

## **Implementation report**

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

### **CITES vision statement**

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#) which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat  
International Environment House  
Chemin des Anémones 11-13  
CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva  
Switzerland

Email: [info@cites.org](mailto:info@cites.org)  
Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40  
Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

Party	Mongolia
Period covered in this report	2019-2022
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	CITES Management Authority

## **GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION**

**Objective 1.1** Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.  
All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

**Indicator 1.1.1:** The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	<p>Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment on the "Law of Fauna" has been conducted and amendment made on the bylaw on "Endangered species hunting, catching permission procedure" and the bylaw approved by the Government of Mongolia in January, 2022</li> <li>Assessment has been conducted on "Law on the regulation of foreign trade of endangered species of animals, plants and their organs/objects" and developed draft bylaws on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedures for the work of the management authority and the scientific council</li> <li>Quotas for the export of endangered species of animals and plants</li> <li>Issuance of conventions certificates</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Annex:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law on Genetic Resources  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gRu6pgF4lvOZNTGA5GTakPGPj2bnhEuf/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gRu6pgF4lvOZNTGA5GTakPGPj2bnhEuf/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animal and Plant Species  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nTx1NJ-D70Ulof94-hXqH014DmCcji1f/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nTx1NJ-D70Ulof94-hXqH014DmCcji1f/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>Regulation on the collection, disbursement and reporting of the revenue of payments for environmental protection and rehabilitation activities  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Wwifsln8T1m9ywgP4AheCv_p1s1oo3eq/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Wwifsln8T1m9ywgP4AheCv_p1s1oo3eq/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>Regulation on granting a license for hunting and trapping wildlife  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xmnTQBsmvNhbvLc3u5ksGJADu_FXe5Zg/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xmnTQBsmvNhbvLc3u5ksGJADu_FXe5Zg/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>Operational regulations for professional hunting organizations  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7qFIVmT3GgfbPxtuxu5GG2kzP_G5TVY/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7qFIVmT3GgfbPxtuxu5GG2kzP_G5TVY/view?usp=sharing</a></li> </ol>
1.1.1b	<p>Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:</p> <p>According to the Law on Legislation of Mongolia, it takes 1-2 years to update and amend laws and regulations, and the "Law on Legislation" sets out the procedure as follows.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LAW ON LEGISLATION /UPDATED/</b></p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHAPTER 3</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ORGANIZING LAW DRAFTING PROCESS</b></p> <p><b>Article 8. Stages of drafting legislation</b></p> <p>8.1. The law initiator shall organize the drafting of the legislation in the following stages:</p> <p>8.1.1. Preliminarily study the needs and requirements of the legislation in accordance with Article 13 of this Law, or to assess the consequences of the implementation of the legislation regulating the relationship in accordance with Article 51 of this Law;</p> <p>8.1.2. Develop and approve the draft concept of the legislation in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of this Law;</p> <p>8.1.3 Develop draft legislation in accordance with Article 16 of this Law;</p> <p>8.1.4. Evaluate the impact of the draft legislation and estimate the costs in accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of this Law;</p> <p>8.1.5. Discuss and obtain comments on the draft legislation from representatives of citizens, legal entities and the public whose rights and legitimate interests are affected;</p> <p>8.1.6. Obtain comments of relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, professional and research organizations on the draft legislation;</p> <p>8.1.8. Discuss draft legislation at the Cabinet session;</p> <p>8.1.9. Ensure the draft legislation is in accordance with Article 40 of this Law and submit it to the State Great Khural.</p>	
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**Objective 1.2** Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.  
[Aichi Target 3.](#)

**Indicator 1.2.1:** The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits? Are the procedures publicly available?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.1b	Do you have: Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challenges faced or issues overcome:  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7lamAOBZHgjy0_mlZmAz3J3wDbO5oUd/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7lamAOBZHgjy0_mlZmAz3J3wDbO5oUd/view?usp=sharing</a>  The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia is working to issue an online permit for the export and import of animals, plants and their derivatives included in the annex of the CITES. Within the goal to establish "e-governance" included in the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024 the Government is aiming to digitalize public service and establish good governance without corruption, bureaucracy.  Using technological advances as a tool for governance will speed up the exchange of information between government agencies and the decision-making process. This will also ensure that public services are transparent, fast, hassle-free and accessible to citizens.  Mongolia has the advantage of infrastructure for e-transition. Because all aimags are connected to fiber-optic cable network, and leading in the world by number of smartphone and internet users per</p>			

capita. Citizens can use <a href="http://www.e-mongolia.mn">www.e-mongolia.mn</a> and the “E-Mongolia” mobile application to access government services at any time from home or work without having to visit a government agency.
If ‘No’, do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting <sup>1</sup> ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so: First of all, CITES Mongolia web site should be in place and e-permission system should be developed latter. The country specific CITES web page for Mongolia developed in 2019 by WWF Mongolia’s financial support and handed over to CITES secretariat of Mongolia for improvement and further update and use of e-permission system. This web page should be tested and updated as an e-permission system if necessary. The website <a href="http://www.cites.mn">www.cites.mn</a> containing the information on the wildlife species that are affected by nationally and internationally permitted trades and other awareness raising information for the public.

Indicator 1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in [Resolution Conf. 12.3 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#).

1.2.2a	Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the following?	Tick all applicable		
		Yes	No	No information
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of <a href="#">Resolution Conf. 12.3</a> (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with <a href="#">Article VII</a> , paragraph 2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures? If ‘Yes’, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Objective 1.3** Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.  
[All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.](#)

Indicator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?  <div style="text-align: right;"> Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/>  Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/>  No special reporting requirements applicable <input type="checkbox"/> </div>
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<sup>1</sup> e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

1.3.1b	<p>Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?</p> <p>Political instability and staff turn over at the Ministry resulted no focal point for CITES for last three years</p> <p>According to the Law on Legislation of Mongolia, it takes 1-2 years to update and amend laws and regulations, and the procedure set forth in "Law on Legislation" is described in 1.1.1b.</p>
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**Objective 1.4** The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.

[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 14](#) and [Target 19](#).

1.4.1: The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendment proposals.

1.4.1a	<p>Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of the work (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available online):</p>
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**Objective 1.5** Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.

[Aichi Target 2](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 9](#), [Target 12](#) and [Target 14](#).

Indicator 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings related to:

- a) the population status of Appendix-II species;
- b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
- c) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:

Species name (scientific)

Snow leopard (Panthera uncia)

Mongolian saiga (Saiga borealis mongolica)

Wild sheep (Ovis ammon)

Asiatic wild ass (Equus hemionus hemionus)

A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.

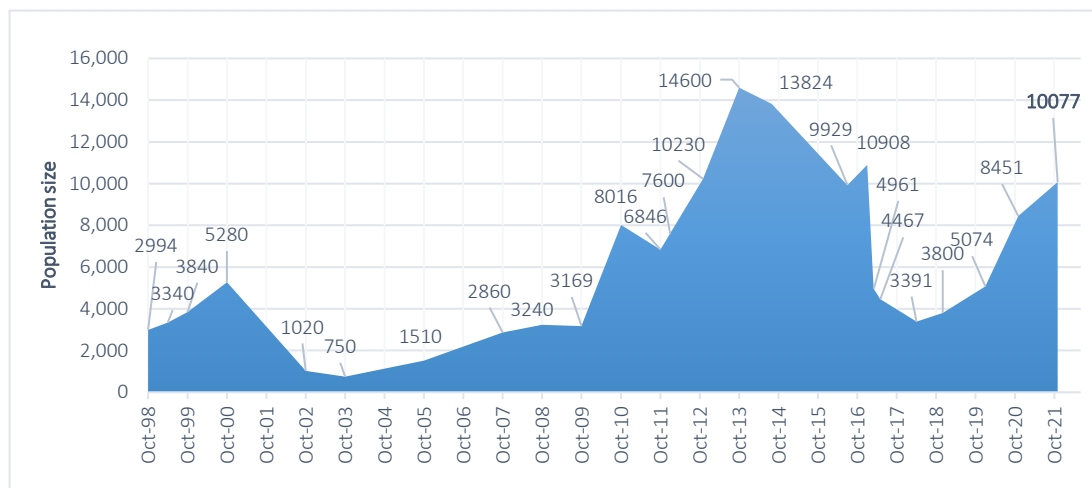
Mongolian population size is 953 (CI: 806-1127) adult individuals as of 2020; likely Stable

Source population size is 12555 (CI: 9181-17161) plus 896 individuals in isolated populations as of Nov 2021; Increasing

Mongolia-Russian transboundary argali population is 6189 individuals (4095 in Mongolia, 2094 in Russia) as of Oct 2021; Increasing

Asiatic wild ass (or khulan) population in the South Gobi region of Mongolia assessed 35,899 in 2013, 39,998 in 2014, 36,298 in 2015, and 51,691 individuals in 2019 respectively.

- The population size of Mongolian saiga was dramatically decreased from approx. 11,000 to 3,400 individuals during the outbreak of Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) between late 2016 and early 2017 and following drought in summer 2017 and severe snow storm in January 2018. Thanks to good summers in recent years and continuous awareness and on the ground conservation activities, Mongolian saiga population has recovered during last 4 years to its pre-PPR level reaching at least 10,077 individuals as of November 2021 according to the results of annual population assessment by WWF-Mongolia's researchers and saiga rangers. Moreover, Mongolian saiga is reclaiming historical range by establishing at least 3 dependent subpopulations by its natural extent surrounding its core population in southern valley of Khyargas lake (405 individuals by Nov 2021), Khomiin Tal (201 individuals by Nov 2021) and Mankhan (290 individuals by Nov 2021) during last 6 years.



