

Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be monitored.

CITES vision statement

By 2030, all international trade in wild fauna and flora is legal and sustainable, consistent with the long-term conservation of species, and thereby contributing to halting biodiversity loss, to ensuring its sustainable use, and to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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.

The questions of the implementation report follow the structure of the *Strategic Vision 2021-2030* and its indicators that are mapped against the Sustainable Development Goals and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to ensure synergies and consistent reporting.

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 \(Rev. CoP19\)](#) which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat on 31 October of the 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 and to **answer at a minimum all questions in bold**. 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
Palais des Nations
Avenue de la Paix 8-14
CH-1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Email: 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	2023-2024
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	CITES Management Authority

GOAL 1 TRADE IN CITES-LISTED SPECIES IS CONDUCTED IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONVENTION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THEIR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.
 SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15
 GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.
 (Data source: National Legislation Project)

1.1.1a	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Mongolia revised the Law on Permits on June 17, 2022, which came into effect on January 1, 2023. Following this, amendments were made to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The Law on Fauna ⇒ The Law on Regulation of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and their Derivatives ⇒ The Law on Genetic Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under Resolution No. 19 (2022), the previous rules for hunting rare animals were invalidated. Now, rare species are managed through auction-based permits as per the updated Law on Fauna and the revised Law on Permits. ▪ Methodology Development: A team of experts developed a method to assess the ecological and economic value of each species in Mongolia's fauna. Values for 78 fish species, 144 mammals, and 513 bird species were calculated. These values were approved by Government Resolution No. 260 on July 5, 2023, and will be used to determine biodiversity loss compensation, and penalties for violations. More details ▪ The National CITES Management Authority and Scientific Authority appointed new leadership via Resolution No. A60, signed on March 14, 2023, by the Minister of Environment and Tourism. The operational guidelines for these authorities were updated under Resolution No. A240 on April 26, 2024. ▪ Export Ban on Saker Falcons: Government Resolution No. 225 (2024) prohibits the export of saker falcons for commercial purposes for five years. The number allowed for cultural purposes is regulated under the government's decision. Further information ▪ National Pride Animal Designation: The Gobi bear (Mazaalai) was declared a national pride animal by Government Resolution No. 437, dated December 13, 2023. Link ▪ An action team was established on May 11, 2023, under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, per Ministerial Order A/158, to improve Mongolia's legal environment for animal protection. ▪ Partnership with US Forest Service: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia signed an agreement with the US Forest Service to initiate a two-year project titled "Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Combat Wildlife Crime in Mongolia," funded by the US Department of State. The project aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance understanding of wildlife crime issues, especially wildlife trafficking. ○ Strengthen the capacity of key partners for effective law enforcement. ○ Support regional and global networks against wildlife trafficking. ▪ Wildlife Trade Study: Mongolia, with funding from the US State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, analyzed international and national legal best practices to address wildlife trade in Mongolia. More information
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 style="text-align: center;">LAW ON LEGISLATION /UPDATED/</p> <p>The provided text explains the procedural requirements under Mongolia's "Law on Legislation" for drafting and amending laws. The process is in the following:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial Study: Assess the need for the legislation or evaluate the implications of implementing the proposed law as per Articles 13 and 51. 2. Draft Concept Development: Formulate and approve the concept of the legislation, as outlined in Articles 14 and 15. 3. Draft Legislation: Prepare the draft in line with Article 16. 4. Impact Evaluation: Assess the potential impacts and estimate associated costs, based on Articles 17 and 18. 5. Public Consultation: Gather feedback from affected citizens, organizations, and other stakeholders. 6. Organizational Review: Seek feedback from relevant government bodies, NGOs, and research/professional organizations. 7. Cabinet Discussion: Present and review the draft at a Cabinet meeting. 8. Final Submission: Ensure compliance with Article 40 and submit the draft to the State Great Khural (Parliament) for consideration. <p>The entire process typically requires 1-2 years for completion due to these structured steps.</p>
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Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Parties subject to CITES recommendations to suspend trade.
(Data source: Notifications to the Parties and reference list of countries subject to a recommendation to suspend trade)

Objective 1.2 Parties have established CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and enforcement focal points that effectively carry out the duties required of them under the Convention and relevant Resolutions.

Indicator 1.2.1: Number of Parties that have designated at least one Management Authority, independent Scientific Authority and enforcement focal points in place.
(Data source: CITES online directory)

Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
 SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15
 GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9, 10 & 15

Indicator 1.3.1: 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	<p>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])?</p> <p>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"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The composition of the Scientific Council was approved, and feedback was provided. • In 2023, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia reported on the assessment of the implementation of the Law on Fauna, conducted in accordance with the Law on Legislation and the methodology for assessing the implementation impact of legislation approved by Government Resolution No. 59 of 2016. • By Government Resolution No. 260 dated July 5, 2023, the ecological and economic valuation of fauna was revised. Link to the resolution. • The website https://eic.mn/cites/ was renewed and updated following the recommendations from the CITES Secretariat. • By Order No. A/240 dated April 26, 2024, from the Minister of Environment and Tourism, the working procedures of the National CITES Management Authority and the Scientific Council on the international trade of endangered wild fauna and flora were updated. • The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service and financed by the Office of Global Programs and Policy within the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the United States Department of State, has commenced a two-year project titled “Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Combat Wildlife Crime in Mongolia.”
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has been restructured and renamed as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

2. Legal reforms, including the revision of the Law on Permits, enabled Mongolia to conduct its first-ever auction of rare animals in 2023.
3. The recent parliamentary elections in Mongolia have introduced new political dynamics, which are now influencing decision-making processes at various levels.

Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.

Indicator 1.4.1: The number and proportion of species listed in Appendices that have been found to meet the criteria for each Appendix contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) or its successors as part of the Periodic Review process or of amendment proposals

Objective 1.5 Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.
SDG Goals 2, 12, 14 & 15
GBF Goals A & B & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10

Indicator 1.5.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.
(Data source: IUCN Red List conservation status categories)

<p>1.5.1a (previousl y 3.4.1a)</p>	<p>Does your country have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Not Applicable</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Appendix I</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Appendix II</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Appendix III</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Species name (scientific)</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Link to the data, or a brief summary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Eguus hemionus</td> <td>In the Small Gobi Strictly Protected Area "A" and "B," the Khulan population showed a notable increase, from an estimated 35,899 individuals in 2013 to 82,683 in 2023 (WCS 2023). Population monitoring of Khulan and gazelles was conducted using distance sampling along line transects.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saiga borealis</td> <td>For additional details on the behavior and conservation efforts for Mongolian Saiga, please refer to the WWF report: Behaviour of Mongolian Saiga.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capra sibirica</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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"/>	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary	Eguus hemionus	In the Small Gobi Strictly Protected Area "A" and "B," the Khulan population showed a notable increase, from an estimated 35,899 individuals in 2013 to 82,683 in 2023 (WCS 2023). Population monitoring of Khulan and gazelles was conducted using distance sampling along line transects.	Saiga borealis	For additional details on the behavior and conservation efforts for Mongolian Saiga, please refer to the WWF report: Behaviour of Mongolian Saiga .	Capra sibirica	
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<p>1.5.1b (previou sly 3.4.1b)</p>	<p>Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species? Yes</p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide details: Ursus arctos gobiensis No</p> <p>Ursus arctos gobiensis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The Gobi bear (Mazaalai) has an extremely limited natural range and is listed as "Critically Endangered" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. It is also included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which restricts international trade of rare wildlife and plant species. In Mongolia, the Mazaalai bear has been legally protected under the "Law on Hunting" since 1953, and in the 1995 revision, it was included in the list of critically endangered species (Ministry of Nature and Environment, 1996). The "Law on Fauna," ratified in 2000, maintained this classification. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No informati on <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In 2023, on December 13, the Government of Mongolia officially declared the Gobi bear as a "National Pride Species" under Resolution No. 437. Following this, on May 2, 2023, by Order No. 55, the Office of the President of Mongolia initiated a comprehensive plan for Gobi bear conservation, establishing a task force to ensure the implementation of conservation measures. Furthermore, on February 29, 2024, the Minister of Environment and Tourism declared February 28 as "Gobi Bear Conservation Day," and on September 25, 2023, announced 2024 as the "Year of Gobi Bear Conservation." A budget of 981 million MNT has been allocated for conservation actions, with plans including:</p>																								

1. Long-term studies on the impacts of climate change and other factors on the habitat degradation of Gobi bears.
2. Increasing and repairing water sources, constructing engineered water ponds, and inducing rainfall through cloud-seeding.
3. Providing supplemental feed enriched with protein.
4. Developing a database, conducting public education on Gobi bear conservation, and preparing educational materials.
5. Utilizing advanced technology, such as satellite collars, to conduct in-depth studies on the biology, ecology, genetics, and disease susceptibility of Gobi bears. These studies include habitat modeling, identifying habitat corridors, population monitoring through camera traps, and analyzing population structure.
6. Establishing a dedicated Gobi Bear Research Center. Genetic research is also being conducted to determine if there is reproductive isolation among individuals and whether they qualify as a distinct subspecies



The "Gobi Bear Project" (2004–2009) estimated the population to be 22–31 individuals. Since 2018, collaboration with researchers from the Chinese Academy of Forestry has led to genetic studies from 2019 to 2023, estimating a population of 52 individuals.

1. Using 150 infrared cameras, researchers have collected over 410,000 images and videos, documenting not only Gobi bears but also rare species like the snow leopard, wild Bactrian camel, 15 types of six mammal species, and 48 bird species from 10 families.
2. Habitat quality assessments and mapping of Gobi bear habitat were conducted, with 25 supplemental feeding sites and 33 water sources.
3. Studies on the population dynamics of key plant species in the Gobi bear's diet have been completed, including biomass growth equations for Hippophae (sea buckthorn).
4. The first version of a comprehensive list of vegetation in the primary habitat of the Gobi bear has been developed, along with an analysis of plant distribution in these areas. A field guide to the plant species in the Gobi bear's primary habitat has also been compiled.
5. Using non-invasive DNA collection techniques and microsatellite markers, researchers analyzed 1,007 hair samples provided by Mongolia to determine species identification and microsatellite genotyping. Of these, 607 were confirmed to be from Gobi bears. The use of eight molecular markers enabled individual identification, confirming a population of 52 Gobi bears.

