area in the respective administrative and territorial unit;

4.1.12. "Protection of animal resources" means prevention of deterioration of the herd structure, rational use of animal resources without loss of their ability to regenerate naturally, protection from disasters, catastrophes, infectious diseases, adverse effects of human activities, and animal food. comprehensive activities to identify the causes of the struggle for nutrition and mortality, to take biotechnical measures, to reintroduce, breed and control them;

/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 02, 2017 /

4.1.13. "Animal breeding" means to take possession of an animal in accordance with appropriate procedures and to breed offspring by breeding it in accordance with the approved technology, norms and standards;

4.1.14. "Hunting rifle" means a firearm that differs from combat weapons in design, appearance and design, with one algae barrel, no more than four rounds, one self-loading (semi-automatic) rifle barrel and no more than five rounds of ammunition;

4.1.15. "Sport hunting" means hunting and trapping of wildlife without selecting them for the purpose of satisfying the hunter's hunting and trapping needs;

4.1.16. "Drainage hunting" means hunting and trapping for a special fee for the purpose of obtaining more valuable animal organs and organs;

4.1.17. "Animals temporarily prohibited from hunting and trapping" means hunting from the competent authorities specified in Articles 5.2 and 5.3 of this Law due to lack of distribution, resources, normal reproduction and living conditions, although hunting and trapping is not prohibited by law. , animals prohibited for a certain period of time;

4.1.18. "Alien animal" means an animal species that is intentionally or accidentally transported from the state border and inhabits it;

4.1.19. "Hunter" means a citizen with a hunter's license issued by the state administrative organization in charge of nature and environment of the aimag or the capital city;

4.1.20. "Hunting raw materials" means animal skins, skins, hair, feathers, horns, heads, blood, fats and oils;

4.1.21. "Hunting" means the activity of hunting and trapping wild animals in accordance with the terms, methods, means and permits specified by law for the purpose of using raw materials of hunting origin;

4.1.22. "Hunting organization" means activities to study the distribution, location, resources, species, numbers, herd structure and changes of game animals, and to comprehensively determine measures for protection, rational use and reproduction of game resources;

4.1.23. "Hunting" means a professional organization engaged in activities to protect, breed and rationally use wild animals in accordance with the hunting management plan in accordance with Article 30.3 of the Law on Environmental Protection;

4.1.24. "Natural right of animals" means that animals are free to find food, choose their habitat and distribution, to breed and leave for offspring, to adapt to their herds, and to be free from fear and extinction;

4.1.25. "Ecological and economic assessment of an animal" means a monetary assessment of an animal calculated in accordance with a special methodology that assesses the habitat of the species and its ecological, economic, legal and social significance.

Article 5. Powers of state and self-governing bodies on protection, breeding and rational use of animals

The State Great Hural shall exercise the following powers with respect to the protection, breeding and rational use of animals: 5.1.

5.1.1. To determine the state policy on animal protection;

5.1.2. To determine the maximum and minimum rates and fees for the use of hunting resources;

5.1.3. Other powers specified in the legislation.

5.2 The Government shall exercise the following powers with respect to the protection, breeding and rational use of animals:

5.2.1. To organize the implementation of the state policy on animal protection;

5.2.2. Limit the use, import and export of hunting resources on the grounds specified by law or prohibit them for a certain period of time;

5.2.3 Incorporate the costs of measures for the protection and reproduction of animal resources into the annual budget proposal;

5.2.4. Approve the rules of procedure of the organization specified in 23.2 of this Law;

5.2.5. Other powers specified in the legislation.

5.3. The state central administrative body in charge of nature and environment (hereinafter referred to as "state central administrative body") shall exercise the following powers with respect to protection, breeding and rational use of animals:

5.3.1 Provide professional management, coordination and methodological advice for the protection, reintroduction, breeding and sustainable use of animals nationwide;

5.3.2. Approve aimag and hunting management plans with hunting resources and monitor their implementation;

5.3.3 develop ecological and economic assessment of animals and have it approved by the Government;

5.3.4. Prohibit hunting in the hunting area or hunting or trapping certain species for a certain period of time, taking into account the condition, distribution and resources of the herd;

5.3.5. Approve technologies, norms and standards on protection, sustainable use and reproduction of hunting resources;

5.3.6. To monitor changes in fauna resources, create a database of wildlife and provide information;

5.3.7. Approve a model management plan for citizens and legal entities engaged in animal protection activities and instructions for their development;

5.3.8. To monitor the expenditure of funds allocated from the state budget for the purpose of protection and reproduction of animal resources and to report on their performance;

5.3.9. To issue permits for hunting and trapping animals regardless of the time specified in Articles 9.1, 9.2 and 9.4-9.7 of this Law for the purpose of performing research work and rehabilitating the source of infectious diseases.

