



## LAW OF MONGOLIA

December 14, 2017

Ulaanbaatar city

### ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

#### CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### **Article 1. Purpose of the law**

1.1. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations related to registration, identification, conservation, protection, sustainable use and research of genetic resources of livestock and domestic animals (hereinafter referred to as "livestock") that use their benefits.

##### **Article 2. Legislation on animal genetic resources**

2.1. The legislation of Mongolia on livestock genetic resources shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Quarantine Control and Inspection of Animals, Plants, Raw Materials and Products of Their Origin, this Law and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with these laws.

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 relations related to livestock bred in Mongolia, their breeding products and traditional knowledge related to them.

3.2. This law shall not regulate relations related to traditional knowledge other than registration, dissemination and creation of a database of traditional knowledge related to animal genetic resources.

##### **Article 4. Definitions of legal terms**

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

4.1.1. "Livestock" means five heads of livestock;

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

4.1.3. "Animal genetic resources" means livestock, their breeding products and traditional knowledge related to them;

4.1.4. "Animal breeding products" means DNA, RNA, body cells, ovaries, seeds, embryos, specimens and other components containing animal genetic information;

4.1.5. "Traditional knowledge" means methods, oral and written information and customs inherited during the use of animal genetic resources;

4.1.6. "Status of livestock genetic resources" means types, species, breeds, strains, quantity, quality, adequacy, supply, evolution and changes of livestock genetic resources determined on the basis of assessment;

4.1.7. "Core herd" means a herd of livestock that selects and breeds the most advantageous species and strains in terms of quantity and quality;

4.1.8. "Animal gene pool" means a collection of samples of animal breeding products stored in a special environment;

4.1.9. "Highly productive livestock" means livestock that has been certified to have one or more specific advantages over breeds and strains of livestock;

4.1.10. "Use of animal genetic resources" means activities to develop the beneficial properties of animal genetic resources and benefit from them;

4.1.11. "Herder" is defined in Article 4.1.14 of the Law on Animal Health;

4.1.12. "Person with livestock" means as specified in Article 4.1.6 of the Personal Income Tax Law;

[/ This part was amended according to the law dated March 22, 019 /](#)

4.1.13. "Legal entity" is defined in Article 25.1 of the Civil Code.

## **CHAPTER TWO RECORDING LIVESTOCK GENETIC RESOURCES AND DETERMINING STATUS**

### **Article 5. Registration of animal genetic resources**

Registration of livestock genetic resources shall have the following forms:

Livestock registration;

5.1.2. Registration of breeding products;

5.1.3. Registration of livestock genetic assessment;

5.1.4. Registration of traditional knowledge related to animal genetic resources.

5.2 Livestock shall be identified and registered by a unique personal number.

5.3. The registration specified in 5.1.1 of this law shall include the name and address of the livestock breeder, state registration number, location, type, pedigree, age, sex, breed status, growth, development, herd reproduction, yield and quality, health indicators, herding methods, migration and other necessary information.

5.4. Herders shall be eligible for support and incentives, insurance for their livestock, obtaining loans and mortgages as collateral, and conducting property valuation based on the registration specified in 5.1.1 of this law.

5.5. The registration specified in Articles 5.1.1 and 5.1.4 of this Law shall be carried out jointly with the service units specified in Article 11.2 of this Law, herders, persons with livestock and legal entities with livestock, and soum and district agricultural departments shall be responsible in accordance with Article 16.8 of this Law. shall be delivered to the specified organization within the specified time.

5.6. The registration specified in 5.1.2 of this Law shall include the type, form, quantity, quality indicators, date of production, location of the producer, state registration number and state of use of breeding products and the organization specified in 15.1 of this Law shall be responsible for registration.

5.7. The State Administrative Center in charge of Animal Genetic Resources shall compile, use and monitor information on animal genetic resources, exchange information with international and regional information networks, and provide information to users of the Unified National Registration Database (hereinafter referred to as "Unified Database"). responsible for the organizational unit of the organization.