- The transboundary argali sheep population has increased by about 27% in a two-years period as confirmed by a joint population census in October 2021. WWF-Mongolia and WWF-Russia, in cooperation with the respective countries' protected areas, conduct transboundary

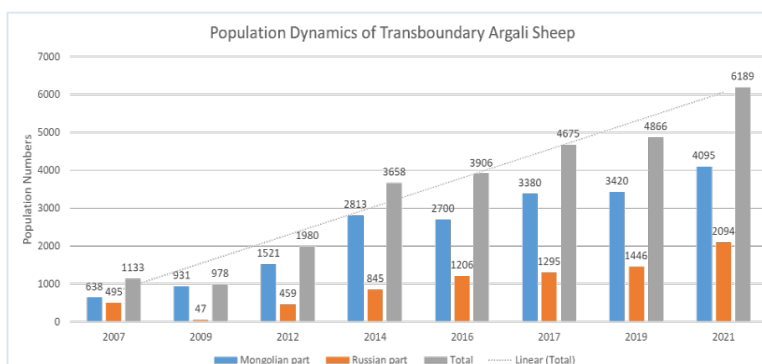


Figure 1. Population Dynamics of Transboundary Argali Sheep



	<p>argali sheep population census once in every two years in Altai Mountain range along the border area between the two countries. After severe decline due to economic and environmental crises decades early, trans-boundary argali population increased continuously during the last decade from 638 individuals in 2007 to 4,095 individuals in 2021 in Mongolian side thanks to continuous conservation actions by WWF-Mongolia, local governments and local communities as well as other partner organizations. Together with argali population in Russian side, it has reached <b>all-time high of 6,189 individuals</b> by October 2021 (Figure 2). This transboundary argali population is one of the few core populations of the subspecies, Altai argali (<i>Ovis ammon ammon</i>), which is the biggest in size among other subspecies and highly valued by trophy hunters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nationwide snow leopard population assessment of Mongolia was completed in March 2021. The assessment is being updated with a new data from 8 Mountains (5 by WWF-Mongolia, 3 by Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation) to assess snow leopard population for each particular mountains in Mongolia. This level of assessment will help identifying mountains where conservation actions are most needed on ground, improving effectiveness of the conservation of snow leopard in Mongolia. Link: <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?uNewsID=368238">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?uNewsID=368238</a></li> <li>• Asiatic wild ass (or khulan) in population in the South Gobi region of Mongolia has been monitored since 2013 using ground-based distance sampling surveys across about 100,000 km<sup>2</sup> area. Resulting point estimates from the surveys are 35,899 in 2013, 39,998 in 2014, 36,298 in 2015, and 51,691 individuals in 2019. The most recent survey conducted in 2021 across larger area (116,160 km<sup>2</sup>) in the region estimated a total population size of khulan estimated to be 65,307 individuals, which represents 26% increase from 2019.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the above mentioned survey, a detailed and summary report on the total population, distribution and conservation management of <i>Ovis ammon</i>, <i>Siberian ibex</i>, <i>Equus hemionus</i>, <i>Przewalskii equus</i>, <i>Pelecanus arispus</i>, <i>Ursus arctos gobiensis</i> (Gobi bear), <i>Panthera uncia</i> and <i>Saiga</i> in Mongolia is attached.</p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DScje-Fpv8OpednPFFKk10bplHwYJvZ/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DScje-Fpv8OpednPFFKk10bplHwYJvZ/view?usp=sharing</a>  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/100XZ_pyrGVkAEYAUsZ9bpULILEyGDitl/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/100XZ_pyrGVkAEYAUsZ9bpULILEyGDitl/view?usp=sharing</a>  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/12ApcZsvlQnUv78HIXBzYqSfLlhoodxYS/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/12ApcZsvlQnUv78HIXBzYqSfLlhoodxYS/view?usp=sharing</a>  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkKQt0GC3GNS3aIRU1t0BhGvNMEmAh1/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkKQt0GC3GNS3aIRU1t0BhGvNMEmAh1/view?usp=sharing</a>  <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=366656">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=366656</a>  <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?uNewsID=368238">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?uNewsID=368238</a>  <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=370975">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=370975</a></p>
1.5.1b	<p>How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that apply</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> Revised harvest or export quotas <input type="checkbox"/>  Banning export <input type="checkbox"/>  Stricter domestic measures <input type="checkbox"/>  Changed management of the species <input type="checkbox"/>  Discussion with Management Authorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Discussion with other stakeholders? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Other (please provide a short summary): </p>
1.5.1c	<p>Do you have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  No <input type="checkbox"/>  Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/>  No information <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact:</p> <p>The snow leopard range countries including Mongolia have identified a total of 24 landscapes to be secured for snow leopards across the cats' range. Secure snow leopard landscapes are defined as those that contain at least 100 breeding age snow leopards conserved with the involvement of local communities, support adequate and secure prey populations, and have functional connectivity to other snow leopard landscapes, some of which cross international boundaries. With this goal, series of inter connected conservation activities are being implemented on Snow leopard conservation to maintain its population size and distribution as stable or increasing and keep main corridors free of movement in Mongolia.</p>

The protection of the Mazaalai (Gobi bear), which lives only in Mongolia, was started in 1953 by a resolution of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural banning hunting in Mongolia and establishing the Great Gobi Strictly Protected Area in 1975. The remaining Mazaalai (Gobi bears) in the 16,000 km<sup>2</sup> area of the Trans-Altai Gobi and Great Gobi Strictly Protected Area are registered in Annex I of the CITES. According to the Mongolian Law on Animals, it is classified as a "very rare animal".

The Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024 and policy documents such as "Vision 2050" state that measures will be taken to protect and restore endangered and rare animals and plants.

Within the framework of these objectives, the "National Mazaalai (Gobi Bear) Conservation Conference" was organized on April 14, 2022 at the initiative of the President of Mongolia to ensure the natural reproduction of endangered Mazaalai (Gobi bears) in Mongolia, protect their population and promote them internationally. A working group consisting of scientists and researchers was established by Order A/54 of the Minister of Environment and Tourism in 2022 to develop a National Mazaalai (Gobi Bear) Protection Program and a 5-year action plan for 2022-2026.

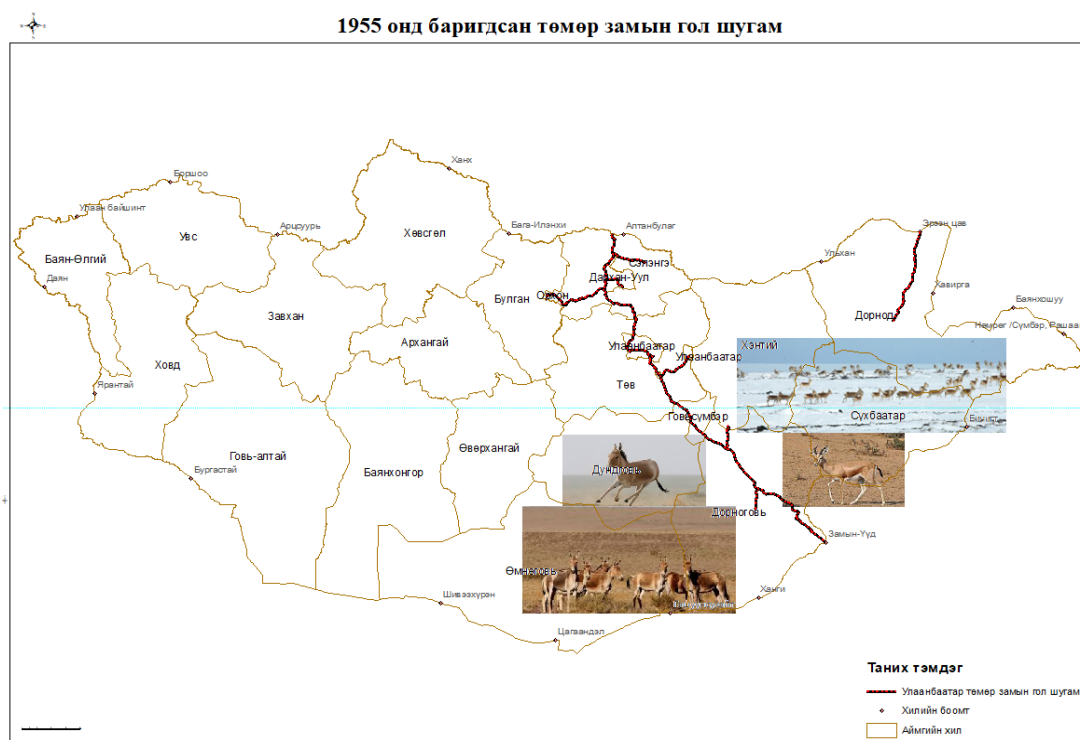
Mongolia has collaborated with international research organizations to conduct genetic research on the Mazaalai (Gobi bear), to compare DNA with other brown bear species, and to develop a habitat model with a space signal collar.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has been providing supplemental food for Mazaalai (Gobi Bear) in spring and fall since 1985. At the initiative of Mongolian scientists, pelleted supplement which consists of 60% of wheat, 12% of processed and dried animal blood, 10% of meat and bone meal, 5.0% of rapeseed husks and eggshells, and 8.0% of other forage plants is prepared for Mazaalai (Gobi bears). This type of supplemental food fully meets the nutritional standards for all types of livestock (MNS 1077 2008) and 20 tons of supplemental food is provided annually in cooperation with researchers from the Institute of Biology of the Academy of Sciences as part of a technical assistance project to protect Mazaalai (Gobi bears) in Mongolia.