Aimag and capital city Citizens 'Representatives' Khurals shall exercise the following powers with respect to the protection, breeding and rational use of animals:

5.4.1. To organize the implementation of the state policy on animal protection in its territory;

5.4.2 Incorporate the costs of measures for the protection and reproduction of animal resources into the annual budget proposal;

5.4.3. To take certain hunting areas under local protection for the purpose of protection and reproduction of fauna resources;

5.4.4. Approve the action plan for the protection of extremely rare and endangered animals in its territory and monitor its implementation;

5.4.5. To establish prohibitions and restrictions on use in the territory under its jurisdiction in accordance with the decision specified in 6.1.1 of this law;

5.4.6. To discuss the Governor's information and report on the protection and use of fauna;

5.4.7. To determine the hunting area specified in 22.3 of this law;

5.4.8. To submit information and reports on animal resources to the state central administrative body;

5.4.9. Incorporate and implement measures to protect animals located in its jurisdiction in its environmental protection program;

5.4.10. Other powers specified in the legislation.

5.5 Governors of aimags and the capital city shall exercise the following powers with respect to the protection, breeding and rational use of animals: 5.5.

5.5.1. To organize the implementation of the legislation related to the protection of animals and the decisions of the Government and the state central administrative body issued in connection with its implementation in its respective territories;

5.5.2. To take measures specified in Articles 6.1.3, 6.1.7-6.1.9 and 6.1.11 of this Law in its territory;

5.5.3 compile the data of the animal database at the soum and district level and submit it to the state central administrative body;

5.5.4. Incorporate and implement measures to protect animals located in its territory in its environmental protection program;

5.5.5. Other powers specified in the legislation.

5.6. Soum and district Citizens 'Representatives' Khurals shall exercise the following powers in relation to the protection, breeding and rational use of animals:

5.6.1. Approve animal protection action plans in its jurisdiction and monitor their implementation;

5.6.2. To discuss the work report of the soum and district governors on animal protection;

5.6.3 other powers specified in the legislation.

5.7. Soum and district governors shall exercise the following powers regarding the protection, breeding and rational use of animals:

5.7.1. Incorporate and implement measures to protect and breed animals located in its jurisdiction in its environmental program;

5.7.2. To issue permits for possession and use of animals to citizens and legal entities in accordance with the procedures set forth in this law;

5.7.3. Other powers specified in the legislation.

Aimag and capital city environmental authority shall exercise the following powers with respect to the protection, breeding and rational use of animals: 5.8.

5.8.1. to develop a proposal on the type and quantity of wild animals to be used annually based on the hunting resources reflected in the approved hunting management plan and submit it to the State Central Administrative Body by October 15 of each year;

5.8.2. To organize the implementation of decisions made by the competent authorities on the protection and reproduction of wildlife and game resources;

5.8.3. To organize the implementation of the hunting management plan specified in 5.3.2 of this law;

5.8.4. Create a wildlife and hunting database in its jurisdiction and provide information to aimag and capital city governors.

CHAPTER TWO ANIMAL PROTECTION

Article 6. Forms of animal protection

Animals shall be protected in the following ways:

6.1.1. To establish prohibitions and restrictions on the use of animals;

6.1.2. To register very rare and endangered animals in international and Mongolian "Red Book" and other relevant agreements and conventions;

6.1.3. To maintain the normal growth and reproduction of animals, to protect the range and to keep the migration route free;

6.1.4. To protect the gene pool of animals and preserve embryos;

6.1.5. To determine animal resources and regulate their use;

6.1.6. Reintroduction of animals;

6.1.7. To prevent the extinction of animals during production and economic activities;

6.1.8. To take and implement biotechnical measures;

6.1.9. To provide assistance and rescue to sick, disaster and disaster-affected animals;

/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 02, 2017 /

6.1.10. To carry out research work aimed at establishing the basis for animal protection measures;

6.1.11. Educate citizens on compassion for animals and advertise animal protection activities through mass media.

6.2. The activities specified in 6.1.1-6.1.6, 6.1.10 and 6.1.11 of this Law shall be carried out by the state central administrative body, the activities specified in 6.1.4, 6.1.6-6.1.9 shall be carried out by professional environmental organizations. Citizens and legal entities shall implement the activities specified in 6.1.7-6.1.9.