Table 1. Gobi Bear Population Assessment

Study Year	Area Name	Habitat Area (km ²)	Density per km ²	Total Population Estimate
2020 (March to June)	Great Gobi SPA – "A" Section	4.6 million ha (Shar Khuls Mountain – 725 km ² , Minimum Convex Polygon)	D = 1.92 per 1000 km ² (95% BCI = 0.77–3.88)	N = 16.94 (95% BCI = 7–35)

Notes:

- The density (D) is estimated per 1000 km² with a 95% Bayesian Credible Interval (BCI).
- The total population estimate (N) also includes a 95% BCI.

Figure 1: Results of the Gobi Bear Population Study

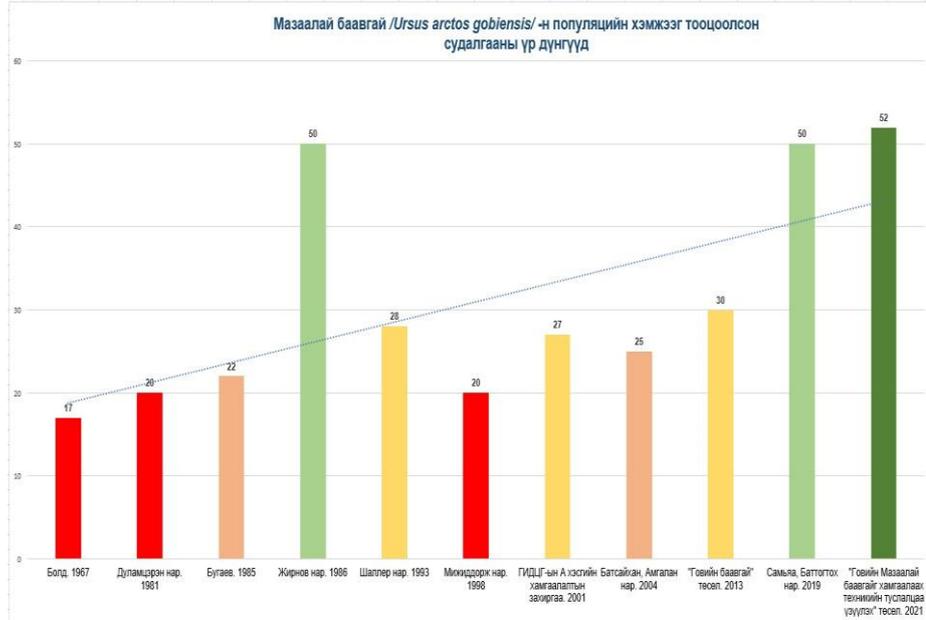
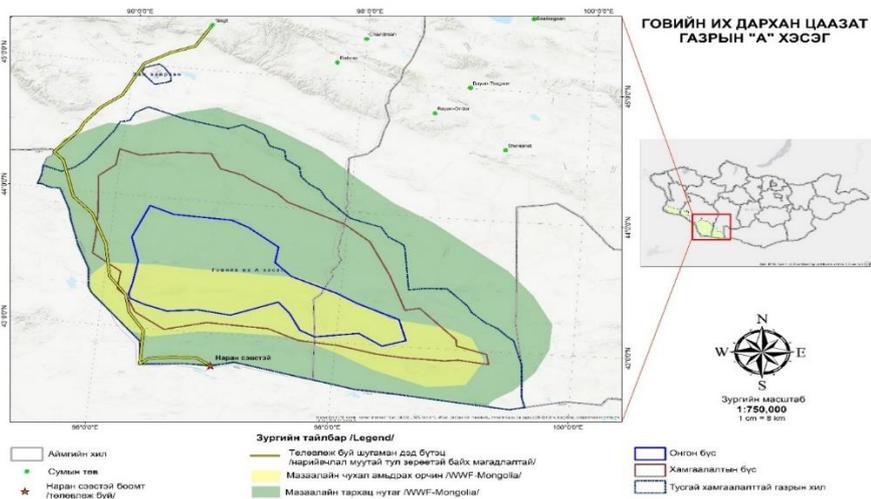
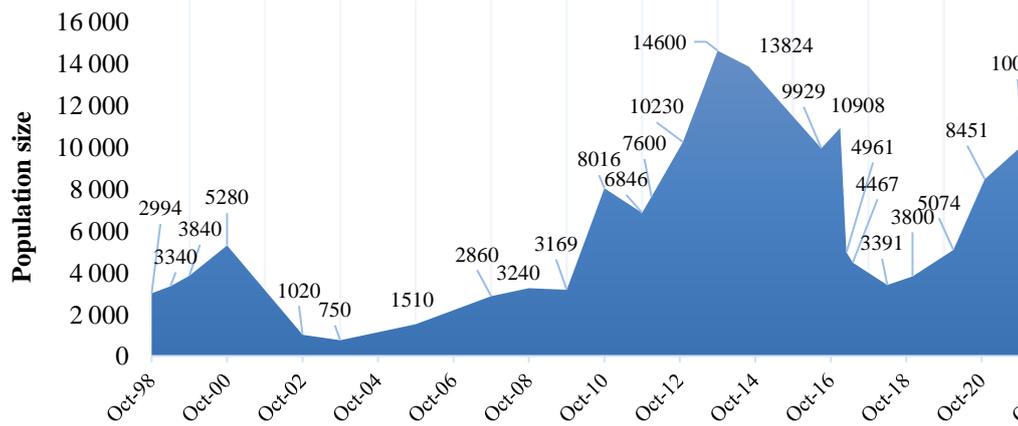


Figure 2: Distribution of the Gobi Bear



Mongolian saiga

- After extreme population decline caused by the Goat plague and following drought and harsh winter between 2016 and 2018, Mongolian saiga population has recovered gradually and even surpassed the previously recorded highest level of 14,600 individuals from 2014, estimated as at minimum of 15,540 individuals in November 2023 (Figure 6). Currently, we have reached the main goal of ASER strategy in regard to Mongolian saiga population size, which is to reach a 2014 level. In upcoming year, we revise the main goal regarding Mongolian saiga conservation in the ASER strategy 2021-2030 that has already been achieved, and continue work towards maintaining our success by supporting natural extension, recovery of the population, and habitat restoration.



- Mongolian saiga is extending its range in the north around a western part of Khyargas lake, former historical range during the 1930s, after 9 decades. Small herd of Mongolian saiga have been recorded consecutively for the last two years and are currently being closely monitored by the rangers from Naranbulag soum, Uvs province. Those few individuals are extending Mongolian saiga population range to the very north-west of the saiga range, adding around 2,286 km² area into the Saiga range. In addition, Mongolian saiga has regularly sought refuge in Mongol Els sand dune of around 2,846 km² area in winter and spring times for the last few years, making a total saiga range around 46,091 km² (Figure 7).
- It is crucial to support natural extension of Mongolian saiga into its former range until the small, yet fragile subpopulation becomes a self-sustaining well-established population. Therefore, WWF-Mongolia is working towards strengthening such small subpopulations. The habitat of those subpopulations needs to be protected from potential disturbances to allow smooth natural recovery and extension of Mongolian saiga range. WWF-Mongolia have lobbied and supported 2 Local protected areas (shown at Figure 7 as Recently established Local PAs in Saiga range) in the Khyargas lake population (also called Zavkhan population), which resides in the Zavkhan soum of Uvs province and Durgun soum of Khovd province, in recent years. To solidify our success and ensure habitat quality of the Khyargas lake population, WWF-Mongolia has finalized a development of the justification for the new State nature reserve (shown at Figure 7 as Proposed Saiga NR by WWF) in this reporting period. Zavkhan soum local parliament had supported the new establishment of NR in March 2023. In this reporting period, thanks to continuous engagement and support from WWF-Mongolia, Durgun soum local parliament formally endorsed the new establishment of NR for 91,114 ha area of their soum territory in September 2023 and, subsequently, Khovd province local parliament also endorsed the Durgun soum's decision on establishment of NR for saiga in December 2023 (Figure 8). Once the local parliament of Uvs province endorses the decision of its Zavkhan soum's formal approval of new NR in its territory, those formal endorsements will be submitted to the METM to be enlisted into the list of proposed SPAs, which will then be submitted to the State Parliament for pass.

• <https://www.wwf.or.th/?382035/Mongolian-saiga-population-hits-15540>

Indicator 1.5.2: Number of CITES-listed species for which Parties have put in place actions that support sustainable use.

<p>1.5.2 (previously 1.6.2a)</p>	<p>Does your country have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species? Yes <input 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> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Species Name (scientific)</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Link or reference to a published plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>Eguus hemionus</i></td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">https://mongolia.wcs.org/About-Us/News/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/23047/WCS-Launches-Strategy-to-Safeguard-Mongolias-Ecological-Health.aspx</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Species conservation plan</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf</td> </tr> </table>	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan	<i>Eguus hemionus</i>	https://mongolia.wcs.org/About-Us/News/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/23047/WCS-Launches-Strategy-to-Safeguard-Mongolias-Ecological-Health.aspx	Species conservation plan	https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf
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Species conservation plan	https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf						

GOAL 2 PARTIES' DECISIONS ARE SUPPORTED BY THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE AND INFORMATION

Objective 2.1 Parties' non-detriment findings are based on best available scientific information and their determination of legal acquisition is based on the best available technical and legal information.
 SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15
 GBF Targets 4, 5, 9 & 20

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings (NDFs).