According to a 2021 census by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and researchers, the Mazaalai (Gobi bear) population has reached 51.

### "WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY RAILWAY"

According to the 1949 Agreement between the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Government of the Soviet Union on the Establishment of the Ulaanbaatar Railway Association, the 1110 km railway from Sukhbaatar station to the northern border of Mongolia to Zamyn-Uud station and was commissioned in 1955.





A 2013-2018 monitoring by professional organizations and researchers found that barbed wire fences on the main railway line restricted the movement of steppe ungulates, especially gazelles, onagers, argali, and goitered gazelles, and leading to mortality of these animals.

Particular attention is being paid to improving the carrying capacity of the railway, which is growing every year, to meet the future freight and passenger demand efficiently and reliably, to conduct environmentally friendly transportation activities, and to reduce the negative impact of infrastructure. In this regard, a working group was established by a joint order of the Minister of Environment and Tourism and the Minister of Roads and Transportat Development approved the standards MNS 6515:2015, MNS 6735:2018 for the construction of “escape routes” for wildlife along roads and railways in mountainous, steppe regions and Gobi.

With funding from Oyu Tolgoi LLC, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Roads and Transportation, the Ulaanbaatar Railway Association in cooperation with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the Academy of Sciences, and Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) carried out partial removal and restructuring of barbed wire nets at three pre-selected locations along the Ulaanbaatar-Zamiin-Uud railway, and installed 85 automatic motion sensor cameras at these locations in 2019.

Activities within the project has been suspended due to circumstances such as funding and the expiration of the pilot period. However, a wildlife monitoring study showed that argali, goitered gazelles, Mongolian gazelle, and onagers entered through the railings, making it one of the “100 Most Valuable Projects in the World.”

**The following is recorded on the surveillance camera:**



To bring the implementation of “Wildlife-Friendly Railway” project to the previous level with the support of “Oyu Tolgoi” LLC, on January 26, 2022, in Urgun soum of Dornogovi aimag, the construction of a link area at two locations (500 m, 700 m) was partially established, and tracking collars were installed to locate the livestock.



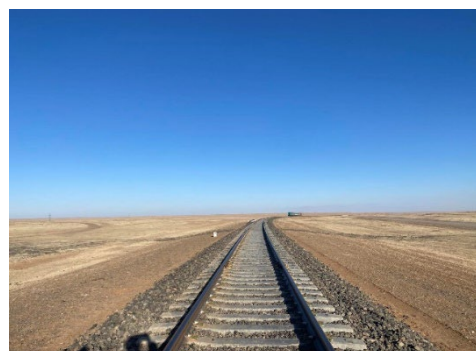
The event was attended by the US Embassy, the Ministry of Roads and Transport Development, the Governor's Office of Dornogovi Aimag, the Department of Environment and Tourism, the 4th Road Unit of the Ulaanbaatar Railway Association, Oyu Tolgoi LLC, and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Urgun and Erdene soum governors and relevant officials. At the two locations where the nets are currently open, guards are taking train schedules and working with the 4th Road Unit to ensure train safety.



In addition, in order to ensure the normal and uninterrupted transportation of the Ulaanbaatar Railway Association, ensure its safety, and reduce the negative impact on wildlife, their habitats, and migratory routes, the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Director of Ulaanbaatar Railway Association Kh.Kherlen, Deputy Governor of Dornogovi aimag S.Odbayar, Governor of Urgun soum Ts. Munkhdavaa, Governor of Erdene soum I.Batsuren, Director of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in Mongolia Sh. Enkhtuvshin.



Kirk Olson, Conservation Director of WCS, said: "We have documented the return of the onagers to the steppes as a special event to be announced around the world." He noted that for the first time since 1955, the population of onagers (included in the IUCN Red list), which had decreased due to nets, had returned to the steppe 65 years later and was able to reach the eastern pastures of Mongolia.



1.5.1d

Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes ☒ No ☐

If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ddi.13412>

<https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?uNewsID=368238>

- *Mapping the ghost: Estimating probabilistic snow leopard distribution across Mongolia*
- *Nationwide snow leopard population assessment of Mongolia*
- *Population abundance and distribution of the ungulates in the southern Gobi (WCS unpublished report, 2021)*

1.5.1e

Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of [Resolution Conf. 16.7](#)) do you use in making non-detriment findings?

Yes

No

A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.

☒

☐

B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.

☒

☐

	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

1.5.2a	<div style="text-align: right;"> Yes      No      No  information </div> <p>Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with <a href="#">Resolution Conf. 16.7</a>? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      <input type="checkbox"/>      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-detriment findings, or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet:</p> <p>There are 141 species of mammals, 513 species of birds, 21 species of reptiles, 6 species of amphibians, 74 species of fish and more than 13,000 species of invertebrates in Mongolia that have adapted to different ecosystems. In recent years, due to the rapid development of infrastructure and the expansion of residential areas in our country, the following standards have been developed and approved in order to protect the range and habitat of some species, provide assistance and care for wildlife:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Planning exit strategies for wildlife along steppe and Gobi desert roads and railways" MNS 6515: 2019,</li> <li>2. Wildlife crossings for mountain roads and road structures. General requirements "MNS 6735: 2019</li> <li>3. Wildlife rescue and care activities General requirements MNS 6943: 2021</li> <li>4. Wildlife rescue and care activities. Special requirements for mammals MNS 6944: 2021</li> <li>5. Wildlife conservation activities. General and special requirements for rescue and care of birds MNS 6945: 2021</li> <li>6. Wildlife rescue and care activities. Special requirements for amphibians and reptiles MNS 6946: 2021</li> </ol> <p>In addition, regulations have been adopted for the relocation and transportation for species that are not registered in the annex to the CITES.</p> <p>The transportation of animals listed in the CITES annex, which states to not harm the species and respects their natural rights in compliance with the IUCN international standards.</p> <p><a href="file:///C:/Users/dell/Downloads/RSG_ISSG-Reintroduction-Guidelines-2013.pdf">file:///C:/Users/dell/Downloads/RSG_ISSG-Reintroduction-Guidelines-2013.pdf</a></p>												
1.5.2b	<p>When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following guidance been used? <span style="float: right;">Please tick all that apply</span></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Virtual College</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">IUCN Checklist</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Resolution Conf. 16.7</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">2008 NDF workshop</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Species specific guidance</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Other</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <p>If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:</p>	Virtual College	<input type="checkbox"/>	IUCN Checklist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resolution Conf. 16.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2008 NDF workshop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Species specific guidance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual College	<input type="checkbox"/>												
IUCN Checklist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
Resolution Conf. 16.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
2008 NDF workshop	<input type="checkbox"/>												
Species specific guidance	<input type="checkbox"/>												
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>												
1.5.2c	<p>How often do you review and/or change your non-detriment findings?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Case by case</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Annually</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Every two years</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Less frequently</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">A mix of the above</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <p>Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed:</p> <p>Standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with <a href="#">Resolution Conf. 16.7</a> should be developed and improve the capacity to make non-detriment findings based on nationally identified needs.</p>	Case by case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Annually	<input type="checkbox"/>	Every two years	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less frequently	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A mix of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Case by case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
Annually	<input type="checkbox"/>												
Every two years	<input type="checkbox"/>												
Less frequently	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
A mix of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>												



Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

	Do you set annual export quotas? <div style="float: right;">           Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>            No <input type="checkbox"/> </div>												
1.5.3a	<p>If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Species Name (scientific)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Population Survey?</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Other, please specify</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Altai and Gobi argali /Wild sheep/</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Falco cherrug /Saker falcon/</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capra sibirica /Siberian ibex/</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In 1962, Mongolia began to give permissions to hunt rare and abundant animals such as rams, wild goats, red deer, gazelles, game birds, and taimen for special purposes, such as sport hunting. Certain number of permissions to hunt saker falcons are given a for cultural purposes as a sign of friendly relations with the Gulf countries. Rams and Saker falcons are listed in Appendix II, and wild goats are listed in the Appendix III of the CITES. Animal censuses are required every 5 years, and Mongolia has conducted a census on the population and distribution of Saker Falcons in 2018, and argali sheep and ibex in 2020-2021. According to a census conducted by the Institute of Biology of the Academy of Sciences in 2018, there were 10,380 Saker Falcons in Mongolia.</p> <p>According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in collaboration with professional organizations in 2020-2021, the number of some species that are vulnerable to use has increased. Particularly, there are 19,000 argali, 31,000 ibex, 16,000 red deer and 3 million gazelles. In addition, detailed hunting management and monitoring is carried out annually in each hunting area, and the number of game animals, herd structure, reproduction potential, and annual use resources are determined in detail.</p> <p>Less than 10 percent or about 5 percent of these animals are used annually for sports and game hunting.</p> <p>Proper use of hunting resources based on available resources from areas with stable population growth will not adversely affect the growth of the species, but will have ecological and economic benefits.</p> <p>In addition, according to the Law on Natural Resource Use Fees, 50 percent of the revenue from royalties must be spent on animal protection and habitat improvement. Within the framework of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of this law, the Government of Mongolia approved the "Regulation on collecting, spending and reporting the revenue of payments for environmental protection and rehabilitation measures" by Resolution No. 02 of January 5, 2022.</p> <p>Some articles and provisions of the Law on Natural Resource Use Fees are attached.  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V65XtUAw78bi7mUnxw-3pphVphulWEIJ/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V65XtUAw78bi7mUnxw-3pphVphulWEIJ/view?usp=sharing</a></p>	Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	Other, please specify	Altai and Gobi argali /Wild sheep/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Falco cherrug /Saker falcon/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Capra sibirica /Siberian ibex/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	Other, please specify											
Altai and Gobi argali /Wild sheep/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
Falco cherrug /Saker falcon/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
Capra sibirica /Siberian ibex/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
1.5.3b	<p>Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption?         <div style="float: right;">           Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>            No <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </p> <p>If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:</p> <p>Prior to 2012, in Mongolia hunting was permitted except for urban areas and special needs areas like Protected Areas, or over 70% of Mongolian territory was de facto hunting ground. According to the Law on Fauna, which was revised in 2012, hunting is now limited to hunting zones, which is managed either by private sector or local communities that have management responsibility over the area. As of 2018, 25 CBOs, 7 local NGOs along with 21 private companies are managing 171 hunting areas located in Mongolia. National quotas set based on the findings of the monitoring and population survey that conducted by all those management bodies responsible for hunting areas.</p>												