Article 7. Protection of very rare and endangered animals

7.1. Very rare animals include Gobi bear (*Ursus arctos gobiensis*), camel (*Camelus bactrianus ferus*), Przewalski's horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*), forest reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), musk deer, *Alces alces*, Saiga tatarica, Lutra lutra, Castor fiber, Dryomys nitedula, Stylodipus sungorus, Pelicanus crispus, Paradoxornis heudei, Grus leucogeranus, Acipenser schrenckii, Tinca tinca, Cuon alpinus, Alces alces pfitzenmayoi, Alces alces cameloides, Saiga tatarica, Saiga borealis, Talpa altaica, Citellus alaschanicus, Meriones tamariscinus, Allactaga elater, Oxyura leucocephala, Circaetus gallicus, Brown eagle, Aquila clan larvae (*Larus relictus*).

7.2. Very rare animals may be hunted and caught only for the purpose of performing research work with the license of the state central administrative body.

7.3. It is prohibited to sell or buy skins, bones and other raw materials prepared for hunting very rare animals for purposes other than those specified in 7.2 of this Law.

7.4. The Government shall decide on the establishment of heavy industry, power plants, chemical plants, construction of roads and railways, mining and agricultural production in the habitats of endangered species based on the conclusion of the environmental impact assessment.

7.5. Rare animals may be hunted and caught in the following cases with a license issued by the State Central Administrative Body:

7.5.1. For research, analysis, culture, art and medical purposes;

7.5.2. Mongolian and foreign citizens paid a special fee;

7.5.3. For the purpose of regulating the structure of animal herds in certain territories and rehabilitating the foci of infectious diseases.

7.6. The Government shall approve the list of rare animals and the procedure for issuing permits for hunting and trapping of rare animals.

Article 8. Reintroduction of animals

8.1. Mergejliin body of a reintroduction of fauna in accordance with permits issued by the State Administration based on the conclusions of the scientific institution to be engaged.

8.2. Professional organizations shall carry out animal reintroduction activities in accordance with the methodology approved by the state central administrative body.

Article 9. Prohibition of hunting and trapping of wild animals

It is prohibited to hunt and catch game animals for domestic and special purposes during the following periods:

9.1.1. Roe deer, gazelle and wild boar from December 1 of each year to August 31 of the following year;

9.1.2. Sable, rock marten, raccoon, lynx, wolf, yellow fox, corsac fox, squirrel, rainbow, mink, stinking brown, manu mii, urban artichoke, white artichoke, rabbit, brown rabbit year from February 11 to November 20 each;

9.1.3. Long-tailed squirrels and marmots from October 16 of each year to August 20 of the following year;

9.1.4. Musk rats from February 1 to November 15 of each year;

9.1.5. Khalzdai badger from November 15 of each year to January 31 of the following year.

9.2. It is prohibited to hunt and fish for domestic and special purposes in the following periods:

9.2.1. From March 15 to October 31 of each year, there shall be snails, Daguerreys, Ereenhavirga Khakhilag, Gobi Nogtruu, Khar Khur and Egel Soir;

9.2.2. Geese, ducks and other waterfowl and other game birds of the swamp from April 20 to August 31 of each year and from October 20 to March 31 of the following year;

9.2.3. Darkhad white fish from August 1 to October 20 of each year;

9.2.4. Buir Lake fish from May 15 to August 1 of each year;

9.2.5. Omol fish from August 30 to October 30 of each year;

- 9.2.6. Codfish from September 5 of each year to January 30 of the following year;
- 9.2.7. Altai trout from June 15 to August 31 of each year;
- 9.2.8. Fish other than those specified in 9.2.3-9.2.7 of this law from April 1 to June 15 of each

year.