5.8. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall approve the procedure for compiling and reporting the unified database specified in provision 5.7 of this law in cooperation with the state administrative body in charge of statistics.

5.9. The member of the Government in charge of livestock genetic resources shall approve the registration procedure specified in Articles 5.1.1 and 5.1.3 of this Law and the methodology for registration of traditional knowledge related to animal genetic resources.

### **Article 6. Genetic assessment of livestock**

6.1 Livestock genetic assessment shall include pedigree, appearance, shape, body composition, offspring quality, and genome specificity indicators.

6.2. Genetic assessment shall be carried out by the organization specified in 15.1 of this law, branch training and research organization, and service unit specified in 11.2 of this law in accordance with technological methodology, methodology and instructions.

6.3. Livestock included in the assessment specified in 6.1 of this Law shall be identified by their personal number.

6.4. Assessment of the pedigree, pedigree, appearance, body shape and quality of offspring of breeding animals shall be performed in cooperation with the service unit, herder, person with livestock and legal entity specified in 11.2 of this Law and a record shall be kept.

6.5. Molecular genetic analysis to determine the specific structure of the animal genome shall be performed by the organization, branch training, research organization and reference laboratory specified in 15.1 of this law and a record shall be kept.

6.6. The respondent shall submit the registration information specified in Articles 6.4 and 6.5 of this Law to the general database from time to time.

6.7. Breeding animals shall be certified by breed, breed and breeding section, and strain (hereinafter referred to as "breed, strain") based on genetic assessment and verification of the level of breeding and selection work.

6.8. Livestock of two or more generations in Mongolia may be inspected and certified by a local breed.

6.9. The member of the Government in charge of livestock genetic resources shall approve the procedure for inspection, certification, determination and control of breeding status and instructions specified in 6.2 of this law.

6.10. The working group appointed by the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall perform the assessment, verification and certification specified in Articles 6.7 and 6.8 of this Law.

6.11. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall provide management and organization for genetic assessment of livestock, consolidation and verification of information, compliance with animal breed and productivity standards, and monitoring.

#### **Article 7. Determining the state of animal genetic resources**

7.1. The status of livestock genetic resources shall be determined by a team of specialized experts appointed by the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources every three years in accordance with the recommendations and instructions of international professional organizations.

7.2. The team of experts specified in Article 7.1 of this Law shall discuss the report on the state of livestock genetic resources by the National Consultative Committee and the conclusion shall be submitted to the Government by the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources within the third quarter of the year.

7.3 The Government shall submit a national report on the state of livestock genetic resources to relevant international organizations.

7.4. The National Coordinator in charge of livestock genetic resources of Mongolia at the regional and international levels shall be a part of the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources and shall be the Chief Veterinarian.

### **CHAPTER THREE USE AND RESEARCH OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES**

#### **Article 8. Use of animal genetic resources**

8.1 Livestock genetic resources shall be used and studied for the following purposes:

8.1.1. Strengthen and improve livestock breeding, increase productivity and quality;

8.1.2. To create new breeds and strains of livestock adapted to regional specifics;

8.1.3. Strengthen the risk-bearing capacity of livestock;

8.1.4. Introduce biotechnological achievements in livestock breeding, technological works and services;

8.1.5 Improve the economic turnover and increase the competitiveness of the livestock sector;

8.1.6. To produce and supply nutritious and safe food;

8.1.7. Analyze and evaluate livestock productivity and quality of raw materials and supply quality raw materials to national enterprises and markets;

8.1.8. Develop raw materials and products of livestock production in accordance with price and quality and create a value chain;

8.1.9. To conduct physical and intangible assessment of genetic resources, put them into economic circulation and benefit from them;

8.1.10.other.

8.2. Appropriate structure and ratio of the herd shall be reflected in the national program specified in 16.1 of this law, taking into account the type, productivity direction, breed and strain characteristics of livestock.

Herders, persons with livestock and legal entities shall have the following rights to use animal genetic resources: 8.3.