**Objective 1.6** Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.  
Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

**Indicator 1.6.1:** The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for co-management of shared CITES listed species by range States.

1.6.1a	<p>Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved:</p> <p>Based on the letter exchanged between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Mongolia dated May 12, 2017, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and the The China International Development Cooperation Agency, Agreement on implementation of technical assistance project for the protection of the Mazaalai (Gobi bear) has been signed for a period of 3 years starting from 2018.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p><b>Research team:</b>  There are 10 biologists and researchers from Mongolia and 8 from China are working on the project. The research is being conducted in the Great Gobi A Strictly Protected Area, Altai, Tsogt, Erdene soums of Gobi-Altai aimag, Bayan-Undur and Shine-Jinst soums of Bayankhongor aimag, and the Atas, Inges, Shar Khuls range and Segs Tsagaan Bogd mountain ranges.</p> <p><b>Progress:</b>  The research is being conducted twice a year in spring and fall. Automatic cameras were installed at 33 locations in the spring, and at 75 locations during the fall. 336 sets of Mazaalai (Gobi bear) hair samples were collected from 24 points during two spring and autumn surveys and being analyzed in the laboratory. Automatic cameras were installed at 9 new points. A geographic information system for the Mazaalai (Gobi bear) was installed Gobi A Strictly Protected Area, main habitat of the Mazaalai (Gobi bear). Researchers from the two countries conducted a joint study to assess the quality of the Mazaalai's (Gobi bear) habitat, determine the status of the food supply, and monitor the Gobi bear with an automatic camera. In order to study the age structure and spatial structure of 3 species of plants that are important in terms of population, behavior and nutrition, to determine the mobility of cenopopulations and biomass and conduct genetic study, research is underway to collect hair samples.</p> <p>The agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Mongolia was extended for another 2 years because some of the research work was not carried out due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div>
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Indicator 1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species.

1.6.2a	<p>Do you have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to a published plan for each species.</p> <p>Species Name (scientific)      Link or reference to a published plan</p> <p>Mongolian saiga      Memorandum of understanding concerning conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the saiga antelope - <a href="https://www.cms.int/saiga/sites/default/files/document/unep-cms_saiga_mos4_outcome1_mtiwp-2021-2025_e_0.pdf">https://www.cms.int/saiga/sites/default/files/document/unep-cms_saiga_mos4_outcome1_mtiwp-2021-2025_e_0.pdf</a></p>
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Indicator 1.6.3: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, CITES listed, species.

1.6.3a	Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)
	Target group					What were the external sources <sup>1</sup> ?
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>➤ ZSL, WWF and WCS ZSL organised IWT training (via Zoom), in cooperation with the Denver Zoo and its Mongolian counterpart “Mongolia Conservation Coalition”. The online training delivered by ZSL included 12 sessions which took place on 12th, 13th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th January including and Denver Zoo delivered training sessions between 21st-24th January and 2nd February. ZSL’s sessions covered topics such as an overview of the global IWT and an introduction to CITES with examples of real life seizures. The training included intelligence database management delivered by Mike Brewer a retired police officer who works for Veterans for Wildlife. ZSL IWT consultant Grant Miller conducted the first two general sessions. Denver Zoo’s 6 sessions included broader natural resource management issues, in particular game/trophy hunting and using the revenue for managing protected areas and local community (African and American examples). The participant numbers varied between 40 to 160 people depending on topics and days.</p>
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Initial general training had over 100 participants while specific trainings (for law enforcement agencies such as National Police Agency Ecological Police Department, National Agency for Specialized Inspection Agency and Customs General

Administration) on intelligence for law enforcement staff had about 50 people on average. If the MET has participated in this training NGO training mark can be checked. Please notice that the record did not specifically identify presence of the ministry personnel.

- Saiga ranger network, consisted of 12 local herders as volunteer rangers, plays a great role in carrying out effective conservation and communication activities on the ground. Saiga ranger team has doubled their patrolling missions to twice a month in Saiga range since 2017 and adopted SMART patrolling system in 2019 to detect and deter potential poaching of the saiga on ground resulting no poaching cases of Mongolian saiga for 5 consecutive years since May 2017, including reporting period of the project. The SMART patrolling system helped saiga ranger's reporting capacity, their performance (18 patrolling per year) and motivation and created constant engagements with local community while deterring poachers.

- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <p>➤ WWF-Mongolia has developed standardized basic level training modules for wildlife rangers, in cooperation with WWF Greater Mekong Office, in order to reduce workplace accident and standardize ranger's skills. Developed 29 training modules, such as First aid, Survival skill, Crime scene investigation and Patrol tactics, under 3 categories (basic, intermediate and advanced) were reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) of Mongolia and revised for Mongolian condition. During the reporting period, series of lobby meetings took place with the MET to formalize standard training modules for wildlife rangers. Once the standard training modules are formalized, WWF-Mongolia and Department of Protected area Administrations at the MET will organize first trainings to all 581 wildlife rangers from State protected area administrations.</p> <p>➤ WWF-Mongolia proceeded "Be aware" online campaign which aimed to raise awareness among public against poaching and smuggling of wildlife. The campaign aims to address uses of wild species parts and organs for superstitious rituals through creative approaches. We collaborated with well-respected medical</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

doctor, anthropological professor and a pop singer and mother to tell their side of stories to avoid Zootherapeutic uses. Under the campaign, total of 6 creative contents reached approximately 1.1 million people in duplicated numbers. The creative contents' engagement gotten over 140 thousand reactions and shares combined. 4 creative posters were brought to public by well-known actors, representing iconic species namely snow leopard,

Mongolian gazelle, taimen and gray wolf. Two informative videos helped make complex threats more understandable. These well-made, original and dramatic video contents were enriching and a great format to reach people.

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/547750283103001>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/438859077676064>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/1075951919834658>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/472337824515803>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/446756720157886>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/964107604543580>

➤“The guidebook for illegal logging, very rare and rare plant species harvesting case handling, their protection status” was produced and published in 1,500 copies. The guidebook is aimed to improve

knowledge of the government officials on illegal logging, endangered plant species legally protected. The book included all necessary information on protected species, such as their biology, ecology, classification, economic value, the guideline of identification by photo and its parts, protection status, related law, fine and regulations.

➤A total of 184 customs officers and inspectors at five border crossing points to China and Russia in western Mongolia gained knowledge on how to handle cases in accordance with newly adopted regulations, what is CITES policy and list, how to identify wildlife parts of the CITES listed species. Instructing team of the mobile training consisted of six trainers and facilitators from Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, General Authority for Border Protection, National University of Mongolia, Customs General Administration, Office of the Prosecutor General of Mongolia and General Agency for Specialized Inspection was successfully organized by WWF-Mongolia in close cooperation with the Sub-commission on Prevention of Environmental Crimes and the training is expected to strengthen the law enforcement and improve the detection of the environmental crimes at border customs in Western



Mongolia.  
<http://mongolia.panda.org/en/news/?uNewsID=329430>

	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public awareness and Communications
	Other Parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with other CITES Parties?						
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples
	Information exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Monitoring / survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Habitat management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Species management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (please provide details)						

**Objective 1.7** Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.  
[Aichi Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 9](#), [Target 10](#), [Target 12](#) and [Target 19](#).