9.3 The list of game bird species shall be approved by the state central administrative body based on the proposal of the relevant scientific organization.

9.4. The period of prohibition of hunting and trapping of rare game animals for special purposes shall be determined in accordance with Articles 9.7,9.8 of this Law.

9.5. The time specified in 9.1, 9.2 and 9.4 of this Law may not be taken into account in case of hunting and trapping of wild animals for the purpose of research, analysis and treatment of infectious diseases.

9.6. The State Central Administrative Body shall determine the period of prohibition of hunting and trapping of wild animals other than those specified in 9.1, 9.2, 9.4 and 9.5 of this Law based on the proposal of the research organization.

9.7. It is prohibited to hunt rare animals for the purpose of hunting grounds within the following periods on the grounds specified in 7.5 of this Law:

9.7.1. Rams from October 1 of each year to June 30 of the following year;

9.7.2. From October 16 of each year to July 14 of the following year;

9.7.3. The year of the black-tailed gazelle from November 1 of each year to August 31 of the following year;

9.7.4. Red deer from September 30 of each year to June 30 of the following year.

9.8. It is prohibited to capture rare animals for special purposes other than research and analysis within the following periods on the grounds specified in 7.5 of this Law:

9.8.1. Argali sheep and ibex from October 20 of each year to August 20 of the following year;

9.8.2. Black-tailed gazelle from October 15 of each year to July 15 of the following year;

9.8.3. Red deer from October 20 of each year to June 20 of the following year;

9.8.4. Saker falcon from November 15 of each year to June 20 of the following year;

9.8.5. Falcons from November 1 of each year to October 1 of the following year;

9.8.6. Taimen from October 30 of each year to June 15 of the following year.

Article 10. Prohibitions on hunting and trapping of wild animals and weapons

It is prohibited to hunt and trap wild animals by the following methods and weapons:

10.1.1. To use chemical and explosive substances and explosive devices;

10.1.2. To dig a hole in the path of a wild animal, to put a gun, to set a trap and milk;

10.1.3. When hunting ungulates, immerse them in snow, slip on ice, fly to oysters, shores, ditches, and set traps;

10.1.4. To smoke marmots in their holes, pour water into them, set traps and traps, and intentionally catch them with dogs;

10.1.5. To chase and illuminate game animals by air and motor vehicles;

10.1.6. To use guns, torches, electric currents, barriers, fences and tributes for fishing;

10.1.7. To use nets for fishing for household needs;

10.1.8. With non-hunting rifles and ammunition;

10.1.9. Fishing in all types of boats on rivers and streams.

Article 11. Prohibition of certain activities related to hunting and trapping of wild animals

11.1. It is prohibited to carry out the following activities related to hunting and trapping of wild animals:

11.1.1. To hunt and catch game animals affected by disasters such as storms, droughts, dzuds, floods, hail and fires, and to become incapable of defending themselves from entering rivers, swamps and mudslides;

[/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 02, 2017 /](#)

11.1.2. To hunt animals coming to springs, streams and salt marshes;

11.1.3. To hunt and catch wild animals migrating to another territory;

11.1.4. To dig and damage the nests and nests of game animals;

11.1.5. To damage, destroy or destroy buildings, sheds, feed pens and other facilities for the purpose of protecting and breeding wild animals;

11.1.6. To shoot wild animals with unfamiliar or noisy noise;

11.1.7. To hunt offspring of game animals, to collect, damage and destroy bird eggs;

11.1.8. To transfer hunting rifles, hunting and trapping contracts, licenses and certificates to others;

11.1.9. To bring marmots, ground squirrels, their raw meat, wet and uninfected skin into cities and villages;

11.1.10. To hunt and catch game animals in the green zone of cities and villages for purposes other than research, rehabilitation of infectious disease hotspots and regulation of wildlife numbers;

11.1.11. The size of all types of fishing nets for industrial purposes shall be less than 50x50 mm;

11.1.12. To hunt and catch wild animals in aimags, the capital city, soums and districts where hunting management has not been carried out by an authorized professional organization within the period specified by law;

11.1.13. Sale and purchase of raw materials of hunting origin prohibited for hunting.

Article 12. Prohibition of sale and purchase of raw materials of animal origin

It is prohibited to sell or purchase animals and raw materials of their origin that have not received the certificate specified in 25.3 of this Law.