To benefit from the use of genetic resources;

8.3.2. To select the service unit specified in 11.2 of this law and receive livestock breeding, technological works and services;

8.3.3. To receive bonuses specified in 13.4 of this Law;

8.3.4. To raise and sell breeding animals from the certified core herd;

8.3.5. To select and use inseminators from the types, breeds and strains of livestock allowed in the regions specified in 13.2 of this Law;

8.3.6. Proper use of pasture, water and salt marshes.

Herders, persons with livestock and legal entities shall have the following responsibilities for the use of livestock genetic resources:

8.4.1. To use inseminators of breeds and strains approved for breeding in the given region, not to arbitrarily change the direction of productivity when selectively breeding animals, and not to use other breeds of animals as breeders without the permission of the competent professional organization;

8.4.2. To use embryos and embryos under the supervision of the service unit specified in 11.2 of this law;

8.4.3. Separate inseminators of small livestock from the mother herd during the non-supply season, concentrate them in the service units specified in 11.2 of this law, and include only breeding animals in the supply;

8.4.4. To be responsible for the expenses set at the standard price for livestock breeding, technological works and services;

8.4.5. Carry out annual inspections and classifications of livestock in a technologically appropriate manner, evaluate and certify their productivity, keep records of pedigree and productivity of breeding animals, and exclude inseminators who do not meet the standard requirements from breeding;

8.4.6 comply with laws and decisions related to sustainable use of livestock genetic resources;

8.4.7 obtain a pedigree certificate and pedigree certificate from the soum or district agricultural department;

8.4.8. Register and disseminate traditional knowledge related to livestock genetic resources in soum and district agricultural departments;

8.4.9. Identify livestock in accordance with relevant procedures and instructions and include them in the unified registration of soum and district agricultural departments.

8.5 A core herd shall be formed from each breed and strain. The form of ownership does not take into account the formation of the core herd.

8.6. A part-time livestock productivity council may be established under the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources.

8.7 Herder households shall be registered as national producers and issued certificates, certification marks and professional licenses to herders.

8.8 The procedure for issuing and using certificates, certification marks, professional licenses and registration of herder households as national producers specified in Article 8.7 of this Law shall be approved by the Government member in charge of livestock genetic resources.

Herder households shall use a certification mark in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 8.8 of this Law when certifying the origin of livestock, raw materials and products of animal origin.

#### **Article 9. License to use animal genetic resources**

Citizens and legal entities engaged in activities specified in Article 15.11.7 of the Law on Licensing of Business Activities shall submit a request with the following content to the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources:

9.1.1. The number of seeds, ovaries, embryos to be introduced into production and services, the size of the sample, the type of livestock to be imported and the type of livestock to be exported, the direction of productivity and the name of the breed;

9.1.2. Purpose, purpose and direction of activity;

9.1.3. Name of the supplier, recipient country and legal entity;

9.1.4. The name of the country of origin and supplier;

9.1.5. Name of the receiving and delivery port, means of transport, mode of transportation and organization performing the work.

9.2. In addition to the documents specified in Articles 11.1.1-11.1.5 of the Law on Licensing of Business Activities, the license applicant shall attach the following documents:

9.2.1. A pedigree and health certificate for livestock and a description of pedigree and origin for breeding products;

9.2.2. A copy of the agreement specified in 10.2 of this law in Mongolian.

9.3. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall decide within 14 working days whether to issue a permit to a citizen or legal entity specified in 9.1 of this law.

9.4. The license holder shall submit a report on the use of animal genetic resources to the state central administrative body in charge of animal genetic resources within the first half of December of each year.

9.5. The license holder shall submit its application to the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources 30 days prior to the expiration of the license.

9.6. If the license expires due to failure to submit the application within the period specified in 9.5 of this Law, the license shall be revoked.

9.7. An applicant for a license to purchase breeding animals from abroad shall evaluate the pedigree, external manifestations of symptoms and genetic evolution indicators and obtain a conclusion from the Chief Veterinarian.