**Indicator 1.7.1:** The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:

- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;
- formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;
- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and
- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A sub-commission on Prevention of Environmental Crimes in Mongolia was established in August 18, 2017 with a decree (A/205) by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs under the National Crime Prevention Coordination Commission with an effective coordination and support by WWF-Mongolia. The sub-commission is to serve as a partnership platform of governmental agencies to reduce environmental crimes. Representing organizations in the sub-commission include Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Customs Office, State Specialized Inspection Agency, National Authority for Border Protection, National Police Agency, National Prosecutor's Office, Judicial General Council, Environmental Department of Mayor's Office and WWF Mongolia. At its first meeting in September 2017, the Sub-commission approved an annual work plan (2018) integrating activities of the member bodies. It is the first time that government bodies are to work under a common workplan to work together to prevent environmental crimes nationwide.</li> </ul> <p>The important works in work plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct mobile training at border points on identification of wildlife parts, CITES policy and procedure of the case handling according to new Law on Violation.</li> <li>Establish regular cooperation between Mongolia and China on exchanging information on wildlife related cases</li> <li>Establish single data base on wildlife related illegal activities within Government agencies</li> <li>Organize anti-trap campaign throughout Mongolia</li> <li>Conduct regular awareness raising activities on wildlife related illegal activities via media, training, and campaigns. For more information: <a href="http://mongolia.panda.org/en/news/?uNewsID=313813">http://mongolia.panda.org/en/news/?uNewsID=313813</a></li> <li>The Sub-commission on Prevention of Environmental Crimes under the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs has become a strong permanent platform effectively coordinating a prevention works from environmental crimes and bringing stakeholders' attention to environmental crime prevention. The sub-commission has been expanded by enrolling new members including Ministry of Culture, Mongolian National Broadcaster, University of Internal Affairs of Mongolia and a national NGO. On top of that the sub-commission also expands its collaboration with other international NGOs and projects such as ZSL Mongolia Office, the Hanns Seidel Foundation.</li> </ul>			

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

1.7.2a	<p>Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, but review is under consideration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what do you do?</p> <p>If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do you find of value?</p> <p>Crosee sectoral face to face discussion should be organized.</p>
1.7.2b	<p>Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, but toolkit use is under consideration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used and how useful the toolkit or equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be made:</p>

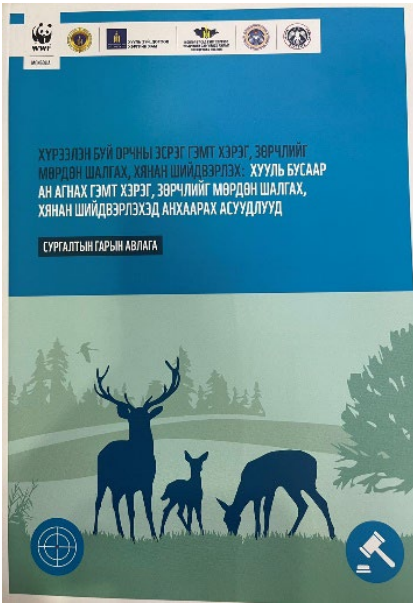
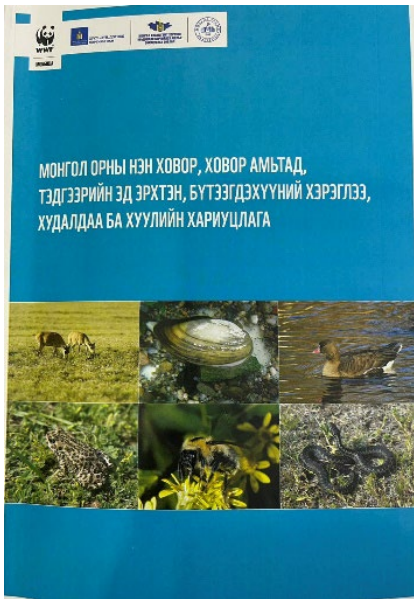
If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivalent tools useful to you:

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

1.7.3a	<p>Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>"Law on the regulation of foreign trade of endangered species of animals, plants and their organs/objects"</b> - <a href="https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/527">https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/527</a></li> <li>➤ <b>CRIMINAL CODE OF MONGOLA</b> - <a href="https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/11634">https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/11634</a></li> <li>➤ <b>Law on Violations</b> - <a href="https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12695">https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/12695</a></li> </ul>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
1.7.3b	<p>Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime<sup>1</sup> in your country?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes:</p> <p><b>CRIMINAL CODE OF MONGOLA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 24.5. Illegal hunting           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the State Special Protected Areas, hunting, holding, or rare animals without the consent of the State Specialized Protected Areas, without the consent of being licensed, captured, deliberately reared, multiplied, stored, sold, bought, transported, goods, organs, and commodities thereof shall be punishable by a fine equal to five thousand to four hundred to twenty thousand seven thousand units or penalty of limitation of free travel right up to one year to five years or imprisonment for a term of one to five years.</li> <li>2. Imported, transported, stored, sold, purchased, exported, stored, sold, purchased, and exported from abroad without any unlicensed fauna, unlicensed animals, and raw materials, organs, and their raw materials shall be punishable by a fine of ten thousand units to forty thousand units or imprisonment for a term of two to eight years.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Article 24.8. Violation of rules on extraction of natural plant           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Picking, preparing, selling and purchasing, storing, transporting, processing the seed and organ of rare and extremely rare plant without appropriate permission shall be subject to fine by tugrug equal to five thousand four hundred to twenty thousand units, or restriction on right to travel for term of one year to five years, or imprisonment for term of one year to five years.</li> <li>1. Committing such crime on behalf of legal entity or committing for the interest of legal entity shall be subject to deprivation of rights to activity of such legal entity and fine by tugrug equal to twenty thousand to one hundred twenty thousand units.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
1.7.3c	<p>Do you have capacity to use forensic technology<sup>2</sup> to support the investigation of CITES offences?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITES-listed species that were collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility (located in your country and/or another country) during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species,</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<sup>1</sup> The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

<sup>2</sup> Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

	please indicate which species it applies to:	
1.7.3d	<p>Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary<sup>1</sup> law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:</p> <p>In 2017, the "Sub-Council for the Prevention of Crimes against the Environment" was established under the Crime Prevention Council of Mongolia. The sub-council is responsible for enforcing the Law on Crime and Violence Prevention and other relevant legislation and it consists of the Secretariat of the Crime Prevention Council, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and the Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Ministry of Culture, General Court Council, Capital City Citizens' Representatives, General Prosecutor's Office, General Police Department, Ecological Police Department, General Authority for Border Protection, General Customs Authority, State Specialized Inspection Agency, National Institute of Forensic Science, Ulaanbaatar City Environment Department, University of Internal Affairs, the WWF Mongolia Program Office and all the stakeholders worked together to approve and implement annual action plans to prevent this type of crime.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, and the Crime Prevention Council of Mongolia are working together to improve public awareness and reduce the number of illegal hunting and trade of wildlife in 2019-2022. Training and capacity building activities were organized in continuous phases. In this context, for the official needs of law enforcement officers, "Investigation and resolution of crimes and violations against the environment: Issues to pay attention to in investigating and resolving illegal hunting crimes and violations of rare and endangered animals in Mongolia, manuals and books on product use, trade and legal liability".</p> <p>For the fourth year in a row, we are organizing the "Let's Protect Nature" monthly campaign in Mongolia every year from April to May in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs of Mongolia, in order to prevent crimes against the environment, to inform citizens and the public about the harms of this type of crime, and to increase citizens' legal knowledge.</p> <p>In cooperation with member organizations, we conduct inspections twice a year in the areas of forest, wildlife and plant use, protection, crime prevention, detection and resolution of crimes against the environment, and enforcement of laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	

<sup>1</sup> A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, The Zoological Society of London's Mongolia representative office is implementing the project titled "Disrupting the poaching, illegal trade, and trafficking of wildlife in and through Mongolia by strengthening Mongolia's canine enforcement efforts" between April 2021 – October 2022. The purpose of the project is to increase canine capacity of the law enforcement agencies on combatting with illegal wildlife trade. So far we have conducted following activities:

- The project procured dog transportation vehicles for customs and the police. All three project partners are equipped with dog training brick walls and carousels. The Customs Detector Dog Training Center was upgraded with 12 kennels and 12 packages of dog equipment. The police dog training centre's scent lab has been upgraded and supplies for 7 dogs were procured. PUDD has been set up with 5 kennels and 5 packages of dog equipment supplies and 5 sets of winter and summer dog handlers' uniforms. The police detector training center was supplied with 7 sets of dog handler uniforms and 7 kennels for dogs are built.

- The first workshop was conducted with canine dog officers working across government organizations and the draft for detector dog training courses, welfare and operational standards was agreed. The project commissioned The Occupation Standard and Human Development Institute NGO to develop dog handler standards, dog welfare standards, and operational dog welfare standards in February.

- Two breeding dogs for customs general administration (German shepherd) and two breeding dogs (German shepherd) were provided to the Police detector dog training center respectively. Ten operational detector dogs are purchased for Customs General Administration, and they are being subject to initial training and conditioning. Professional Union of detector dogs were supplied with 5 operational dogs.

- The patrol was conducted in December 2021 using six detector dogs at the entry points of Ulaanbaatar city and 2544 vehicles and 3875 passenger transportation buses were checked and detected 22 violations in total including 11 incidents of illegal wildlife product transportation, and 8 incidents of illegal transportation of livestock meat without a certificate of origin. Notable seizures include two carcasses of Rock Ptarmigan / *Lagopus mutus*/, 15 Siberian marmot carcasses /*Marmota sibirica*/, one wild boar meat, fish, and two unauthorized hunting gun and bullets.

- The project organized detector dog patrol in three national special protected areas nearby Ulaanbaatar city between March 25<sup>th</sup> to April 5<sup>th</sup>. During the patrol one incident of wolverine hunting and possession of illegal firearms was confiscated and potential risk of spring fire occurrence was intercepted, and awareness precautionary messages were shared with community.

- Detector dog trainer from The Metropolitan Police Service of United Kingdom is scheduled to deliver two weeks training between May 3<sup>rd</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> for 18 detector dog officers from various canine law enforcement agencies of Mongolia including police, customs, border defense, national railway defense, emergency and state security.