	Yes	No	No information
2.1.1a (previously 1.5.2a) Does your country have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)? 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.1b (previously 1.5.2b) When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following guidance been used? Please tick all that apply 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"/> If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:			
2.1.1c (previously 1.5.2c) How often does your country review and/or change your non-detriment findings? Case by case <input 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"/> Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed: Natural resource surveys, status reports, and international expert advice			

Indicator 2.1.2: Number of written NDFs submitted and number of Parties submitting NDFs for posting in the CITES online database.
 (Data source: NDF webpage on the CITES website)

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of Parties that have included the legal acquisition finding obligation in their national regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19).

	Yes	No	No information
2.1.3 Is the legal acquisition finding obligation included in your national regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19)? If 'Yes', please briefly include the name of the regulatory instrument, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet: https://www.academia.edu/99537623 https://www.academia.edu/99537623	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 2.2 Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES.
 SDG Goal 12
 GBF Goal B & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 2.2.1: Number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings* related to: - the population status of Appendix-II species; - the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and - the status of and trend in naturally occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

<p>2.2.1a (previous 1.5.1a)</p>	<p>Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken in your country in relation to:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Not Applicable</th> <th>If Yes, How many?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- the population status of Appendix II species?</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Species name (scientific)</p> <p>Falco cherrug</p> <p>Ovis ammon</p> <p>Falco cherrug</p> <p>Ursus arctos isabellinus</p> <p>Saiga borealis</p> <p>The study of the range and resources of the saker falcon was conducted in 2024, and an agreement was made to receive the research report data in December 2024.</p> <p>https://sudalga.gov.mn/argal-khon-yangir-yamaa-khulan-aduuny-tarkhats-nts-togtookh-sudalgaany-a-isj</p> <p>Ban the release of falcons for profit for a period of 5 years. https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=17140622522751</p> <p>Genetic studies have estimated that there are 52 individuals</p> <p>The WWF as reported in 2023 and the number of Mongolian saiga population has increased to 15,540 individuals. 21 individuals were recorded in the Naranbulag soum area of Uvs province, and locals said that they have been located in this area since 2019.</p>		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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	<input 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"/>
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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"/>																											
<p>2.2.1b (previous 1.5.1b)</p>	<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>Revised harvest or export quotas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Banning export <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Stricter domestic measures <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Changed management of the species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with Management Authorities <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with other stakeholders? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please provide a short summary):</p>																														
<p>2.2.1c (previous 1.5.1c)</p>	<p>Does your country have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species?</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Applicable</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No information</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact:</p> <p>In the "Vision 2050" Long-Term Development Policy Document, the following objective is outlined: 1.6.2.2. Renew and establish a new Red List for flora and fauna, identifying and implementing conservation measures for endangered species.</p>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																														
No	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
No information	<input type="checkbox"/>																														

2.2.1d (previously 1.5.1d)	Have your <u>country</u> published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:																					
2.2.1e (previously 1.5.1e)	Which of the following [A to F of paragraph 1 a) x) of <u>Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)</u>] does your <u>country</u> use in making non-detriment findings? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>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.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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"/>
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Indicator 2.2.2: Number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.
(Data source: Quotas webpage on the CITES website)

2.2.2a (previously 1.5.3a)	<p>Does your country set annual export quotas? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', does your country 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="text-align: left;">Species Name (scientific)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Population Survey?</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Other, please specify</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Falco cherrug</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ovis ammon</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capra sibirica</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	Other, please specify	Falco cherrug	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Ovis ammon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Capra sibirica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	Other, please specify											
Falco cherrug	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
Ovis ammon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
Capra sibirica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
	<p>Quotas are set by Government resolution in each year. Government resolution based on official proposal of Ministries. Proposal based on result of species population census.</p>												
2.2.2b (previously 1.5.3b)	<p>Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> relevant scientific studies of species biology, distribution, and population trends. scientific surveys conducted, 1-3 percent of the population is using it. 												

Indicator 2.2.3: 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.

2.2.3a (previously 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.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources¹?
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CITES Secretariat
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ministry of Environment Tourism
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WWF mongolia
	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 Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

2.2.3b (previously 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joint training and consultation with WWF, WCS
Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consultation meeting
Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	https://mongolia.panda.org/?388336/Knowledge-and-experience-sharing-environmental-training-for-prosecutors https://mongolia.panda.org/en/?382577/Capacity-building-training-for-Ecological-police-officers
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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"/>	
2.2.3c (previously 1.6.3c)	In what ways does your country collaborate with other CITES Parties?					
Information exchange	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples
Monitoring / survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff of Scientific Authority
Habitat management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	We are cooperating with foreign consultants in the development of specially protected land management.
Species management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Working with international organizations.

	Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WWF, WCS, The US Forest Service (USFS) IP, with funding support from the United States Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Office of Global Programs and Policy (INL/GPP),
	Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (please provide details)						
2.2.3d (previously 2.3.1a)	How many training and capacity building activities ¹ has your country 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"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-5	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6-10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	11-20	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	More than 20	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ 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:

1. National CITES management authority and Scientific authority' new chairman and new members were appointed by resolution # A60 signed by Minister of Mongolian Ministry of Environment and Tourism dated March 14, 2023 and The rule for National CITES management authority and scientific authority how to act was updated and approved by resolution # A240 signed by Minister of Mongolian Ministry of Environment and Tourism dated April 26, 2024
2. The team of experts were developed methodology to assess ecological and economic value of each species of the fauna of Mongolia, calculated these values for 78 species of fish, for 144 species of mammals and for 513 species of the birds. These values were approved by resolution # 260 of the Government cabinet meeting of Mongolia on date July 05, 2023 and will be used to reimburse biodiversity loss, determine penalty for law violations regarding the fauna etc. <https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=16759930132971>
3. Mazaalai bear was announced as a national pride animal by Government Resolution No. 437 dated December 13, 2023.
4. According to Government Resolution No. 225 dated May 22, 2024, the "Temporary Prohibition of Export Volume" banning the export of peregrine falcons to foreign countries for a period of 5 years was approved.

2.2.3e
(previous
y 2.3.1b)

What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place?

A consultative meeting was organized to strengthen understanding and outline future actions regarding international conventions (CMS, CITES, CBD). Dr. Susan Lieberman, Vice President for International Policy at WCS, attended the meeting as an invited expert, leading the discussions and providing valuable recommendations on key issues. She highlighted that "Mongolia has a relatively strong legal environment and supportive government policies, which is a significant advantage. Additionally, the country is actively preparing policies and plans focused on specific animal species, which is commendable."

The meeting addressed ways for Mongolia to enhance its compliance with CITES obligations, improve its legal framework, and update conservation plans for critically endangered and rare species. Specific topics discussed included conservation strategies for the Mongolian saiga (*Saiga tatarica mongolica*), improved handling of carcasses, and enhancements to disposal and waste pile management.



2. ACTIVITIES OF REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

The Ministry in cooperation with WWF Mongolian Program office did work to develop new version of Mongolian law on fauna and to develop the rule for acting procedures of National CITES management authority and scientific authority.

Together with Hanns Seidel Foundation, Germany and USA Embassy in Mongolia was organized an intensive training course on "Crime Scene Investigation and Forensics in Environmental Crimes". The training was aimed at environmental police officers, inspectors from the National Forensic Agency and lecturers from the Forensic Faculty of the University of Internal Affairs of Mongolia. The highlight was a practical exercise in Khustai National Park. <https://mongolia.hss.de/en/news/detail/crime-scene-investigation-and-forensics-news11458/> WCS in cooperation was explored legal insights into Mongolia's Wildlife trade.

The latest report was released: "Mongolia's Wildlife Trade: An Analysis of International and National Legal Best Practices," available in both Mongolian and English. This report marks the third installment in a series dedicated to understanding and addressing Mongolia's wildlife trade. WCS Mongolia partnered with Legal Atlas and the International Conservation Caucus Foundation to explore the legal frameworks surrounding wildlife trade. The main purpose is to assess the evolution and effectiveness of Mongolia's legal framework in combating illegal wildlife trade. This report builds upon extensive reviews conducted in 2006 and 2019, focusing on policy coherence and its impact on regulating the wildlife trade chain. It also explores legal regulations of online wildlife trade in Mongolia and the connections between wildlife disease and trade. The report did find: Mongolia's legislation demonstrates a commitment to wildlife conservation, with penalties imposed for offenses related to Very Rare and Rare species, as well as hunting within protected areas. Encouragingly Mongolia is a member of almost all treaties identified as either directly or indirectly related to wildlife trade, the analysis revealed some challenges. There are gaps in addressing organized crime's involvement in wildlife trafficking, along with limitations concerning crucial categories such as CITES-listed species and temporarily banned species. Additionally, the report highlights that Mongolia is not just a source country, and its legal environment needs to respond better to transit, illegal imports and re-exports. <https://mongolia.wcs.org/About-Us/News/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/22330/Exploring-Legal-Insights-into-Mongolias-Wildlife-Trade.aspx>

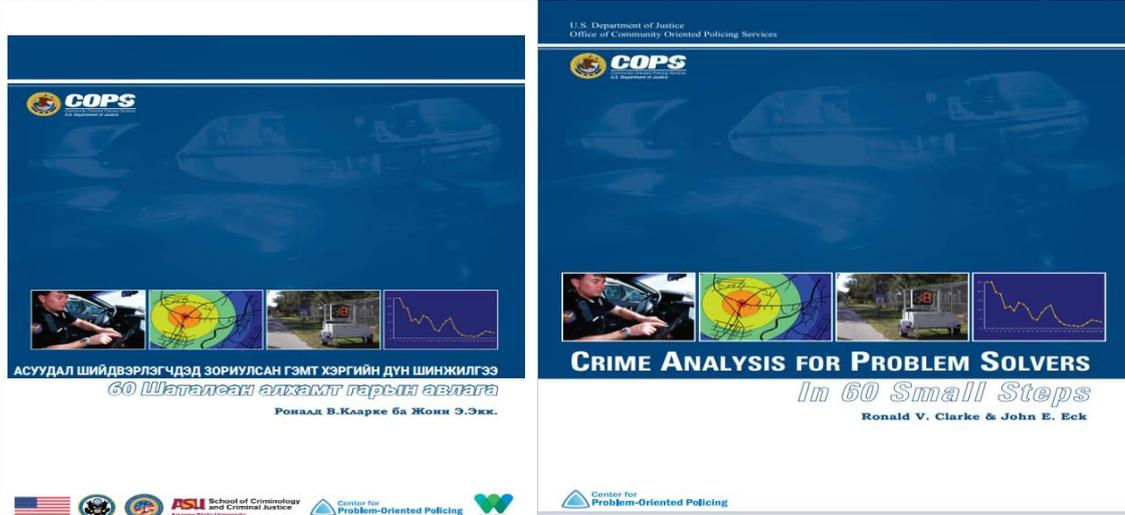
Under the Saiga conservation project focusing to capacity building with Law enforcement officers (n=20) to conduct the Problem Orientated Policing (POP) training in western Mongolia. This training also collaborates with the Crime Prevention and Coordination Council at the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs in Mongolia. event is an enforcement approach that helps agencies better manage and allocate resources to addressing complicated issues by breaking down problems into smaller, more manageable pieces. Improving the capacity to implement evidence-based problem-oriented policing models will strengthen law enforcement's ability to identify solvable problems within the larger more complex problem of wildlife crime.