9.8. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall issue one license for each type and species based on the license of a citizen or legal entity and the agreement specified in 10.2 of this law for export of livestock.

9.9. Up to five specimens of the same species may be issued one license for the export of livestock products for research purposes.

9.10. The holder of a license to export livestock shall submit to the request the type, species, breed, age, sex, personal number and number of the livestock to be exported.

9.11. When exporting livestock breeding products abroad, the same percentage of samples of each species, series and series shall be placed in the national gene pool of livestock.

9.12. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall be responsible for the registration and technological control of livestock genetic resources used under the license.

#### **Article 10. Research and development of animal genetic resources**

10.1. Research and development activities of livestock genetic resources shall be performed by the organizations specified in 11.2.1-11.2.3 of the Law on Science and Technology, 27.2 of the Law on Innovation and the service unit specified in 11.2 of this Law.

10.2. If the organization specified in 10.1 of this Law cooperates with each other and with foreign citizens and legal entities in the field of research and development of animal genetic resources, an agreement shall be concluded.

10.3 The following conditions shall be included in the contract specified in 10.2 of this Law:

10.3.1. Grounds and purpose of conducting research and experiments;

10.3.2. Name, quantity and type of species;

Country of origin;

10.3.4. The duration of the survey;

10.3.5. Regulations to ensure biosafety;

10.3.6. Copyright regulation, technology transfer and use of intangible assets;

10.3.7. Expected results from the research, form of benefit and indicators expressed in its quantity;

10.3.8. Dispute resolution arrangements;

10.3.9.other.

10.4. In case of conducting experiments, research and analysis of breeds and breeds of animals in the field of research and development, permission shall be obtained from the inventor, co-creator, heir or his authorized person.

10.5. The state budget shall finance the introduction of biotechnological achievements to increase the productivity and efficiency of livestock production and create real economic growth.

10.6. Information on the results of research and testing of animal genetic resources shall be a component of the unified database.

10.7. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources may have a unit or institute to conduct research, innovation, technology introduction and consulting services.

10.8. Livestock breeding, technological work and service providers may be rewarded if the increase of livestock productivity and creation of breeds and strains is confirmed by the competent authority.

#### **Article 11. Livestock breeding, technological works and services**

11.1. Identification and registration of livestock, inspection and classification of livestock, determination of pedigree, yield and quality, assessment of offspring characteristics, genetic assessment, verification of breeding and selection results, development of breeding programs, improvement of breeding animals Provision of professional and methodological guidance and advice to herders, livestock owners and legal entities in the field of animal care, herding and nutrition technology, selection of highly productive livestock, artificial insemination of livestock, selection of highly productive livestock, organization of breeding fairs; activities include livestock breeding, technological works and services.

11.2. A legal entity with a veterinarian with a degree and qualification to provide professional services, a building and equipment that meets the standard requirements, and a livestock specialist, regardless of the form of ownership, shall establish a Livestock Breeding, Technological Work and Service Unit (hereinafter referred to as "service unit"). The program specified in Article 16.8 of this law shall be approved by the organization specified in Article 16.8 of this law, which entitles the holder to engage in livestock breeding, technological work and services.

11.3. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources and the organization specified in Article 16.8 of this Law shall issue and register a power of attorney to engage in livestock breeding, technological work and services.

11.4. Accreditation for livestock breeding work shall be in hierarchical form depending on the direction and level of the breeding program to be conducted in the herd.

11.5. The member of the Government in charge of livestock genetic resources shall approve the procedure for awarding, revoking, renewing, registering professional degrees, ranks and accreditations, as well as awarding bonuses specified in Article 10.8 of this Law.