- ZSL facilitated a K9 workshop during which detector dog handlers & officers from 6 different government organizations (customs, police, national railway, national airport, state security etc.) that use operational dogs participated. The project partners had a meeting with standard specialists from the Ministry of Labor and Welfare (TVET Assessment, Information and Methodology Center UNESCO-UNEVOC Center) and discussed the content of the proposed detector dog training and welfare standards. Subsequently, the project commissioned The Occupation Standard and Human Development Institute to develop standards on Detector dog handler and Detector dog welfare and Training program standards. This consultancy service is cooperating with PUDD and other government agencies using canine. The standard will be approved by the Minister of Labour and Welfare in 2022.

1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among relevant agencies for submitting information related to CITES offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information
				If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?



General crime <sup>1</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Predicate offences <sup>2</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Asset forfeiture <sup>3</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Corruption <sup>4</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
International cooperation in criminal matters <sup>5</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Organized crime <sup>6</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Specialized investigation techniques <sup>7</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:</p> <p>We implement the liability provisions of the relevant laws. The Ecological Police and the Economic Crimes Police shall investigate and investigate the illicit trade in animal products listed in the Annex to the Convention. The exact information for the categories in this table is unknown.</p> <p>There are certain provisions in the laws of liability for violations related to illegal trade in wildlife an wild flora and their raw materials reflected in Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on Fauna, the Law on Natural Plants, the Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Criminal Code, and the Law on Violations.</p> <p>The Law on Combating Corruption addresses corruption, and the Law on Regulation of Public and Private Interests in the Public Service and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest provides for punish for conflicts of interest</p> <p>The fight against organized crime is regulated by the Criminal Code. Today, there is a lack of information on specific violations of the CITES Convention.</p>				
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs:				

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

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- <sup>1</sup> General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.
- <sup>2</sup> Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.
- <sup>3</sup> Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.
- <sup>4</sup> Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials.
- <sup>5</sup> International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.
- <sup>6</sup> Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.
- <sup>7</sup> Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence <sup>1</sup> to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

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<sup>1</sup> Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

1.74d Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?

Yes ☒

No, but activities are under development ☐

No ☐

No information ☐

- ZSL Mongolia project produced a CITES promotional video which contains messages for the general public about relevant legislation clauses, and informs citizens about risks of being fined or jailed for carrying IWT items unknowingly. The project updated wildlife and its product identification mobile phone application called Sorgog and updated it with CITES information. An IWT awareness raising campaign in cooperation with the Ecological Police Agency commenced in February 2021 that used all ZSL-produced promotional materials. During the campaign, the Ecological Police Podcast was shared on internet with an interview of the IWT project officer talking about the current IWT situation and project cooperation with LE partners to tackle IWT. ZSL produced an IWT handout for local communities to improve their legal awareness about IWT crimes and infringements (legal sanctions of IWT related crimes and infringements, rare and very rare animals that are forbidden to hunt, hunting season timing and law enforcement institutions and their specific roles and responsibilities).
- “The guidebook for illegal logging, very rare and rare plant species harvesting case handling, their protection status” was produced and published in 1,500 copies. The guidebook is aimed to improve knowledge of the government officials on illegal logging, endangered plant species legally protected. The book included all necessary information on protected species, such as their biology, ecology, classification, economic value, the guideline of identification by photo and its parts, protection status, related law, fine and regulations.
- WWF MPO compiled and published handbooks on “Investigation, Inspection, and Resolution of Environmental Crimes and Violations”, where the knowledge on biodiversity and law provisions are included, and “Key Points to be Considered for Investigation, Inspection, and Resolution of Illegal Hunting Crimes and Violations” for the law enforcement specialists and officers, in particular for those of the newly established “Ecological Police Office”. The publications contain details on specific characteristics, methodology, and onsite inspection and resolution of illegal wildlife hunting crimes in the environmental sector unlike other sectors and the priority key points considered for inspection and resolution of illegal wildlife trade along their specific cases and evidences. These handbooks will be a key reference book for detection, reduction, and elimination of illegal wildlife (especially endangered wildlife) trade in the country.

- Two handbooks namely a “CITES Reference Book” and a “Guidebook for the Identification of Parts and Organs of Flora and Fauna species” were published. All copies were distributed to related law enforcement agencies, in particular, custom services at the border points in Western Mongolia. These books are to help inspectors and customs officers to identify prohibited animal and plant parts at custom points quickly and guide them how to proceed such cases, thus



1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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**Indicator 1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.**

During the period covered in this report:		Yes	No	No Information
1.7.5a	<p>Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details:</p> <p>In Uvs aimag, an attempt was made to illegally sell peacock beaks, and a fine of 10 million MNT was imposed on each of the perpetrators.</p> <p>In 2020, an illegal ibex hunter was found in Buyant soum of Khovd aimag and fined 6.2 million MNT and sentenced to probation.</p> <p>In 2021, a person who illegally hunted ibex was found in Duut soum of Khovd aimag and fined 5 million MNT and sentenced to probation.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5b	<p>Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?</p> <p>If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please attach details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 snow leopard cases were revealed by the state law enforcement agencies in 2019/2020 only. <b>Over half of the revealed cases in last 30 years in Mongolia detected in only 2 years thanks to increased capacity of law enforcement agencies and increased support from state budget.</b></li> <li>Saiga ranger team has doubled their patrolling missions to twice a month in Saiga range since 2017 and adopted SMART patrolling system in 2019 to detect and deter potential poaching of the saiga on ground resulting no poaching cases of Mongolian saiga for 5 consecutive years since May 2017.</li> <li>4 Khulan were poached in 2020 within the Small Gobi Strictly Protected Area and Dornogobi Nature reserve on the 3 cases a prosecution process is taking place by local law enforcement agencies of South Gobi Province however the 1 poaching violator was not detected at all.</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5c	<p>Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?</p> <p>If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please attach details:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5d	<p>How were any confiscated specimens disposed of? <span style="float: right;">Tick all that apply</span></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Return to country of export <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>– Public zoos or botanical gardens <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>– Designated rescue centres <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>– Approved private facilities <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>– Euthanasia <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>– Other (please specify): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> <p>Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens? NO</p> <p>Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties? NO</p>			

**Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.  
[Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.](#)

**Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.**

1.8.1a	<p>Do you have information resources or training in place to support: Yes/No</p> <p>The making of non-detriment findings? <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Permit officers? <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>– availability of funding?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– number of staff?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– a shortage of skills?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>		Yes	No	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes	No															
– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
2.2.1c	<p>Do you have an approved service standard(s)<sup>47</sup> for your enforcement authority(ies)?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards<sup>48</sup>? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?</p> <p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>– availability of funding?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– number of staff?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– a shortage of skills?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>		Yes	No	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes	No															
– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
2.2.1d	<p>Please only complete this question if you answered 'No' to the first part of question 2.2.1a, 2.2.1b, or 2.2.1c, relating to the existence of approved service standards for your authorities:</p> <p>Do you have sufficient of the following for your authorities to function effectively?</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Management Authority(ies)</th><th>Scientific Authority(ies)</th><th>Enforcement Authority(ies)</th></tr> <tr> <td>Funding?</td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Staff?</td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Skills?</td><td>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)	Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Skills?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)														
Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														
Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														
Skills?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:

- changed the budget for activities;
- hired more staff;
- developed implementation tools;
- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	<p>Have any of the following activities been undertaken during the period covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tick if applicable</p> <table> <tr> <td>Hiring of more staff</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Development of implementation tools</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Other (please specify): Capacity building and public awareness</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCS Mongolia is implementing counter wildlife trafficking project funded by INL. Within this project frame we trained total of 29 law enforcement officers on wildlife trafficking and detection tools such as SARA and PAT to improve their capacity and skills.</li> <li>• 29 law enforcement officers developed on the job action plan for wildlife crime and trafficking detection.</li> </ul>	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify): Capacity building and public awareness	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Other (please specify): Capacity building and public awareness	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								

- WCS translated into Mongolian a guideline of 60 steps of crime strategy for the law enforcement officers to use.
- WWF-Mongolia has developed standardized basic level training modules for wildlife rangers, in cooperation with WWF Greater Mekong Office, in order to reduce workplace accident and standardize ranger's skills. Developed 29 training modules, such as First aid, Survival skill, Crime scene investigation and Patrol tactics, under 3 categories (basic, intermediate and advanced) were reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) of Mongolia and revised for Mongolian condition. During the reporting period, series of lobby meetings took place with the MET to formalize standard training modules for wildlife rangers. Once the standard training modules are formalized, WWF-Mongolia and Department of Protected area Administrations at the MET will organize first trainings to all 581 wildlife rangers from State protected area administrations.
- WWF-Mongolia proceeded "Be aware" online campaign which aimed to raise awareness among public against poaching and smuggling of wildlife. The campaign aims to address uses of wild species parts and organs for superstitious rituals through creative approaches. We collaborated with well-respected medical doctor, anthropological professor and a pop singer and mother to tell their side of stories to avoid Zootherapeutic uses. Under the campaign, total of 6 creative contents reached approximately 1.1 million people in duplicated numbers. The creative contents' engagement gotten over 140 thousand reactions and shares combined. 4 creative posters were brought to public by well-known actors, representing iconic species namely snow leopard, Mongolian gazelle, taimen and gray wolf. Two informative videos helped make complex threats more understandable. These well-made, original and dramatic video contents were enriching and a great format to reach people (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Posters under 'Be aware' Campaign

Link: <https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/547750283103001>

Within the Be aware-2 campaign we partnered with a youtuber [click the link to watch](#) and a Facebook influencer. Those artist's creative approach against zootherapeutic uses of endangered animals and superstitions and rituals of using wild species parts and organs has received more than 600,000 views and astonishing 5,000 Shares on Facebook. We also shared the content through IPTV's video fond thus, more than 250,000 families have access to watch it for free of charge.