Saiga conservation project implemented in Uvs, Zavkhan, Gobi-Altai, and Khovd provinces from 2022 to 2025, and capacity building training is being organized for 20 law enforcement officers of these provinces. Such as, officers from customs, police, border protection and environmental protection agencies are participating in this training. International trainers of Great Britain teach crime prevention and personal leadership. WCS is conducting training programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officers and rangers in Umnugobi and Dornogobi provinces under the Anti-poaching project, as well as in various 4 protected areas of

Southern Gobi region (*Small gobi SPA, Gobi GurvanSaikhan. Ikh Nart and Ikh Gazriin chuluu*) in every year since 2016. By integrating SMART technology, patrols in these regions are becoming more efficient, allowing for better monitoring and response to illegal activities, thus contributing to the conservation efforts of Mongolia. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Program has officially translated the “Crime Analysis for Problem Solvers in 60 Small Steps” into Mongolian with permissions from the authors, Ronald V. Clarke, a British criminologist and University Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University–Newark and John E. Eck, professor of criminal justice at the University of Cincinnati. The Mongolian version has been translated and printed with support from The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

Written by two of the leading experts in crime prevention, this manual is intended for crime analysts and other police officers working on projects involving problem-based policing. It introduces the basics of problem-based policing and shows how new concepts developed for crime pattern analysis can improve understanding of crime and disorder. The manual has been internationally recognized and have been translated into multiple different languages which includes: Chinese, German, Italian, Bosnian, Malay, Japanese, Spanish etc., with Mongolian becoming the 32nd country to officially translated it into their native language.

https://popcenter.asu.edu/sites/default/files/crime_analysis_for_problem_solvers_in_60_steps_mongolian.pdf



“Crime Analysis for Problem Solvers in 60 Small Steps” Mongolian version

Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation NGO of Mongolia in collaboration with Snow Leopard Trust USA and Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia undertaking the activities to protect habitat of endangered snow leopards, decrease illegal trade, and improve professional capacity of protected area rangers and local conservation community members. The trainings aims also to let improve patrolling and inspection, focused especially to train teachers who will teach methods to onsite exploration, inspection of law violations. The project is financially supported by the IWTEX002 project from the government of the United Kingdom.

REGIONAL COOPERATION AND PRIORITIES

The Great Lakes Basin of western Mongolia is home to the last breeding sites for this endangered subpopulation of Dalmatian Pelican. Despite legal protections against hunting, poaching continues, underscoring the need for stringent enforcement of anti-poaching laws.

International Collaboration

In July 2019, an international consultancy meeting on Dalmatian Pelican conservation was organized, supported by WWF China, the East Asia-Australasian Flyway Partnership, WWF Mongolia, Khovd University, and Khar Us Lake National Park. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, the Government Office of Khovd Province, Khar Us Lake National Park, and the Wildlife Science and Conservation Center of Mongolia hosted the meeting in response to Decision 14 (CMS/AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Dalmatian Pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*) adopted during the EAAFP 10th Meeting of Partners.

Outcomes and Future Actions

During the Khovd meeting, participants addressed knowledge gaps, identified threats, and outlined necessary actions at both local and international levels. A key outcome was the establishment of the Dalmatian Pelican Task Force, which includes stakeholders from breeding and non-breeding regions and international pelican conservation experts.



International consultancy meeting on Dalmatian Pelican conservation

Meetings/workshops

The US Forest Service (USFS) IP, with funding support from the United States Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Office of Global Programs and Policy (INL/GPP), is initiated program "Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Combat Wildlife Crime in Mongolia".

Within the project activity several workshop and study visit organized. Herein:

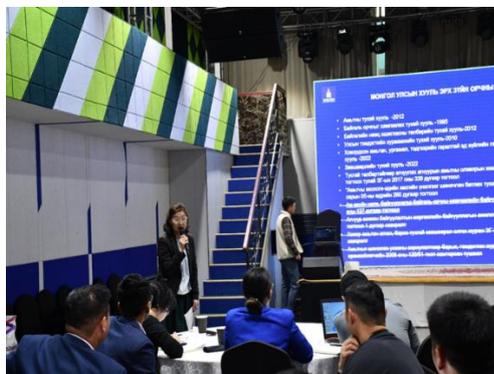
Project's Technical Working group meeting organized two times to discuss the planned workplan and its implementation. During those meetings discussed the conducted studied in 2023 and agreed on modules for the upcoming basic ranger training pilot in Aug.2024. Study visit: The program team organized study visit in the U. S Fish and Wildlife Forensic Laboratory during 16-19 April, 2024. The main objective of the study visit is to provide opportunity for Mongolian government counterparts engaged in wildlife forensic work, including collection, analysis, and management of evidence, to have a practical exposure to a well-established wildlife forensic laboratory and operation within the framework of the CITES Convention CITES Convention.



WCS was organized a Sustainable Hunting Workshop on December 05, 2023 in city Sainshand, Dornogobi Province, southern Mongolia. The workshop, a collaboration between the Environment and Tourism Agency of Dornogobi and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, brought together 39 participants from over 11 organizations.

Brought together key stakeholders, including:

- **Government agencies:** Ecological Police, Procuratorate of Dornogobi, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- **Non-profit organizations:** Argali Research Center NGO, Wildlife Conservation Society
- **Community representatives:** Members from hunting reserve areas
- **Legal professionals:** Local authorities, Animal law legal advisor, MBS Partners law firm
- **Protected areas:** Ikh Nart Nature Reserve, Khamriin Khiid Protected Area Authority
- **Environmental Protection Agency:** Dornogobi Environmental and Tourism Agency



2.2.3f (previously 2.3.1c)	What capacity building needs does your country 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)
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Traders / other user groups NGOs Public Other (please specify)	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.2.4: Number of reports shared by the Parties in compliance with the Resolutions of the Convention.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 2.2.5: Number of Parties sharing information relevant to the implementation of CITES (e.g. shared databases, data visualization/software, information-sharing focused tools, etc.).

2.2.5	Has your country shared information relevant to the implementation of CITES (e.g. shared databases, data visualization/software, information-sharing focused tools, etc.)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.2.6: Number of CoP side-events where Parties present information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES
(Data source: CoP side-event schedule and descriptions)

Objective 2.3 Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention.
SDG Goal 12
GBF Goal D & Targets 15 & 21

Indicator 2.3.1: Proportion of Parties that are making use of the available tools. For instance, one could look at Google Analytics for the number of site visits to the CITES website, CITES Checklist, or Species+ or the number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database as a proxy for usage of shared tools.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat – Number of visits to the CITES website; number of visits to the CITES Checklist and Species+; number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database)

Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information to enforce the Convention.

2.3.2	Do you consider that your country has sufficient information to enforce the Convention?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 2.4 Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.
 SDG Goal 12
 GBF Goals A & D & Targets 5, 20 & 21

Indicator 2.4.1: Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.

2.4.1	Do you consider that your country has sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 2.5 Information gaps and needs for key species are identified and addressed.
 SDG Goal 12
 GBF Target 21

Indicator 2.5.1: Number of Parties that have undertaken research (including for non-detriment findings) on their identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

2.5.1a	<p>Has research (including for non-detriment findings) on your identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention been undertaken in your country?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please indicate how you identify key species: Falco cherrug, Ovis ammon</p>
2.5.1b (previously 1.4.1a)	<p>Has your country undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">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>

Indicator 2.5.2: Number of Parties that currently lack information for their identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention and need assistance to address them.

2.5.2	<p>Do you consider that your country currently lacks information on your identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention and needs assistance to address them?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please specify for which key species and the type of assistance needed:</p>
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GOAL 3 PARTIES (INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY) HAVE THE TOOLS, RESOURCES AND CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THE CONVENTION, CONTRIBUTING TO CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND THE REDUCTION OF ILLEGAL TRADE IN CITES-LISTED WILDLIFE SPECIES

Objective 3.1 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.
SDG Goal 16
GBF Goal D

Indicator 3.1.1: 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
3.1.1 (previously 1.2.1a)	Does your country have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are the procedures publicly available?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19).

3.1.2 (previously 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 to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) are urgently required.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with Article VII, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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: In 2011 Minister's order #44 was approved and this order is regulating simplified procedure issue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of Parties that have adopted an electronic system for the issuance of permits.

		Yes	No	No information
3.1.3 (previously 1.2.1b)	Does your country 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"/>
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challenges faced or issues overcome:			
If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting¹?	<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: Technical equipment, financial support, training and development of personnel			

Objective 3.2 Parties and the Secretariat develop, adopt and implement adequate capacity-building programmes.
SDG Goal 17
GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 3.2.1: Number of Parties with training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

3.2.1a (previously 1.8.1a)	Does your country have information resources or training in place to support: YesNo The making of non-detriment findings? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Permit officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
3.2.1b (previously 1.8.1b)	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work? What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.1c (previously 1.8.1c)	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building? Publications, manuals, methods	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.2.2: 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.