11.6. The service unit specified in 11.2 of this Law shall enter into an agreement with the Governor of the respective soum or district and conduct the following activities:

11.6.1. To follow the standards and technology of breeding and technological work and service units in accordance with the strategy specified in 11.8 of this law;

11.6.2. To form a nucleus herd from breeds and strains, to select young animals for breeding, to differentiate them, to raise and sell them up to the breeding age;

11.6.3. To inspect, classify, select and register breeding animals in a timely manner;

11.6.4. To inseminate small livestock and, if necessary, large livestock inseminators separately from the herd, to register them under control and to use them under a lease agreement;

11.6.5. Regulate livestock reproduction, introduce biotechnological achievements and biotechnical methods;

11.6.6. To provide professional and methodological advice and training to herders, livestock owners and legal entities on artificial insemination services, animal care, herding and nutrition technology, relations between livestock types and proper herd structure in accordance with the agreement specified in Article 11.6 of this law; to organize;

11.6.7. To develop proposals on the use of livestock genetic resources, to make decisions by authorized organizations and entities, and to implement the decisions made;

11.6.8. To determine the pedigree, breed status and productivity of livestock, to provide methodological guidance for livestock breeding, technological work and services;

11.6.9. To carry out breeding and selection work on livestock without the permission of the organization specified in Article 16.8 of this Law, to monitor the activities of disturbing the breeding status and to inform the competent authority;

11.6.10. Carry out quality inspection and analysis of breeding products and raw materials and products of animal origin, issue certificates, and provide professional and methodological advice to herders, livestock owners and legal entities on their compliance with market demand;

11.6.11. To submit the registration information specified in Articles 11.6.3, 11.6.4 and 11.6.10 of this law to the soum and district agricultural department and include it in the unified registration.

11.7. Livestock breeding, technological work and service units have the right to provide services in areas other than their location, in which case they shall register their request with the agricultural department of the respective soum or district and enter into an agreement specified in Article 11.6 of this law.

11.8. The member of the Government in charge of livestock genetic resources shall approve the strategy of livestock breeding and technological procedures and instructions to be followed for each type of breeding, technological work and service, standard price of payment, breeding, technological work and service.

11.9. The standards specified in Articles 6.11, 11.6.1 and 12.5 of this Law shall be approved by the state administrative body in charge of standardization.

11.10. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall determine the reference number of livestock to be included in the service unit specified in 11.2 of this law, taking into account the specifics of the region, type and quantity of livestock and support the unit's activities.

#### **CHAPTER FOUR STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES**

##### **Article 12. Preservation and protection of animal genetic resources**

12.1. Preservation and protection of livestock genetic resources shall have the following forms:

12.1.1. Livestock in the ecological complex or native environment where it has acquired and preserved its unique characteristics;

12.1.2. Livestock shall be transferred from their native environment to the accustomed ecological complex or localized;

12.1.3. Breeding products in accordance with the standards approved by the competent authority or in a special environment.

12.2. Mongolian livestock, their breeds and breeds of livestock shall be bred cleanly in the respective region and protected in the native environment.

12.3. Breeds, strains imported from abroad and relocated for breeding purposes, and breeding animals created using them shall be localized and protected in the regions specified in 13.2 of this Law.

12.4. Breeding products shall be stored in a special environment specified in the standard, and the animal gene pool shall be formed, and the animals specified in 15.3.9 of this law shall be protected from the risk of loss of breeding status, declining numbers and extinction.

12.5. Conditions and methodology for storage of breeding products shall be determined by standards.

##### **Article 13. Livestock protection**

13.1. The state central administrative body in charge of genetic resources shall approve the action plan for implementation of the national program specified in 16.1 of this Law.

13.2 The Government shall approve the procedure for determining the breeding zones and locations of various breeds and breeds of livestock.

13.3 The Government shall determine the types and quantities of imported livestock and breeding products annually based on the recommendations of the National Committee and the proposal of the State Central Administrative Body.

13.4. Herders and livestock owners who have taken measures to protect and breed endangered and endangered species of animals, breed and breed juvenile inseminators whose offspring are clear and meet the

standard requirements, and Article 11.2 of this law. The Government may provide support and incentives to the service units specified in t, and the procedure for awarding incentives shall be approved by the Government.

13.5. The professional association shall submit its comments and conclusions on livestock protection activities to the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources.