CHAPTER THREE ANIMAL OWNERSHIP, OWNERSHIP, USE AND HUNTING

Article 13 Ownership of animals

13.1. Unless otherwise provided by law or contract, raw materials of hunting prepared within the amount specified in hunting and trapping licenses, contracts and licenses with full payment shall be the property of the procuring entity.

Article 14. Possession of animals

Citizens and legal entities may possess, except for extremely rare animals, possession on the basis of a contract with certain conditions and conditions for the purpose of protection, breeding and use.

14.2 The procedure for possession of animals shall be established by the Government and decided by the Citizens' Representatives Khurals of aimags and soums.

Article 15. Forms of use of animals

15.1. The use of an animal without damage is the use of one of the beneficial properties of an animal in accordance with the law and the contract.

15.2 Animals may be used in the following forms:

15.2.1. To use for research, cultural and aesthetic purposes;

15.2.2. To use necessary quality of life activities such as soil formation, disinfection of nature, pollination of plants;

15.2.3. To use for the purpose of obtaining products of life activities.

15.3. Other forms of use of animals shall be determined by the state central administrative body.

Article 16 Use of animals for research, analysis, culture, art and aesthetics

16.1. The use of animals for research, analysis, cultural, artistic and aesthetic purposes (in the form of observation, marking, drawing, photography, etc.) shall be carried out without damaging them and without disturbing their habitat.

Article 17. Use of necessary quality of life activities of animals

17.1. Use of necessary quality of animal life activities such as soil formation, decontamination of nature and pollination of plants shall be performed without causing harm to animals.

Soum and district governors shall issue permits for the use of animals in the form specified in Articles 16.1 and 18.1 of this Law.

Article 18. Use of animals for the purpose of obtaining products of life activities

18.1. The use of animals for the purpose of obtaining products of life activities (honey, wax, deer antlers, ore musk, etc.) shall be performed without harming their health, torturing them or disturbing their habitat.

18.2. The breeding of rare animals by pets and their use for the purpose of preparation of medicines and other raw materials shall be carried out with the permission of the state central administrative body.

18.3 Breeding and selection work may be carried out in order to increase the productivity of livestock breeding.

Article 19. Grounds for revocation of animal use license

An animal use license shall be revoked in the following cases:

19.1.1. There is no need to use animals or they are refused to be used;

19.1.2. The animal use agreement has expired;

19.1.3. The fees and charges specified in the legislation have not been paid;

19.1.4. The legal entity authorized to use animals has been liquidated;

19.1.5. Violation of legislation and agreements related to protection and use of animals.

Article 20. Collection of animals

Animal collection shall include animals built for scientific and cognitive purposes, their stuffing, skin, hair, bones and other items of animal origin.

20.2. The State Central Administrative Body shall issue a permit to citizens and legal entities to collect rare living animals.

20.3. The State Central Administrative Body shall issue a permit for the export of animal collections of citizens and legal entities in accordance with international agreements to which Mongolia is a party.

Article 21. Involvement of citizens, partnerships and professional and non-governmental organizations in the field of animal protection in the protection of animal resources

21.1. A citizen with a hunting license shall meet the following requirements when hunting:

21.1.1. To have paid hunting and trapping fees and permit fees;

21.1.2. Strictly follow the hunting and trapping period specified in Article 9 of this Law;

21.1.3. Not to use methods and weapons prohibited by Article 10 of this law when hunting or trapping animals;

21.1.4. The number of animals allowed to be hunted in a given year from the hunting area of the soum or district shall be within the limit;

21.1.5. Soum and district rangers have instructed the hunting area to be hunted;

21.1.6. Rare game fish shall be caught with artificial bait using only one forked hook and no hook at the tip, and put back in the water.

21.2. A hunting license of a citizen who does not meet the requirements set forth in Articles 21.1.1-21.1.6 of this Law shall be confiscated and revoked in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 24.2 of this Law.

21.3. Partnerships and legal entities shall exercise the following powers to protect hunting resources:

21.3.1. To use and possess the hunting resources of the responsible hunting region in accordance with the law in accordance with the agreement;

21.3.2. To follow the procedures set forth in Articles 50 and 51 of the Law on Environmental Protection regarding the protection, use and possession of hunting resources.