See questions for indicator 2.2.3

Objective 3.3 Sufficient resources are available at the national and international levels to support necessary capacity-building programmes and ensure compliance with and full implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
SDG Goals 15 & 17
GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of Parties meeting their obligations with regard to their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 3.3.2: Percentage of the total funds required to implement the work programme agreed by the Conference of the Parties that is fully funded.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 3.4 Parties recognize illegal trade in wildlife as serious crime and have adequate systems in place to detect and deter it.
SDG Goal 15

Indicator 3.4.1: Number of Parties where criminal offences relating to illegal trade in wildlife (such as illegal hunting/harvest and wildlife trafficking) are recognized as a serious crime.

3.4.1a (previously 1.7.3b)	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime² in your country?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes: Unauthorized import, transportation, storage, sale, purchase, export of raw materials and	

¹ 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.

² 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.

	organs of animals Hunting, catching, deliberately raising, breeding,				
3.4.1b (previously 1.7.3a)	Does your country have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime? If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available An individual or a legal entity who has breached this Law shall be subject to the liability in accordance with Criminal Code or Law on Violations. If animals, plants, or objects derived from them, which are not included in the list of rare and extremely rare animals according to the laws of Mongolia, but are included in the Annex of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, or their derivatives, without proper permission, a person will be fined a sum equal to one thousand units, according to the law. the person shall be fined an amount equal to ten thousand units.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4.1c (previously 1.7.3c)	Does your country have capacity to use forensic technology ¹ to support the investigation of CITES offences? 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: If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species, please indicate which species it applies to:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4.1d (previously 1.7.3d)	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary ² law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report? If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Justice, the Ecological Police Department, the Provincial Environmental Department, and NGOs have jointly conducted an inspection in the field of falconry and will amend the regulations.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4.1e (previously 1.7.3e)	Does your country 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"/>	
3.4.1f (previously 1.7.3f)	Does your country 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 ³	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Predicate offences ⁴	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Asset forfeiture ⁵	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Corruption ⁶	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

¹ 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).

² 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.

³ General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

	International cooperation in criminal matters ¹	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Organized crime ²	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Specialized investigation techniques ³	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	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:				
3.4.1g (previously 1.7.3g)	Does your country have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in the question above 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:				

Objective 3.5 Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address entire illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable.

SDG Goals 15 & 17
GBF Targets 5, 16, 20 & 21

Indicator 3.5.1: Number of seizures made through Parties collaboration across range, transit and destination States, to address entire illegal trade chains.

3.5.1	Have authorities in your country made seizures through Parties collaboration across range, transit and destination States, to address entire illegal trade chains?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please indicate the number of seizures made:		

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

Objective 3.6 Parties take measures to prohibit, prevent, detect and sanction corruption.
SDG Goal 16

Indicator 3.6.1: Number of Parties reporting in implementation reports of activities taken to address corruption.

3.6.1	Has your country undertaken activities to address corruption, in particular with regard to national agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement and protected areas management? If 'Yes', please elaborate on the types of activities taken:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 3.7 Investments in building capacity of CITES are prioritized, coordinated, and their success monitored to ensure stepwise improvement through time.
SDG Goals 15 & 17
GBF Goal D & Target 20

Indicator 3.7.1: Number of capacity-building activities delivered to Parties.
(Data source: See questions for indicator 2.2.3)

Indicator 3.7.2: Number of Parties who report improvements in their implementation following targeted capacity-building efforts.

3.7.2	Can you report improvements in the implementation of CITES in your country following targeted capacity-building efforts? If 'No', please elaborate on the reasons why targeted capacity-building did not lead to improvements in your implementation: Need to improve capacity building, establish special organization or unit under the Ministry. Now specialist has double responsibility on this important issue and usually he/she loses own main responsibilities on wildlife other issue.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No capacity-building	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.7.3: Total investments into capacity-building efforts.
(Data source: Reports from capacity-building activities)

Objective 3.8 Parties take full advantage of emerging technological developments to improve the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
SDG Goal 17
GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 3.8.1: Number of CITES Parties using the CITES Checklist API.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

GOAL 4 CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO AND LEARNS FROM INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Objective 4.1 Parties support sustainable wildlife trade policies, especially those that increase the capacity of Indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.
SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17
GBF Goals B & C & Targets 5 & 22

Indicator 4.1.1: Number of CITES-listed species for which Parties have designed/implemented relevant sustainable wildlife management policies.

4.1.1	Has your country designed or implemented relevant sustainable wildlife management policies for CITES-listed species?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'Yes', please indicate the names of the species:				
Taxon (scientific name)		Total number of CITES-listed species covered		

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Indicator 4.1.2: Percentage of Parties that co-developed or otherwise supported the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.

4.1.2	Has your country co-developed or otherwise supported the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 4.2 The importance of achieving CITES' aim as a contribution to achieving the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, is recognized.
SDG Goals 12, 15 & 17
GBF Targets 4 & 5

Indicator 4.2.1: Number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), also included in the global and national Strategies for Plant Conservation under CBD programme.

4.2.1a (previously 3.4.2a)	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) or any revision of the NBSAP?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.1b (previously 3.4.2b)	Has your country been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 4.3 Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally.
SDG Goals 12 & 17
GBF Targets 4, 5 & 21

Indicator 4.3.1: Number of new, unique visits to the CITES website.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of site visits to the CITES website)

Indicator 4.3.2: Number of Parties with information on CITES and its requirements on their official websites.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of Management Authorities with a website)

Indicator 4.3.3: Number of followers on CITES social media platforms.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of followers of CITES and WWD on social media, i.e., Instagram, LinkedIn, Facebook, Youtube, Wechat and Weibo)

Indicator 4.3.4: Number of key identified hashtags (e.g. #cites, #citescop19 #worldwildlifeday, etc.) on CITES social media.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 4.3.5: Number of events submitted to the World Wildlife Day website.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 4.4 CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.
SDG Goal 17
GBF Target 21

Indicator 4.4.1: Number of meetings/CoP where representatives of other international bodies report on relevant activities to CITES Parties.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 4.4.2: Events, documents and presentations, etc. delivered by other intergovernmental bodies and fora in meetings convened by the CITES Secretariat.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 4.4.3: Number of Notifications to the Parties issued by the CITES Secretariat relating to international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

GOAL 5 DELIVERY OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VISION IS IMPROVED THROUGH COLLABORATION

Objective 5.1 Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.
SDG Goal 17
GBF Goal D & Target 20

Indicator 5.1.1: 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.

5.1.1 (previously 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)¹ to which your country is party? If 'Yes', please give a brief description: By order of the Minister of Environment and Tourism No. A/171 dated March 14, 2024, the Scientific and Technical Committee for the Basic Conventions of the United National Organization for Biological Diversity (CBD, CMS, and Ramsar) was newly established.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 5.1.2: 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.

5.1.2 (previously 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 type="checkbox"/>	

Indicator 5.1.3: Number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

5.1.3 (previously 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 type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 5.1.4: Number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

5.1.4 (previously 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
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WWF, WCS- Animal Law
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Council procedures, peregrine falcon issues, Houbara bustard issues, rare and rare animal protection issues, Animal Law
	Enforcement Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Indicator 5.1.5: Number of implemented cooperation agreements between the Secretariat and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) and other biodiversity-related

¹ 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.

Conventions.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 5.2 Parties encourage the formation of new, innovative and mutually sustainable alliances between CITES and relevant international partners, where appropriate to advance CITES' objective and mainstream conservation and of sustainable use of biodiversity.
SDG Goal 17
GBF Goal D & Target 20

Indicator 5.2.1: Number of alliances between CITES and relevant international partners to advance CITES objective and mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 5.3 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support activities that contribute to CITES implementation and enforcement.
SDG Goals 15 & 17
GBF Goal D

Indicator 5.3.1: Number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

5.3.1a (previously 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', please provide brief details: The with WWF A study of the consequences of the implementation of the Maw on Animal, a study of the concepts of the Law on Animal and accompanying laws			
5.3.1b (previously 3.1.1a)	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 5.3.2: 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.

5.3.2 (previously 3.1.2a)	Has your country 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 ¹	Habitat Management ²	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"/>	

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

² 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.

**Questions that are not directly linked to the CITES Strategic Vision indicators
but provide useful information about the implementation of the Convention**

COOPERATION AND SYNERGIES

C1 (previously 1.6.1a)	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"/> If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved: In March 2024, a memorandum of cooperation was signed with the Prague Zoo in the Czech Republic in the field of re-introduction of Przewalski's Horses (<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>) in the Nemrog Strictly Protected.
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C2a (previously 3.3.2a)	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?	5		
C2b (previously 3.3.2b)	In addition to C2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?	2		
C2c (previously 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Local authorities or communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Indigenous or local peoples?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Trade or other private sector associations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs? Other (please specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C2d (previously 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Planning processes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	National accounting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

ENFORCEMENT

E1 (previously 1.7.1a)	Does your country have, is are your country engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details: At the government level, we are working on a policy to sustain the use of extremely rare and rare animals and to improve the legal environment.			

E2a (previously 1.7.2a)	Does your country have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)? If 'Yes', what do you do? Within the framework of the law on DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING, AND ITS MANAGEMENT, activities are planned for 5 years and 4 years, and the results are reviewed and reported annually. If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do you find of value?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but review is under consideration <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
E2b (previously 1.7.2b)	Has your country used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools? 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: If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivalent tools useful to you: There is a need to improve the legal environment, the capacity of technical equipment is insufficient, and it is necessary to train specialists. "Crime-lite Laser (Pro Vision Laser) and Crime-Lite ML PRO 2" technical tools for crime scene inspection and analysis were received with the support of the United States Embassy, an expert from "Foster Freeman" company in Great Britain, was invited to attend the event in 2024. On the 7th and 8th of October 2018, the technical tools were configured and training was organized for experts and experts in the field of using them in their operations. https://nfa.gov.mn/site/single/193	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, but toolkit use is under consideration <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

E3a (previously 1.7.4a)	Does your country 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"/>
E3b (previously 1.7.4b)	Does your country 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"/>
E3c (previously 1.7.4c)	Does your country use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
E3d (previously 1.7.4d)	Has your country implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but activities are under development <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ 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.