13.6. The Government shall implement measures to protect livestock, species and species with unique and limited resources, distribution and use in terms of biological diversity and genetic value in accordance with its obligations under international agreements through a special program.

13.7 The Government shall support measures to establish a breed association for the protection, use and development of livestock breeds and to increase investment in specialized meat and milk production zones that meet market demand and needs.

#### **Article 14. Obligations of herders, persons with livestock and legal entities to protect livestock**

Herders, persons with livestock and legal entities shall have the following responsibilities with regard to livestock protection:

14.1.1. To prepare hay and fodder for winter and spring grazing livestock, provide water and shelter, and create conditions to protect livestock from natural risks, taking into account regional specifics;

14.1.2. To follow the technology of care, herding and feeding in accordance with the direction of productivity and biological characteristics of intensive livestock breeding, not to leave livestock and to provide safe conditions;

14.1.3. To protect and breed certified breeds and breeds of animals in their native and native environment, and not to disturb the breeding status of livestock;

14.1.4. To provide necessary conditions such as livestock breeding, technological work and services to be performed by service units specified in 11.2 of this law within a technologically appropriate period, to fully cover livestock with services, to help keep livestock, and to jointly implement action plans.

#### **Article 15. Protection of national livestock gene pool**

15.1. The state central administrative organization in charge of livestock genetic resources shall be a state service organization with the function of protecting and improving the national livestock gene pool.

15.2 The national gene pool of livestock shall be protected as follows:

15.2.1. To form and protect livestock at the national, regional or species level in the environment specified in 12.1.1 of this law;

15.2.2. To create samples, specimens and collections of breeding products and store them in the gene pool to prevent mutations, degradation and extinction of livestock by species;

15.2.3. To increase the gene pool and use it for breeding by producing seeds and embryos from selected animals specified in Articles 12.3 and 15.3.9 of this Law and by importing high-yielding livestock breeding products from abroad;

15.2.4. Determine and compare the manifestations and indicators of livestock breeding and selection characteristics, determine their evolution and change, evaluate and use breeding value.

15.3. The public service organization specified in 15.1 of this Law shall have the following functions:

15.3.1. To create and enrich the national gene pool for storage of breeding products in order to prevent degradation, extinction and destruction of genes of Mongolian livestock;

15.3.2. To issue a certificate of origin for breeding products for domestic use and export;

15.3.3. To store and register imported breeding products in the gene pool, to monitor their origin, to distribute and use them in accordance with the strategy specified in Article 11.8 of this Law, to calculate results and to evaluate changes in productivity;

15.3.4. To ensure the safety of storage and transportation of breeding products, to regularly enter relevant records and information on their use into the central database;

15.3.5. Improve the quality and breeding status of livestock, introduce, introduce and disseminate biotechnological achievements in breeding and technological works and services;

15.3.6. To organize training and retraining of livestock breeding technicians and livestock classifiers-experts;

15.3.7. To establish and expand the scope of artificial insemination services and provide necessary tools, equipment and reagents;

15.3.8. To conduct molecular genetic analysis of breeds, tribal livestock and their breeding products;

15.3.9. To place and use a productive nucleus herd, purebred donors and carriers in the forest.

15.4. The Government member in charge of animal genetic resources shall approve the procedure for placement, registration, consumption, control and selection of highly productive livestock in the National Livestock Genetic Fund, the structure and staffing of service organizations specified in Article 15.1 of this Law.

## **CHAPTER FIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVESTOCK GENETIC RESOURCES**

### **Article 16. Organization implementing animal genetic resources**

The Government shall approve the National Program on Preservation, Protection, Use and Development of Livestock Genetic Resources based on the State Policy on Food and Agriculture and the report specified in Article 7.2 of this Law.

16.2. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources, the organization specified in 15.1 of this law, the livestock breeding department of the organization in charge of agriculture in aimags and the capital city and soums shall be responsible for planning, managing and implementing the activities of livestock genetic resources. , will be responsible for the agricultural department, livestock breeding and technological services in the district.