21.4. A professional organization with the purpose of protecting hunting resources shall exercise its powers to protect hunting resources:

21.4.1. To carry out hunting resources, their inventory, hunting management work with orders and funds of the state, local and citizens and legal entities, and to develop their hunting management plans;

21.4.2 issue professional opinions on protection, sustainable use and reproduction of hunting resources;

21.4.3 provide professional and methodological advice to legal entities on protection, sustainable use and reproduction of hunting resources, conduct training and publicity, develop and implement projects and programs;

21.4.4. To be responsible for the accuracy of the work performed and to report in writing to the state central administrative body;

21.4.5. To rehabilitate the source of infectious diseases in the hunting area as specified in 35.4 of this law.

21.5. A non-governmental organization with the purpose of protecting wildlife resources shall exercise the following rights and responsibilities to protect wildlife resources:

21.5.1. To monitor the implementation of the legislation on fauna by the public, to demand elimination of the revealed violations, and if necessary, to submit the issue to the competent authority for resolution;

21.5.2. To submit proposals on ensuring the implementation of the legislation on fauna to the relevant government agencies, relevant levels of Citizens' Representatives, Citizens' Public Hural and Governors;

21.5.3. To organize trainings on protection, sustainable use and reproduction of hunting resources, and to support partnerships and legal entities in developing hunting management plans;

21.5.4. To promote ethics, customs, national traditions and legislation on animal love.

21.6. The State Central Administrative Body may delegate certain functions of the state executive body on animal protection to a non-governmental organization with the purpose of charter for protection of animal resources in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 32 of the Law on Environmental Protection and finance its implementation.

Article 22. Possession and use of wildlife resources and their location

22.1. The wildlife fund shall consist of native, endemic or nomadic hunting mammals, birds and fish in the territory of Mongolia.

22.2 The location of game animals shall include land, forest and water where wildlife living conditions are created.

22.3. Soum and district Citizens' Representatives Khurals shall determine hunting areas for hunting and trapping wildlife in the area of distribution of wild animals based on the hunting management plan specified in 5.3.2 of this law.

22.4. Citizens and legal entities may be allowed to possess certain parts of hunting areas in accordance with the agreement in order to protect and sustain wildlife resources and to prepare raw materials of hunting origin.

22.5. The contract specified in 22.4 of this Law may be concluded for a period of one year in the first instance for a period of up to 30 years with a frequency of ten years.

22.6. The possessor of a certain part of the hunting area specified in 22.4 of this Law shall take measures to sustainably use, protect and increase its hunting resources in accordance with the hunting management plan.

A citizen may breed wild animals in accordance with the technology, norms and standards specified in 5.3.5 of this Law on the land owned by him / her or by a legal entity.

Article 23. Establishment of hunting organization, its financing and ecological and economic assessment of animals

23.1. The size and boundaries of hunting areas shall be determined at the aimag, capital city, soum and district levels in the hunting management report and conclusion and in the hunting management plan specified in 5.3.2 of this law.

23.2. Hunting management shall be performed by a professional organization authorized by the state central administrative body.

23.3. Governors of aimags, the capital city, soums and districts shall organize hunting in their respective territories every five years and conduct annual censuses in case of hunting for industrial purposes.

23.4. Hunting management shall be financed as follows:

23.4.1. Expenses for hunting management shall be paid from the state budget and hunting resource use fees in accordance with Article 18.1 of the Law on Natural Resource Use Fees;

23.4.2. Citizens and legal entities shall cover the expenses of hunting management work to be carried out in the hunting area possessed and used by the contract at their own expense.

23.5 The ecological and economic assessment of animals shall be determined by the Government based on the proposal of the state central administrative body.

Article 24. Right and purpose of hunting and trapping wild animals

A hunter's license shall be issued to a citizen who has knowledge of wildlife life, biology and traditional hunting culture, has mastered hunting and trapping methods, and meets related criteria.

The members of the Government in charge of legal, environmental and educational matters shall jointly approve the procedures related to the issuance, confiscation and revocation of hunting licenses.

24.3 Hunting and trapping of wild animals for the following purposes:

24.3.1. Production;

24.3.2.household;

24.3.3.special.