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/438859077676064>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/1075951919834658>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/472337824515803>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/446756720157886>

<https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/964107604543580>

2.2.2b	During the period covered in this report, was the budget for you:	Increased	Stable	Decreased
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your	Yes	No	Not applicable

	Management Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities?				
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority
	Hiring of more staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e-permitting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing	Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Trade information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-detriment findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Indicator 2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:	Tick all that are applicable
	– Administrative procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction from the sea)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of CITES-listed species)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Harvesting of CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Use of CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: <a href="https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=13000">https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=13000</a> <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rhqIrp4sd0lwihMmLSDiXC8EjxcyfsWi/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rhqIrp4sd0lwihMmLSDiXC8EjxcyfsWi/view?usp=sharing</a> <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v37h5s-eJQTbNpnkOu5lOOmPgpep-o4Ct/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v37h5s-eJQTbNpnkOu5lOOmPgpep-o4Ct/view?usp=sharing</a> <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T3RVLD0lqOvY6DhO3limfcjw15aL-qeu/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T3RVLD0lqOvY6DhO3limfcjw15aL-qeu/view?usp=sharing</a>	
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?	Entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/>
	In addition, according to the Law on Natural Resource Use Fees, 50 percent of the revenue from royalties must be spent on animal protection and habitat improvement. Within the framework of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of this law, the Government of Mongolia approved the "Regulation on collecting, spending and reporting	

	the revenue of payments for environmental protection and rehabilitation measures” by Resolution No. 02 of January 5, 2022. Some articles and provisions of the Law on Natural Resource Use Fees are attached. This section is explained in 1.5.3a.																								
2.2.3d	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:</td></tr> <tr> <td>Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">If 'Yes', please provide brief details:</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <p>According to the Article 11.1.26 of the Government Resolution No. 199 of 2011 on “Determining the State Stamp Duty Rate” fee for permission to export or import endangered animals, plants and their derivatives included in the annex to the CITES is MNT 260,000 for business entities and organizations, MNT 150,000 for citizens for and MNT 50,000 per piece for souvenirs.</p> <p>In addition, the Government's Resolution No. 339 of 2017 sets a standard price, fee for hunting wildlife for Mongolian and foreign citizens. According to the Law on Natural Resource Use Fees, 50 percent of these fees and charges shall be spent on animal protection and fully covers the economic costs of issuing permits.</p> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:			Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:			<p>According to the Article 11.1.26 of the Government Resolution No. 199 of 2011 on “Determining the State Stamp Duty Rate” fee for permission to export or import endangered animals, plants and their derivatives included in the annex to the CITES is MNT 260,000 for business entities and organizations, MNT 150,000 for citizens for and MNT 50,000 per piece for souvenirs.</p> <p>In addition, the Government's Resolution No. 339 of 2017 sets a standard price, fee for hunting wildlife for Mongolian and foreign citizens. According to the Law on Natural Resource Use Fees, 50 percent of these fees and charges shall be spent on animal protection and fully covers the economic costs of issuing permits.</p>		
	Yes	No																							
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**Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.**

2.2.4a	<p>Do you use incentive measures<sup>1</sup> such as those described in <a href="#">CoP14 Doc 14.32</a> to implement the Convention?</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Due diligence</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Compensatory mechanisms</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Certification</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Communal property rights</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Auctioning of quotas</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost recovery or environmental charges</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement incentives</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:</p> <p>The Law on Environmental Protection provides for incentives for citizens who report offenders. If the interest rate is violated, there is an arrangement to pay 15 percent of the fine to the citizen who reported the violation.</p> <p>There is a provision in the law that if the violator is found to be in violation of the illegal trade, hunting and extraction of raw materials of wild animals and plants, the offender shall be compensated twice the ecological and economic value of the species.</p> <p>There is information that 1-2 heads of trophy hunting animals (in the case of Altai argali) were sold abroad at auction. In January 2020, 1 head of Altai ram was auctioned in the United States for a portion of the proceeds to be used for conservation activities, incentives for local community members, and capacity building for local rangers.</p>		Yes	No	Due diligence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Compensatory mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Communal property rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auctioning of quotas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No																							
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Auctioning of quotas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							
Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							
Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							
2.2.4b	<p>Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated?</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not at all</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Very little</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Somewhat</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Completely</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Not at all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Very little	<input type="checkbox"/>	Somewhat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Completely	<input type="checkbox"/>																
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Completely	<input type="checkbox"/>																								

<sup>1</sup> Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and fauna and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

**Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

**Indicator 2.3.1:** The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	How many training and capacity building activities <sup>1</sup> have you run during the period covered in this report?	Without assistance from the Secretariat	Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11-20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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<sup>1</sup> An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

Please list the Resolutions or Decisions involved:

2.3.1b

**What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place?**

- Introduction of **S.M.A.R.T. patrolling system** was started in 2019 in 3 protected areas, Munkhkhairkhan-Ikh-Ongog PAA, Uvs Lake Basin PAA and Khar Yamaat NR as well as Saiga ranger network to improve the effectiveness of the patrolling and law enforcement and site-based conservation activities. During 2020, WWF-Mongolia organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> training for 35 rangers to use of mobile S.M.A.R.T. application given by previously trained data managers in July 2019 at the respective PA sites. Further trainings on reporting functions of the system and planning of patrolling based on current patrolling results were organized online in May and June 2020 adjusting the trainings in response to the COVID19 pandemic. The PAA managers reported that the S.M.A.R.T. system provides an effective and reliable tool to monitor ranger performance. Moreover, initial signs of increased motivation of the saiga rangers, towards their works including scheduled field monitoring trips and patrolling, were observed.
- In order to enhance background information on poaching and illegal wildlife trade with reliable data and facts and to build up capacity in the University of Internal Affairs of Mongolia (UIAM – former LEUM), WWF-Mongolia has been collaborating with the university since 2017. Under MoU, a collaborative agreement with the university, three teams of 7 master and 3 PhD students of Law Enforcement University of Mongolia that received research grants from WWF-Mongolia completed their researches on poaching and illegal trade and submitted their final reports. Titles of the three research projects are: 1. Situation analyses of the criminal cases and contraband of the Very Rare and Rare (equal to critically endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable by IUCN category) animals, their body parts via custom points 2. Poaching and illegal trade of wildlife in western Mongolia and approaches to eliminate them, and 3. Scope and Consequences of the unregulated felonious posts and advertisements on trading wildlife parts and organs through social media sources. Key findings of the researches are:
  - 38.4% of suspects of illegal trade and poaching are unemployed, 36.7% are local herders and 70% of suspects are 18 to 40-year-old male citizens. Thus, future awareness campaigns should focus to those category people.
  - Most of poaching cases were committed by unregistered guns, thus tight control on fire arms need to be maintained and such fire arms need to be registered and/or confiscated.
  - Severe shortage of specialized investigators and law enforcement officers to handle illegal trade and poaching cases at local police departments where investigators overloaded with other types of crime cases.
  - Predominant misleading or unproven beliefs about benefits of using wild animal organs and parts for healing, religious and spiritual purposes among public was proved based on social media posts and advertisements, especially in the facebook groups (40 groups) solely dedicated to such activities and exchange of such items. Future conservation activities should focus to reverse awareness campaigns at National level through social media.
  - Lack of cooperation and information exchange among law enforcement agencies were observed from the reports of the government agencies with differing numbers of cases and uncoordinated similar activities by different agencies.
- A mobile training on prevention and detection tactics of an illegal wildlife trade was organized, in cooperation with the Sub-commission on Prevention of Environmental Crimes, for inspectors, border protection and customs officers between September 30 and October 7, 2020 at the 5 border crossing points namely, Burgastai and Bulgan between Mongolia and China and Tsagaannuur, Borshoo and Artssuuri between Mongolia and Russia in ASER. A total of 116 inspectors and officers from the State Specialized Inspection Agency, Mongolian Customs Office and the General Authority for Border Protection received training on handling of poaching and wildlife trade crime cases. The goal of the training is to strengthen law enforcement and improve the detection of the environmental crimes at border crossing points in Western Mongolia. Link: <https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news/?uNewsID=365517>
- **Eighteen officers** from law enforcement agencies were trained as **trainers of their fellow officers** on dealing with illegal wildlife trade. The training of trainers was given by Mr Crispian Barlow, Technical Advisor of Law Enforcement of the WWF Greater Mekong Office, in 19-23 November 2018. Link: <http://mongolia.panda.org/en/news/?uNewsID=339710>



2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you have?						
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders / other user groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**GOAL 3 CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE**

**Objective 3.1** Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.  
[Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.](#)

**Indicator 3.1.1:** The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:	
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased <input type="checkbox"/> Remained stable <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Indicator 3.1.2:** The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided							
	Country(ies)	Species Management <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Management <sup>2</sup>	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Objective 3.2** Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.  
[Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.](#)

**Indicator 3.2.1:** The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

<sup>1</sup> Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Relevant User Groups
	– Press conferences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Press releases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Television appearances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Radio appearances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Presentations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Public consultations / meetings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Market surveys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Displays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Information at border crossing points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Telephone hotline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		
Link: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/438859077676064">https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/438859077676064</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/1075951919834658">https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/1075951919834658</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/472337824515803">https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/472337824515803</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/446756720157886">https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/446756720157886</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/964107604543580">https://www.facebook.com/wwfmongolia/videos/964107604543580</a>			

Indicator 3.2.2: The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).					
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
		Target group				
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the CITES website?		Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
			Average	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encountered, which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc):					

**Indicator 3.2.3:** The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

**Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.

**Indicator 3.3.1** The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) <sup>1</sup> to which your country is party?  If 'Yes', please give a brief description:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Indicator 3.3.2:** The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?	3	
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?	3	
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Agencies for trade?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Local authorities or communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Indigenous or local peoples?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade or other private sector associations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Planning processes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	National accounting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

**Indicator 3.3.3:** The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-governmental organizations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WWF Mongolia ZSL Mongolia WCS Mongolia

**Objective 3.4** The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions.

[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 2](#), [Target 3](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 14](#), [Target 17](#), [Target 18](#) and [Target 19](#).