16.3. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall have a structural unit responsible for planning and coordinating the implementation of livestock genetic resources, providing professional management and methodological recommendations for breeding and technological work and services, and creating a unified fund specified in 5.7 of this law.

16.4. The head of the structural unit specified in Article 16.3 of this Law shall be a Chief Veterinarian of the state and a veterinarian with a master's degree or higher, at least 10 years of professional experience and at least five years of public service shall hold the position.

16.5. A veterinarian specializing in livestock breeding and reproduction shall hold the position of the head of the organization specified in 15.1 of this Law, and a veterinarian shall hold the position of the head of the aimag and capital city livestock breeding service.

16.6. A soum veterinarian in charge of livestock production technology, registration of livestock genetic resources, breeding and selection shall work in the soum and district agricultural department.

16.7. The state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources shall develop a unified policy on training and employment of sector specialists based on local needs and requirements and cooperate with training institutions.

16.8. Livestock breeding service of aimag and capital city agricultural organization shall have the following functions:

16.8.1. To plan activities for the development of livestock production, sustainable use, protection and improvement of livestock genetic resources in the territory of aimags and the capital city, to organize, advertise and report on their implementation;

16.8.2. To provide professional management, methodological recommendations and support to the local government, soum and district agricultural departments, livestock breeding, technological work and service units;

16.8.3. To register livestock breeding, technological work and service units;

16.8.4. To exercise technological control over livestock breeding, technological works and services;

16.8.5. To enter the information specified in Articles 5.1.1 and 5.1.4 of this Law and information related to monetary incentives to be paid by the state to herders, persons with livestock and legal entities into the central database specified in Article 5.7 of this Law;

16.8.6. To inspect and classify breeding animals, to form and certify core herds, to organize and implement selection, sale and exchange of highly productive livestock;

16.8.7. To organize and implement the process of reviewing and certifying the process and results of breeding work carried out on breeds and breeds of livestock;

16.8.8. To organize and implement the work of rearing breeding young animals from the core herd that meet the standards in the territory, and to establish the agreement between the breeder and the inseminator.

Soum and district agricultural departments have the following functions in relation to livestock genetic resources:

16.9.1. To develop livestock production in the territory of soums and districts, to use, protect and improve livestock genetic resources, to plan activities, to organize implementation, to advertise, to report, to enforce animal care, herding and feeding technologies;

16.9.2. To fully include livestock in livestock breeding and technological activities and services within the set time, and to monitor the implementation of the agreement specified in 11.6 of this law;

16.9.3. To monitor the optimal structure of livestock, proper ratio, and the suitability of breeders and inseminators;

16.9.4. Create a registration and database of livestock genetic resources and submit registration information to aimag and capital city organizations;

16.9.5. To protect genetic resources and introduce the results of related research into production;

16.9.6. To organize training and internship activities for livestock producers, provide information, document and register and disseminate traditional knowledge related to livestock genetic resources;

16.9.7. To organize an exhibition of breeding animals and selection of highly productive livestock annually in cooperation with the service unit specified in 11.2 of this law;

16.9.8. To issue a certificate based on the definition of pedigree and productivity of livestock specified in 11.6.8 of this law, to conduct and organize quality inspections and tests on raw materials and products of animal origin.

16.10. The service specified in Article 16.8 of this Law shall verify the requirements of the following documents within 5 working days when registering livestock breeding, technological work and service units and shall notify in writing whether the registration requirements are met.

16.10.1. A copy of the state registration certificate of the legal entity;

16.10.2. A copy of the power of attorney;

16.10.3. A business plan defining the scope, type, purpose and direction of multiplication and technological work and services;

16.10.4 conclusion of the agricultural department of the respective soum or district.

#### **Article 17. National Consultative Committee on Livestock Genetic Resources**

A non-staff National Consultative Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") shall operate under the State Central Administrative Body Responsible for Livestock Genetic Resources.

The National Coordinator specified in Article 7.4 of this Law shall be the chairman of the committee and shall include representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, training and research organizations, breed and productivity councils, professional associations, breed associations, producers and processing sectors.