Article 25. Permission to hunt and catch game animals

Citizens and legal entities shall obtain a license to hunt and capture wild animals for civilian purposes, a license to hunt and capture wild animals for special purposes, and conclude a contract for hunting and trapping wild animals for industrial purposes.

25.2. The state central administrative body shall approve the contract, license and license for hunting and trapping wild animals.

25.3. A ranger in the given soum shall issue a certificate of origin (hereinafter referred to as "certificate") to a citizen, business entity or organization selling wildlife and raw materials of animal origin.

25.4. The state central administrative body shall approve the model of the certificate specified in 25.3 of this Law, the procedure for issuing the certificate and the list of animals and their raw materials to be issued.

25.5. Soum and district governors may issue permits to citizens and legal entities to hunt and trap wild animals within their jurisdiction within the number of wild animals specified in 26.2 of this Law.

Article 26. Determining the number of game animals to be hunted and caught

26.1. The State Central Administrative Body shall determine the maximum number of game animals to be hunted and caught for industrial and domestic purposes in a given year, taking into account the resources and needs of wild animals specified in Articles 5.3.2 and 5.8.1 of this law in each aimag and the capital city.

26.2. Aimag and capital city Citizens' Representatives Khurals shall set the maximum number of game animals to be hunted and caught in their territory within each soum and district within the maximum limit specified in 26.1 of this Law.

26.3 The Government shall determine the number of animals to be hunted and caught for special purposes in a given year based on the proposal of the State Central Administrative Body.

Article 27. Hunting and trapping of wild animals for industrial purposes

Soum Governor shall enter into an agreement with a legal entity that meets the following conditions for hunting and trapping wild animals for industrial purposes:

27.1.1. Decision of the Soum Citizens' Representatives Khural;

27.1.2. To have professional personnel and hunters;

27.1.3. To have action plans for protection and breeding of game animals and financial capacity to implement them.

27.2. The contract for hunting and trapping wild animals for the production purposes specified in 27.1 of this Law shall include the name and quantity of hunting and trapping animals, hunting time, land, type, number, amount of payment and fee for raw materials to be prepared.

Article 28. Hunting and trapping of wild animals for domestic purposes

28.1. A citizen specified in 21.1 of this Law may hunt and capture animals other than rare game animals for his / her own household purposes in accordance with a certificate issued by the soum governor.

28.2. Certificates for hunting and trapping wild animals for household purposes shall specify the citizen's last name, patronymic, name, species of hunting and trapping animals, number, time of hunting and trapping, land, fees and charges.

28.3 One-time hunting and trapping vouchers for domestic purposes shall be issued to citizens of Mongolia for the following periods:

28.3.1. Up to three days for hunting birds and marmots and fishing;

28.3.2. Up to five days for hunting and trapping wild animals other than those specified in 28.3.1 of this law.

28.4. The number of wild animals allowed to be hunted and caught by a citizen specified in Article 28.3 of this Law with one-time vouchers shall be one ungulate, five marmots, one other fur-bearing animal, ten perch,

perch and perch, forest, steppe, water, The other game birds in the swamp are no more than five and other game fish no more than ten.

28.5. A foreign citizen temporarily or permanently residing in Mongolia may pay the same amount as a citizen of Mongolia and catch only fish for household purposes.

Article 29. Hunting and trapping of game animals for special purposes

The state central administrative body shall issue a license to hunt and catch wild animals for the purpose specified in 24.3.3 of this law to a citizen who has paid a special fee.

29.2. Licenses for hunting and trapping wild animals for special purposes shall be of the following types:

29.2.1. Hunting animals for scientific, cultural and medical purposes;

29.2.2. In the field of sport hunting and hunting;

29.2.3. For the purpose of regulating the structure of wild animal herds in the territory and rehabilitating the foci of infectious diseases.

Article 30. Order and expenditure of hunting rifles and ammunition

30.1. Based on the maximum number and size of game animals to be hunted in a given year approved by the State Central Administrative Body, the Central Police shall plan and implement foreign orders and distribution of hunting rifles and ammunition.

30.2. The ordering and sale of hunting rifles and ammunition shall be supervised and organized by the competent authority in accordance with the relevant legislation.