E3e (previously 1.7.4e)	Has your country implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No, but activities are under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

During the period covered in this report:		Yes	No	No Information
E4a (previously 1.7.5a)	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: An investigation was conducted into the case of illegal transportation of Saiga horns (Saiga borealis) from Russia to China and it was transferred to the Intelligence Agency.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E4b (previously 1.7.5b)	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please attach details: Wild animal products were illegally transported across the state border.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E4c (previously 1.7.5c)	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please attach details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E4d (previously 1.7.5d)	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of? Tick all that apply			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Return to country of export <input type="checkbox"/> – Public zoos or botanical gardens <input type="checkbox"/> – Designated rescue centres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> – Approved private facilities <input type="checkbox"/> – Euthanasia <input type="checkbox"/> – Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> 			
Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens?				
Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties?				

RESOURCES

R1a (previously 2.2.1a)	Does your country have an approved service standard(s) ¹ for your Management Authority(ies)?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'No', please go to Question R1d.	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?		
	If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards ² ?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your country publish your performance against service standard targets?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

² For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	<p>If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>– availability of funding? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– number of staff? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– a shortage of skills? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?</p>																
R1b (previously 2.2.1b)	<p>Does your country have an approved service standard(s)⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question R1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?</p> <p>If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>– availability of funding? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– number of staff? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– a shortage of skills? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?</p>																
R1c (previously 2.2.1c)	<p>Does your country have an approved service standard(s)⁴⁷ for your enforcement authority(ies)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question R1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?</p> <p>If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>– availability of funding? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– number of staff? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– a shortage of skills? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?</p>																
R1d (previously 2.2.1d)	<p>Please only complete this question if your answered 'No' to the first part of question R1a, R1b, or R1c, relating to the existence of approved service standards for your authorities:</p> <p>Does your country have sufficient of the following for your authorities to function effectively?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Management Authority(ies)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Scientific Authority(ies)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Enforcement Authority(ies)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Funding?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skills?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														
Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														

R2a (previous sly 2.2.2a)	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?				Tick if applicable
	Hiring of more staff				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify): increase and train the number of specialists				
R2b (previous y 2.2.2b)	During the period covered in this report, was the budget for your:	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"/>	
R2c (previous y 2.2.2c)	Has your country been able to use international development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your	Yes	No	Not applicable	
	Management Authority(ies)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
R2d (previous y 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): Improving the legal framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R2e (previous y 2.2.2e)	Does your country have an operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing	Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Trade information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-detriment findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

R3a (previous y 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 type="checkbox"/>
	– Use of CITES-listed species		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (please specify):		<input type="checkbox"/>
R3b (previous y 2.2.3b)	Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

	<p><i>The document contains the following annexes:</i> <i>Annex-1: On Animals</i> <i>Annex-2: On Permits</i> <i>Annex-3: On Genetic Resources</i> <i>Annex-4: On the Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animals, Plants, and Derivatives</i> <i>Annex-5: Procedures for the National Governing Council and Scientific Council on the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife and Flora</i> <i>Annex-6: Government Resolution No. 225 Prohibiting the Export of Saker Falcons for Commercial Purposes</i> <i>Annex-7: Government Resolution No. 437 of 2023 Declaring the Gobi Bear (Mazaalai) as a National Pride Animal</i> <i>Annex-8: Permits Issued in 2022</i> <i>Annex-9: Permits Issued in 2023</i> <i>Annex-10: Crime Report</i></p>	
R3c (previously 2.2.3c)	<p>Has your country used revenues from fees for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> Entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	
R3d (previously 2.2.3d)	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do your country's fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits? <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Does your country have case studies on charging or using fees? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: Fees included in the Environment and Climate Fund are spent on research. For example, in 2024, 100 million MNT was spent on research to study the natural distribution of peregrine falcons.</p> <p>Does your country use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide brief details:</p>	

R4a (previously 2.2.4a)	<p>Does your country use incentive measures¹ such as those described in document CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YesNo</p> <p>Due diligence <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Compensatory mechanisms <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Certification <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Communal property rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Auctioning of quotas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Cost recovery or environmental charges <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Enforcement incentives <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if your country uses other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:</p>	
R4b (previously 2.2.4b)	<p>Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> Not at all <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very little <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> Completely <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	

¹ 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.

AWARENESS

A1 (previously 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Press releases	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Presentations	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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"/>
	<p>Please attach copies of any items or describe examples: The document summarizes several recent initiatives and announcements related to wildlife conservation in Mongolia: 1. Public Press Conference on Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>): A press conference was held to inform the public about the conservation and management of Saker Falcons in Mongolia. Link to the video. https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1912328879242324 2. Information on Hunting of <i>Ovis ammon</i> Listed under CITES: An informational briefing was provided regarding the regulations and guidelines for hunting <i>Ovis ammon</i>, a species listed under CITES. Read more here. https://news.mn/r/2732129/ 3. Discussion on Conservation of Rare and Endangered Species: A forum was organized to discuss conservation strategies for rare and endangered species in Mongolia. More details available here. https://mecc.gov.mn/posts/gov-altai-aimag-goviin-zurgaan-gaixamsig-iin-olgii-nutag 4. Legal Guidelines on Capturing Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>): An informational briefing was provided on the legal framework surrounding the capture of Saker Falcons, detailing the regulations for exporting them for cultural purposes. Access the details here. https://mecc.gov.mn/posts/asuudal-siidel-idleg-sonxor-suvuug-gadaad-ulsad-soelyn-zoriulaltaar-gargax-uil-azillagaany-erx-zuin-zoxicuulalt-barix-gargax-daraallyg-tanilcuulz-baina 5. International Collaboration to Support CMS, CITES, and CBD Implementation: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, along with international projects and programs, organized a consultation meeting to enhance the implementation of CMS, CITES, and CBD conventions in Mongolia. Link to further information. https://mecc.gov.mn/posts/baigal-zerleg-amtdyg-xamgaalax-niigemleg-2024-2030-ony-strategia-tanilcuullaa https://www.facebook.com/share/p/RqudqHHFtwMmXfJC/ Closing Ceremony of the Gobi Bear Project (<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>) in Collaboration with China**: The successful completion of a joint conservation project with China focused on the Gobi bear was celebrated, with key technical support and equipment provided. Read more here. https://mecc.gov.mn/en/posts/goviin-mazaalai-baavgaig-xamgaalax-cigleleer-texnikiin-tuslalcaa-uzuulex-tosol-iin-tonog-toxoromz-xuleelcex-arga-xemzee-bolloo Development of Conservation Plan for Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>): A comprehensive conservation plan was developed for the protection of the Great Bustard in Mongolia. Further details here.</p>		

Additionally, the Ministry participated in an international conference focused on biodiversity conservation, enhancing Mongolia's commitment to global conservation efforts. [More on this event](https://mecc.gov.mn/en/posts/mongol-uls-azijn-honin-toodog-hamgaalah-il-azhillagaany-t-l-vl-g-g-bolovsruulzh-batluulahad-terg-len-azhillaa)
<https://mecc.gov.mn/en/posts/mongol-uls-azijn-honin-toodog-hamgaalah-il-azhillagaany-t-l-vl-g-g-bolovsruulzh-batluulahad-terg-len-azhillaa>
<https://mecc.gov.mn/en/posts/b-h-n-hamgaallyn-olon-ulsyn-hurald-oroelcloo>

A2a (previously 3.2.2a)	How regularly do your country's Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).					
	Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A2b (previously 3.2.2b)	What has been your experience with using the CITES website?			Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Average	<input checked="" 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):					

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 type="checkbox"/>
Web link(s)	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Previously provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc:		
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 type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
How could this report format be improved? Training is needed.		

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

LAW OF MONGOLIA

May 17, 2012

Ulaanbaatar city

ON ANIMALS /Revised version/

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISION

Article 1. Purpose of the law

1.1. The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations concerning protection, breeding of animals and proper use of its resources.

Article 5. Powers of the state and self-governing body concerning animal protection, breeding and proper use

5.2. The Government shall exercise the following powers concerning animal protection, breeding and proper use:

5.2.5. Following Article 1.5, Clause 5 of the Law on Permits, to restrict hunting or catching certain species of game animals in a hunting game area for a specific season of period, considering factors such as population of herd structure, rangeland conditions, and resource availability.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

5.2.6. Other powers as stipulated by law.

/Added by the law of January 6, 2023./

5.7. The Governor of soum and district shall exercise the following powers concerning animal protection, breeding and proper use:

5.7.1. To implement measures for the protection and breeding of animals within their jurisdiction, including through environmental programs, in collaboration with primary associations of pastoral groups and communities.

/Amended by the law of June 5, 2024./

5.7.2. Issuance of permits to citizens and legal entities, as specified in Article 8.2, Clause 1.11 of the Law on Permits, by the procedures outlined in the Law on Permits.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

CHAPTER TWO ANIMAL PROTECTION

Article 7. Protection of extremely rare and rare animals

7.2. The extremely rare animals may be hunted and trapped with permit of the state central administrative body with the purpose of conducting scientific work only.

/The word "special" was removed from this paragraph by the law as of June 17, 2022, and it shall be enforced from January 1, 2023/

7.2. Very rare animals may only be hunted or caught for scientific research purposes with the permission of the central government administration.