17.3. The Secretary of the Commission shall be an employee of the state central administrative body in charge of livestock genetic resources.

The composition and working procedures of the Commission shall be approved by the Government member in charge of livestock genetic resources.

The Committee has the following functions:

17.5.1. To develop proposals on regional development of traditional and intensive pastoral animal husbandry;

17.5.2. To provide guidelines for improving the coordination of livestock genetic resource activities at the sectoral and intersectoral levels;

17.5.3. To make recommendations on the genetic resources of livestock to be crossed the state border in a given year, the type, direction and quantity of livestock to be introduced;

17.5.4. To discuss, report and issue conclusions specified in 7.2 of this law on protection, use, research and development of livestock genetic resources;

17.5.5. To give directions to the activities of the breed and productivity council specified in 8.6 of this law;

17.5.6. Other functions specified in the legislation.

## **CHAPTER SIX MISCELLANEOUS**

### **Article 18. Financing of livestock genetic resources**

Funding for livestock genetic resources shall consist of the following sources:

State and local budgets;

18.1.2. Financing the participation of regional and international organizations;

18.1.3. Other sources.

The following expenses for livestock genetic resources shall be financed from the state budget:

18.2.1. To create and operate the livestock genetic resource registration, unified database and national gene database;

18.2.2. To determine and assess the condition of livestock genetic resources;

18.2.3. To form a core herd of state property, to inspect and classify breeding animals, to certify them, to select highly productive livestock breeders, to keep state registration and breeding book;

18.2.4. To conduct genetic assessment of livestock;

18.2.5. To introduce biotechnological achievements specified in 10.5 of this law into production;

18.2.6. To protect livestock with limited resources, distribution, use and unique value;

18.2.7. To conduct quality inspection and analysis of livestock and breeding products, raw materials and products of their origin.

The following expenses for livestock genetic resources shall be financed from the local budget:

18.3.1. Expenditures on measures to ensure the biological usefulness of the genetic resources of approved breeds and strains, to review the achievements of breeding work, and to improve the core herd;

18.3.2. Expenditures on measures to improve livestock pastures, prepare hay and fodder, and increase water supply;

18.3.3. Support and incentives specified in Article 13.4 of this law for herding livestock of endangered breeds and strains, protecting and improving their breeding status;

18.3.4. Expenses for selection, differentiation and breeding of juveniles;

18.3.5. Expenditure on livestock genetic resources promotion;

18.3.6. Expenses for measures specified in 16.9.6 of this law.

18.4 Herders, livestock owners and legal entities shall be responsible for financing the following costs of livestock genetic resources:

18.4.1. Expenses for measures specified in Articles 6.3, 6.8, 8.4.4, 8.4.7, 8.4.9, 11.6.6, 14.1.1-14.1.4 of this Law;

18.4.2. To strengthen and improve the biological and economic characteristics of the breeds and breeds of livestock to be bred in the local area, to form a core herd and to propagate.

### **Article 19. Social security of a veterinarian**

An employer employing a veterinarian shall take the following measures aimed at improving the social security of employees: 19.1.

19.1.1. To provide housing support and incentives to create living conditions for new graduates who have settled in the soum to work professionally;

19.1.2. In case of death in the line of duty, to provide his / her family with a one-time cash benefit equal to 36 months' basic salary;

19.1.3. To provide a lump-sum cash benefit equal to the basic salary of 12 months of his / her position when working in his / her profession for 25 years or more;

19.1.4. To provide clothes, tools and equipment that meet the labor protection and hygiene requirements required to conduct professional activities.

19.2. Veterinarians working in soum and district agricultural departments and service units for more than five years shall be trained once every three years at the expense of the local budget and once every five years at the expense of the state budget.

**Article 20. Liability for violators of the law**

20.1. If the actions of an official violating this Law are not of a criminal nature, he / she shall be subject to liability specified in the Civil Service Law.

20.2. 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 21. Entry into force of the law**

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

**CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA M.ENKHBOLD**