**Indicator 3.4.1:** The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?			
		Yes	No	Not Applicable
	Appendix I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Appendix II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Appendix III	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:			
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary		
	Panthera uncia /Snow leopard/	Mongolian population size is 953 (CI: 806-1127) adult individuals as of 2020; likely Stable		
	Saiga tatarica /Mongolian saiga/	Source population size is 12555 (CI: 9181-17161) plus 896 individuals in isolated populations as of Nov 2021; Increasing		
	Ovis ammon /Wild sheep/	<p>According to the 2020-2021 survey, there are 19,691 ± 814 argali with a density of 2.92 argalis per 1,000 hectares in an area of 67,390.9 km<sup>2</sup> in 352 locations in 135 soums of 17 aimags of Mongolia.</p> <p>Mongolia-Russian transboundary argali population is 6189 individuals (4095 in Mongolia, 2094 in Russia) as of Oct 2021; Increasing</p>		
	Equus hemionus /Wild ass/	<p>Asiatic wild ass (or khulan) population in the South Gobi region of Mongolia assessed 35,899 in 2013, 39,998 in 2014, 36,298 in 2015, and 51,691 individuals in 2019 respectively.</p> <p>According to the 2020-2021 survey, there are about 64,000 onagers in the Mongolian Gobi, covering an area of approximately 262,000 km<sup>2</sup>.</p>		

	<p><i>Capra sibirica</i> /Siberian ibex/</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos gobiensis</i> /Gobi bear/</p> <p><i>Pelecanus crispus</i> /Dalmatian pelican/</p>	<p>According to the 2020-2021 survey, there are 31,178 ± 1,469 ibex with a density of 3.49 ibexes per 1,000 hectares in an area of 89,169.25 km<sup>2</sup> in 354 locations in 126 soums of 14 aimags.</p> <p>According to the 2020-2021 survey, there are 51 Mazaalai (Gobi bears) in an area of 18,000 km<sup>2</sup> based on the Atas Inges, Shar Khulst and Tsagaan Bogd oases of the Great Gobi Strictly Protected Area and the Trans-Altai Gobi of Mongolia.</p> <p>According to the 2020-2021 survey there are 100-120 dalmatian pelicans in one of Mongolia's largest lakes, Khar-Us Lake, which is 72 kilometers long and 26 kilometers wide, and covers an area of 1,153 square kilometers.</p>
3.4.1b	<p>Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide details:</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>



**Objective 3.5** Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.  
[Aichi Target 2](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 10](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 14](#) and [Target 19](#).

**Indicator 3.5.1:** The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Indicator 3.5.2:** The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Item		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Web link(s)	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Previously provided	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law on Genetic Resources <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AIXWSoH85wP8q-rkXYf_0mHEPI6ykB-b/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AIXWSoH85wP8q-rkXYf_0mHEPI6ykB-b/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>2. Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animal and Plant Species <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nTx1NJ-D70Ulof94-hXqH014DmCcji1f/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nTx1NJ-D70Ulof94-hXqH014DmCcji1f/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>3. Law on Payment for use of Natural Resources <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RgUTpnrH6u1YGuoB8Bt_j9zUbuZWSQMa/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RgUTpnrH6u1YGuoB8Bt_j9zUbuZWSQMa/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>4. Regulation on the collection, disbursement and reporting of the revenue of payments for environmental protection and rehabilitation measures <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WwifslN8T1m9ywgP4AheCv_p1s1oo3eq/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WwifslN8T1m9ywgP4AheCv_p1s1oo3eq/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>5. Resolution No. 19 of the Government of Mongolia dated January 12, 2022 "On re-approval of regulations"</li> <li>6. Regulation on granting a license for hunting and trapping wildlife <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xmnTQBSmyNhbvLc3u5ksGJADu_FXe5Zg/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xmnTQBSmyNhbvLc3u5ksGJADu_FXe5Zg/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>7. "Operational regulations of professional hunting organizations" <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7qFIVmT3GqfbPxtuxu5GG2kzP_G5TVY/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7qFIVmT3GqfbPxtuxu5GG2kzP_G5TVY/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>8. Operational regulations for National Steering Committee and Science Council of CITES in Mongolia <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1drinOA0KrZva4Jp8og4F25of35NFIxuu/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1drinOA0KrZva4Jp8og4F25of35NFIxuu/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>9. Regulation on issuing permission and certificates <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7lamAOBZHgjy0_mlZmA3J3wDbO5oUd/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M7lamAOBZHgjy0_mlZmA3J3wDbO5oUd/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>10. Regulation on setting national export quotas for animals, plants and their derivatives included in the annex to the CITES <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CPMOC5kj-zDMQS0yModuaxFLxkqfQfc0/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CPMOC5kj-zDMQS0yModuaxFLxkqfQfc0/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>11. Summary report on the population and distribution of argali, ibex and onagers in Mongolia <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DScje-Fpv8OpednPFFKk10bplHwYJvZ/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DScje-Fpv8OpednPFFKk10bplHwYJvZ/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>12. Summary report and information on Mazaalai (Gobi bear), its habitat <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkKQt0GC3GNS3aIRU1t0BhGvNMEMAh1/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkKQt0GC3GNS3aIRU1t0BhGvNMEMAh1/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>13. Population, distribution and habitat information of Mongolian Przewalski's horses <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/100XZ_pyrGVkAEYAU5Z9bpULILEyGDitl/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/100XZ_pyrGVkAEYAU5Z9bpULILEyGDitl/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>14. Field survey report of dalmatian pelicans at Khar-Us Lake for 2020-2021 <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/12ApcZsvlQnUv78HIXBzYqSfLhoodxYS/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/12ApcZsvlQnUv78HIXBzYqSfLhoodxYS/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>15. Summary report on the results of the Saiga Rehabilitation Research <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=370975">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=370975</a></li> <li>16. Mongolian Saiga Population Survey Report, November 2021 <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=370975">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=370975</a></li> <li>17. Mongolian Snow Leopard Population and Habitat Survey Report, March 2021 <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=366656">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?uNewsID=366656</a></li> <li>18. Snow leopard population impact assessment report <a href="https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?uNewsID=368238">https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?uNewsID=368238</a></li> <li>19. Report on export of animals, plants and their derivatives registered in the appendix to the CITES, 2018-2021 <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hLyeyr0-qoaNyOkWfNSto7M329jq_aqE/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hLyeyr0-qoaNyOkWfNSto7M329jq_aqE/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>20. Report on import of animals, plants and their derivatives registered in the appendix to the CITES, 2018-2021 <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tNtXCGL2ePFo0JJH09q02FpMo9JYsbZp/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tNtXCGL2ePFo0JJH09q02FpMo9JYsbZp/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>21. Resolution No. 199 of the Government of Mongolia of 2011 on "Determining the State Stamp Duty Rate" <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TbJKmZyzw8Z0IWReINxFanFJCOPtOvme/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TbJKmZyzw8Z0IWReINxFanFJCOPtOvme/view?usp=sharing</a></li> <li>22. Resolution No. 339 of the Government of Mongolia of 2017 "On re-approving the amount of fees and charges" <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zj-7_zM0g0AT5myfdh_fwXGi9waY1Ykm/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zj-7_zM0g0AT5myfdh_fwXGi9waY1Ykm/view?usp=sharing</a></li> </ol>		
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>

If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.		
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other Parties?	Yes	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
<p>A sub-commission on Prevention of Environmental Crimes in Mongolia was established in August 18, 2017 with a decree (A/205) by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs under the National Crime Prevention Coordination Commission with an effective coordination and support by WWF-Mongolia. The sub-commission is to serve as a partnership platform of governmental agencies to reduce environmental crimes. Representing organizations in the sub-commission include Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Customs Office, State Specialized Inspection Agency, National Authority for Border Protection, National Police Agency, National Prosecutor's Office, Judicial General Council, Environmental Department of Mayor's Office and WWF Mongolia. At its first meeting in September 2017, the Sub-commission approved an annual work plan (2018) integrating activities of the member bodies. It is the first time that government bodies are to work under a common workplan to work together to prevent environmental crimes nationwide.</p>		
How could this report format be improved? Must be simple, several questions repeated.		

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.