/Amended by the law of June 17, 2022./

7.5. The rare animals may be hunted and trapped in the following cases with the permit issued by the state central administrative body:

/The word "special" was removed from this paragraph by the law as of June 17, 2022, and it shall be enforced from January 1, 2023./

7.6 The list of rare animals shall be approved by the Government

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

7.7. The Government body of administrative organization shall regulate the issuance, extension, suspension, restoration, and annulment of permits for hunting and trapping animals for scientific research and disease control purposes, in accordance with the procedures specified in the Law on Permits.

/Added by the law of January 6, 2023./

[Article 11. Prohibition of some game hunting and trapping activities](#)

11.1.8. To transfer documents, contracts and permits related to hunting, trapping, hunting rifles, and game animals.

/Amended by the law of June 17, 2022./

11.1.12. Hunting and catching game animals in provinces, regions, capitals, and districts where authorized professional organizations have not established hunting operations within the legally specified timeframe.

/Amended by the law of April 22, 2022./

CHAPTER THREE

ANIMAL OWNERSHIP, POSSESSION, USE AND HUNTING

[Article 13. Animal ownership](#)

13.1. Raw materials of game produced within the amount specified in hunting and trapping certificate, agreement and permit with fees paid in full shall be property of the person who produced them unless otherwise stated in law or agreement.

/The word "special" was removed from this paragraph by the law as of June 17, 2022, and it shall be enforced from January 1, 2023./

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

18.2. To breed rare animals for and use them for the preparation of medicine and other raw materials, a contract will be signed with the central state administrative organization.

/Amended by the law of April 22, 2022./

[Article 20. Animal collection](#)

20.2. Permits for the collection of rare live animals, as specified in Clause 1.15 of Article 8.1 of the Law on Permits, shall be granted by the Government Body of the organization.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

Article 25. Permit to game animal hunting and trapping

25.1. To hunt and catch game animals for personal purposes, citizens and legal entities must obtain a special permit and contract. For trophy (certain) and industrial purposes, a specific hunting and catching permit and contract are required.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

25.5. The authority responsible for issuing permits, as outlined in Article 8.1, Clause 1.23, 1.24, and Article 8.2, Clause 1.12 of the Law on Permits, can grant permission to citizens and legal entities to hunt and catch the game animals within their jurisdiction, adhering to the limits specified in Articles 26.2 and 26.3 of this Law.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

Article 29. Hunting and trapping of animals for special purpose

29.1. Individuals who have paid a special fee will be granted a special license to hunt and catch the game animals for the purposes outlined in Section 24.3.3 of this Law, issued by the authority responsible for issuing permits as specified in Section 25.5 of this Law.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

Article 29¹. Organization of Auction sale

29¹.1. Special (certain) permits for the collection of rare live animals (as specified in Article 20.2) and special permits for hunting and catching game animals for special (certain) and industrial purposes (as specified in Article 25.1) shall be issued through an auction process, under Article 5.6 of the Law on Permits.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.2. The auction sale for these permits, as outlined in Section 291.1, shall be publicly announced within 14 days and conducted electronically (remotely) within 30 days of the government's decision approving the quantity (numbers) of animals to be hunted and trapped for special purposes, as per Section 26.3 of this Law.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.3. Individuals registered by paying a deposit, or their authorized representatives, may participate in the auction.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.4. Participants in the first and second auctions must deposit 10% of the starting price to the relevant account of the auction sell organizer 24 hours before the auction begins.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.5. The auction sale organizer shall present the decision to conduct the auction and the payment amount.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.6. The auction sale commences with the first bid and concludes when the highest bidder is declared the winner (highest one). If there are no bids, a second auction will be held within a week.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.7. The auction organizer will announce the final price. Once the final price is determined, the auction ends, and the winner (highest one) is declared. After the winner fully pays the winning bid to the auction organizer's account within 24 hours, the organizer will confirm the winner.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.8. If the auction winner fails to pay the full amount within the specified timeframe in Article 29¹.7, the deposit will be forfeited to the state and offered to the next highest bidder during the auction.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.9. The auction sale organizer must keep detailed records during the auction and confirm them with a video recording. Participants and representatives of the organizing party must sign the minutes.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.10. If auction participants refuse to sign the minutes without a valid reason, they will forfeit their deposit.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.11. When paying the fee specified in Article 29¹.7, the deposit paid for participation in the auction will be deducted from the total price.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.12. Auction will be held in the following 2 cases:

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.12.1. Only one (single) participant attends the auction.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.12.2. No bids are made by auction participants.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.12.3. The situation described in Article 291.8 occurs, and the next highest bidder declines.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.13. 50% of the total auction revenue will be allocated to the Environment and Climate Fund, as specified in Section 5.3.1 of the Law on Special (Certain) Government Funds.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

29¹.14. The government body will determine the starting threshold price for the permit auction (as specified in Article 291.1) based on the proposal of the Mongolian government responsible for environmental issues.

/This part was added by the law of January 6, 2023./

CHAPTER FIVE MISCELLANEOUS

Article 36. Exporting and Importing Animals

36.1. The Mongolian government will grant permits, as specified in Article 8.1, Clause 1.1 of the Law on Permits, in accordance with international agreements to which Mongolia is a party.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

36.2. Citizens and legal entities must submit a request to the Government body for the importation of live animals, animal raw materials, products, and research samples, except for those specified in Article 36.1 of this law.

Revised by the law of December 30, 2021.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

36.3. The issue of crossing the state border, as specified in Section 36.2, shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 17.2 of Article 17 of the Law on Genetic Resources.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

36.4. Permits for the domestication and breeding of invasive animals, as specified in Article 8.1, Clause 1.13 of the Law on Permits, shall be granted by the Government body organization.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

36.5. The suspension and restoration of permits, as specified in Article 8.1, Clause 1.1 of the Law on Permits, shall be carried out by the Government body of organization responsible for environmental issues, in accordance with Article 3.3, Clause 1 of the Law.

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

36.6. Live animals, animal raw materials, products, and samples, specimens, as per Article 36.1, must be registered in the register and database of genetic resources and traditional knowledge related to genetic resources, as specified in Article 10 of the Law on Genetic Resources.

/Added by the law of December 30, 2021./

/Amended by the law of January 6, 2023./

36.7. The government body of organization responsible for environmental issues shall receive applications for extensions of permits and documents, as specified in Article 36.1, and complete the verification process within 15 working days. After completion, a relevant proposal will be submitted to the government within five working days.

Added by the law of January 6, 2023.

36.8. The government will consider and decide on the proposal mentioned in Article 36.7 within 15 working days.

/Added by the law of January 6, 2023./

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE GREAT KHURAL OF MONGOLIA D.DEMBEREL

LAW OF MONGOLIA

June 17, 2022

Ulaanbaatar city

ON PERMITS /Revised edition/ CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1.1. Purpose of this Law

1. The purpose of this Law is to regulate common relations with respect to issuance, extension, suspension, restoration, revocation of permits and their registration and control, as well as determination of the classification and list of permits by competent persons when engaging in certain types of activities that may harm national security, financial stability, public interest, health of the population, and the environment, as well as when using with restriction the natural wealth and state public property.

Article 5.6. Auction and selection procedure

1. The special permits, specified in sub-paragraphs 1.8, 1.15, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, and 1.29 of Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 6.12 of Paragraph 6 of the Article 8.1 of this Law shall be granted by the procedure of auction. The special permits, specified in sub-paragraphs 1.18 if paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs 8.14, 8.28, and 8.29 of the Paragraph 8, sub-paragraph 9.2, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, and 9.11 of Paragraph 9, sub-paragraphs 11.1, 11.9, and 11.12 of Paragraph 11, and sub-paragraphs 12.1, 12.2, and 12.14 of Article 8.1 of this Law, shall be granted by the procedure of selection.

/This paragraph was modified by the law as of January 6, 2023/

2. The relations of granting a permit in accordance with the procedure specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall be regulated in detail by the respective law.

CHAPTER EIGHT THE ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER PERMITS

Article 8.1. List of permit

1. The below-mentioned activities in the field of environment shall be carried out with a special permit, which shall be issued by the following person:

Special permit on	Authorized body for granting special permits
1.1. Exporting a rare animal alive to a foreign country	Government
1.3. Export and import of animal and products of animal origin	The state central administrative body in charge of environment
1.8. Using genetic resources and traditional knowledge related to genetic resources	The state central administrative body in charge of environment
1.17. Export, import, and transiting of genetically modified organisms	The state central administrative body in charge of environment
1.19. Export the plant to a foreign country	The state central administrative body in charge of environment
1.20. Export, re-export and import of animal's plants and their derivatives	The Governing board

specified in the annex to the Convention on International Trade	
1.23.Hunting and catching game animals for special purposes	The Governor of the respective Soum and district

1.This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 2023.

THE CHAIRMAN OF STATE GREAT KHURAL OF MONGOLIA ZANDANSHATAR.G

ON GENETIC RESOURCES

**CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. Purpose of the Law

1.1. The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations with regard to the genetic resources and recording, conservation, protection, research and development, use and earning efficiency of traditional knowledge concerning genetic resources.

Article 2. Legislation on genetic resources

2.1. The legislation on genetic resources shall comprise the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Environmental protection, the Law on Forest, the Law on Natural plants, the Law on Animals, the Law on Transformed living organisms, the Law on Payment for natural resources use, Civil code, the Law on Permits, this Law and other legislative acts enacted in compliance with these laws.

/This paragraph was amended according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

**CHAPTER TWO
REGULATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE WITH
REGARD TO GENETIC RESOURCES**

Article 8. Organizations implementing activities related to traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources

8.1.3. to grant and invalidate the license /hereinafter referred to as "license"/ stated in sub-paragraph 1.8, Article 8.1 of the Law on Permits;

/This sub-paragraph was amended according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

**CHAPTER FOUR
USE OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE WITH REGARD TO GENETIC RESOURCES**

Article 13. Entity that shall use traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources

13.1. The license to use traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources shall be granted to the following entity /hereinafter referred to as "applicant"/:

/This paragraph was amended according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

Article 14. Preliminary approval

14.1. In case of using traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources, the applicant shall obtain preliminary approval from the given owner of traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources

/This paragraph was amended according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

14.4. Prior to obtaining preliminary approval, the applicant shall explain and introduce about the value and efficiency of given traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources by being introduced with bio-cultural remark of local people.