CHAPTER FOUR ANIMAL DATABASE, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING

Article 31. Animal database

Animal database shall consist of the following information:

31.1.1. Habitat and resources of animals and their assessment;

31.1.2. Animal research reports and data;

31.1.3. Animals collected from animals and stored in the laboratory;

31.1.4. Information on measures for animal protection, breeding and use;

31.1.5. A map showing the distribution and density of game animals by aimags and the capital city.

31.2. Relations related to compiling the animal database shall be regulated by the Law on Environmental Protection.

Article 32. Fees for the use of animals, fees and charges for hunting and trapping wild animals

Citizens and legal entities shall pay fees and charges for the use of animals, hunting and trapping of wild animals.

32.2 The amount of fees and charges for hunting, trapping and use of animals, and the procedure for their payment, discounts and exemptions from fees and charges shall be determined by law.

Article 33. Financing of animal protection measures

33.1. Fauna protection measures shall be financed from the state and local budgets, support of citizens and legal entities, international aid and donations.

33.2. Expenditures for identification and distribution of extremely rare and endangered species shall be financed from the state budget.

33.3. Measures to protect animals other than endangered species shall be financed as follows:

33.3.1. Measures to protect and breed local animals used and possessed by citizens and legal entities under a contract shall be implemented at the expense of the land user or possessor;

33.3.2. Citizens and legal entities using animals shall take measures to protect and breed the animals at their own expense.

CHAPTER FIVE MISCELLANEOUS

Article 34. Respect and compassion for the natural rights of animals

34.1 Respect the natural rights of animals and treat them with compassion when conducting activities to own, possess, use and hunt animals.

34.2. Specialized persons shall be employed in hunting, trapping, laying, caring for and transporting animals using technology, tools, premises, suitable time and specially equipped vehicles that meet the requirements of hygiene and safety.

34.3. It shall be prohibited to return animals to their natural habitat in case of breeding and genetic modification in order to increase their productivity.

Article 35. Regulation of the number of animals

35.1 Measures may be taken to regulate the population of some animals in order to ensure the natural balance, protect the health and safety of the population, keep the source of infectious diseases healthy and prevent the spread of disease to livestock and domestic animals and harm to citizens and legal entities.

35.2 Measures to regulate the number of animals shall be implemented without causing harm to other animal species and without disturbing the habitat, normal growth and reproduction.

35.3 Permission to conduct sparse hunting in accordance with the requirements for regulating the number of rare animals shall be issued by the state central administrative body based on the conclusion made by the research organization and implemented by a professional organization.

35.4. Relevant professional organizations shall carry out work to combat and prevent dangerous animal species that spread plague, rabies and other infectious diseases that are extremely dangerous to human and animal health and cause excessive harm to the environment.

Article 36. Export and import of animals

The Government shall issue a permit for the export of a very rare animal live abroad in accordance with an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party.

36.2. The State Central Administrative Body shall approve the procedure for exporting live animals, except for the animals specified in 36.1 of this Law, as well as animal raw materials and research samples.

36.3 The procedure for importing animals from abroad shall be approved by the State Central Administrative Body.

36.4. It is prohibited to reintroduce and breed foreign animals without the permission of the state central administrative body.

36.5 The procedure for the use of aliens shall be approved by the Government member in charge of nature and environment.

Article 37. Compensation for damage caused to animal resources

37.1. Damage caused to fauna due to violation of the legislation on fauna shall be compensated by the guilty person.

37.2 The amount of compensation for damage to fauna shall be determined by doubling the ecological and economic assessment of fauna set by the Government.

37.3. An animal that has not received the certificate specified in 25.3 of this Law and a person who has collected, sold, purchased or attempted to export raw materials of their origin shall be treated as if the species was hunted or caught and compensated.

37.4. Compensation shall be imposed on a person who hunts wildlife in excess of the amount specified in the hunting license or contract, as well as on a person who hunts wild animals without a permit.

Article 38. Rewarding citizens who have revealed violations and provided information

Soum and district governors shall pay a monetary reward at the rate of 15 percent of the fine and compensation imposed on the offender to a citizen who has identified, assisted in the detection or provided information about a person who has violated the legislation on fauna.

Article 39. Liability for violators of the law

39.1. If the issuance of a permit or certificate in violation of the relevant provisions of this Law is not of a criminal nature, the official shall be held liable in accordance with the Civil Service Law.

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

/ This article was re-edited by the Law of December 4, 2015 /

CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA D. DEMBEREL