/This paragraph was amended according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

14.6. Upon obtaining preliminary approval from the owner of traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources by being introduced with bio-cultural remark, the applicant shall be eligible to enter into efficiency agreement stated in paragraph 16.1 of this Law.

/This paragraph was amended according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

Article 15. Issuance, extension, suspension, renewal and invalidation of license

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1. The legal entity stated in paragraph 13.1 of this Law shall submit the application of using traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources for research study and gaining profit at the state central administrative organization and attach the following documents apart from what is stated in Article 5.1 of the Law on Permits:

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.1. presentation of the information specified in Article 16.1.2 of this law and genetic resources and traditional knowledge related to genetic resources;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.2. copy of state registration certificate of the legal entity;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.3. introduction of the legal entity;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.4. if the applicant is foreign legal entity, cooperation agreement made with domestic legal entity;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.5. evidence proving that it was registered at the electronic registration for use stated in sub-paragraph 10.3.2 of this Law;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.6. preliminary approval stated in paragraph 14.1 of this Law;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.7. statement of geographical origin stated in sub-paragraph 8.1.2 of this Law;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.1.8. introduction of activities for conservation, protection and prevention from environmental adverse impact of traditional knowledge with regard to genetic resources

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.2. Application requesting license and attached document together with it shall be resolved according to procedure stated in Article 5.2 of the Law on Permits.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.3. Decision to grant license shall be made according to procedure stated in Article 5.3 of the Law on Permits based on opinion by the Professional board and be issued for a period stated in paragraph 1 of Article 2.2 of the same law.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.4. The issue of license extension shall be regulated by procedure stated in Article 5.5 of the Law on Permits.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.5. The issue of license suspension and renewal shall be regulated by Article 6.1 of the Law on Permits.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.6. If a plant stated in international treaties to which Mongolia is a party about plant genetic resources of food and agricultural plant is to be used for purpose of food and nutrition, it shall not be required a license.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.7. When university, institute or academic organization is to conduct a base research stated in sub-paragraph 3.1.3 of the law on and science and technology in Mongolian territory, it shall not be required a license stated in this Law.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.8. Prior to commencement of research stated in paragraph 15.7 of this Law, the respective information shall be registered at the electronic registration for use stated in sub-paragraph 10.3.2 of this Law and it shall be obliged to report the research results at the database stated in paragraph 10.1 of this Law by renewing the results each half-year.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.9. After the receipt of application requesting license and attached document together with it, the Professional board shall provide its opinion within 14 working days and present it to competent authority that issues license.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.10. The law on Natural plant, the law on Forest and the law on Wildlife shall regulate the relations concerning approval of preparing biological resources of plants and wildlife, respectively.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.11. The state central administrative organization shall invalidate license on the following grounds apart from the procedure stated in Article 6.2 of the Law on Permits:

15.11.1. the Professional board has made opinion indicating that the implementation of efficiency agreement of license owner was insufficient:

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.11.2. the cooperation agreement stated in sub-paragraph 15.1.4 of this Law has been expired or terminated;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.11.3. as per request by license owner;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.11.4. liquidation of the legal entity;

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.11.5. license owner has exceeded the stated quota genetic resources for use, or failed to fulfil its legally bound obligation.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.12. If results of academic research and study are to be used for gaining profit, it must re-apply and for license.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.13. It shall be prohibited to transfer license to others.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

15.14. The certificate of license shall be the justification of internationally accepted compliance certificate and be the instrument to monitor whether the use of given genetic resources is implemented in accordance with law.

/This Article was modified according to the law as of January 06, 2023/

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE GREAT KHURAL OF MONGOLIA
ZANDANSHATAR.G

**ON THE REGULATION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN ENDANGERED
ANIMAL, PLANT AND THE DERIVATIVES THEREOF**

**CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. Purpose of the Law

1.1. The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations associated with the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (hereinafter "the Convention"), and the granting of permits for the international trade of animals and plants or derivatives thereof listed in the appendix to the Convention to citizens, business entities and organizations.

Article 2. Legislation on the Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animal, Plant and Derivatives thereof

2.1. The legislation on the regulation of foreign trade in endangered animal, plant and derivatives thereof shall consist of the Law on Animals, the Law on Natural Plants, the Law on Hunting, the Law on Customs, the Law on Genetic Resources, the Law on Permits, this Law and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with these laws.

/This paragraph was amended by the law of December 30, 2021/

/This paragraph was amended by the law of January 06, 2023/

CHAPTER TWO

ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION

Article 4. Organization responsible for implementing the Convention

4.3. The composition of the Governing Board shall include representatives from the state central administrative bodies in charge of nature and environment, industry, trade, food and agriculture matters, and the non-governmental organizations operating in the field of customs, nature and environment.

/This paragraph was amended by the Law as of November 11, 2022/

CHAPTER THREE

**REGULATION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN ENDANGERED
ANIMALS, PLANTS AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF**

Article 8. Permits and certificates

8.1. Applications by citizens, business entities, and organization requesting for permits to export, re-export or import the plants or animals or derivatives thereof listed in the Appendices to the Conventions on International Trade, or for certificates to introduce them from the sea shall be submitted to the Governing Board as specified in sub-paragraph 1.20 of Article 8.1 of the Law on Permits.

/This paragraph was modified by the Law as of January 06, 2023/

8.2. The Governing Board shall receive such applications and decide the matters on the issuing of permits and certificates according to the procedure stated in Article 5.3 of the Law on Permits.

/This paragraph was amended by the Law as of January 06, 2023/

8.3. The format of permit documents and certificates equivalent thereto shall be approved by the Cabinet member in charge of the nature and environment matters.

/This paragraph was amended by the Law as of January 06, 2023/

/This paragraph was modified by the Law as of October 28, 2011/

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM OF MONGOLIA

26 April 2024

Number: A/240

Ulaanbaatar

Approval of procedures

Herein shall be ordering based on Section 4.2 of Article 4 of the Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade of Endangered Animals, Plants, and Their Derivatives:

1. The working procedures of the National Management Council of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora shall be approved as a first annex and the working procedures of the Scientific Council as a second annex, respectively.
2. The Steering Committee and the Scientific Council are assigned to implement the approved regulations.
3. The Department of Natural Resources Policy and Regulation (Ts. Uranchimeg) is assigned to supervise the order's implementation.

B. BAT-ERDENE

PROCEDURES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILDLIFE AND FLORA

One. General stuff

1.1. The purpose of this regulation is to regulate the activities of the National Regulatory Council responsible for the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") and the Law on the Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animals, Plants, and Their Derivatives.

Two. Institutions and structures for the implementation of the Convention

2.1. The National Steering Committee responsible for implementing the Convention (hereinafter referred to as the "SCC") is non-staff.

2.2. The composition of the Steering Council, as outlined in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of the Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade of Endangered Animals, Plants, and Their Derivatives, is a collaborative effort. It includes central state administrative organizations responsible for environment, industry, trade, food, and agriculture, police, customs, and industry supervision. Additionally, representatives of non-governmental organizations, contributing to the direction of implementing the Convention, are approved by the member of the government in charge of environmental issues.

2.3. The Council shall have a chairman, members, and a secretary and may have an office.

2.4. The Management Board shall have a name, seal, and control number.

2.5. The name, address, chairman, secretary, and members of the Council and any changes therein shall be notified to the Secretariat of the Convention and through it to the other Parties to the Convention by appropriate procedures.

2.6. To ensure transparency, any changes specified in Section 2.5 of this regulation will be promptly reported on the website of the Governing Board.

Three. Appointment and removal of Council members

3.1. The term of office of the member shall begin upon the entry into force of the decision on the appointment of the member of the Council. It shall end upon the adoption of the decision on the appointment of the next member. A member may be elected quarterly.

3.2. A member of the Management Board meets the following criteria:

- 3.2.1. Citizen of Mongolia with total legal capacity;
- 3.2.2. having more than three years of experience working in the environment, industry, trade, food, agriculture, customs, police, and industry control organizations specified in section 2.2 of this regulation; having higher education, honesty, responsibility, and work ethic;
- 3.2.3. has not received criminal or administrative punishment for actions related to environmental, economic, financial, or tax activities;
- 3.2.4. others stipulated by laws and regulations.

3.3. The candidate for the Council has received official permission to work on the Council from the organization where he works.

3.4. It is prohibited to be elected as a member of the Council if the criteria specified in this article still need to be met.

3.5. A member shall be exempted in the following cases:

3.5.1. unable to perform duties for more than three months or due to health reasons, or the member has requested it;

3.5.2. did not attend council meetings three times in a row without good reason, or did not attend 1/3 or more of all meetings held in one year;

3.5.3. working in an organization with a conflict of interest;

3.5.4. does not meet the requirements specified in this regulation;

3.5.5. crimes and violations committed against the environment are punishable by court and determined by the decision of other authorized bodies;

3.5.6. others stipulated by laws and regulations.

Four. Council work organization and its power

4.1. The organizational form of the Council's activity is regular and extraordinary meetings. The Council shall draw up and approve the schedule of all regular meetings to be held in the year and meet according to the schedule.

4.2. The Council shall convene at least once a year for regular meetings. In case of need, an extraordinary meeting may be convened based on the Chairman's or three members' opinion.

4.3. The notice of the Council meeting will be distributed to the members three working days in advance, the issues to be discussed at the conference, related information, and materials two working days in advance to the approved e-mail address, and the members will be provided with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the information.

4.4. Each member has the right to one vote when deciding any issue at the council meeting.

4.5. The Council's meeting shall be valid with the participation of the majority of the members, and the decision shall be valid with the decision of the majority of the members present at the meeting.

4.6. Council meetings will be held in Mongolian. Minutes will be kept in Mongolian and translated into English if necessary.

4.7. Council meetings may be convened in person, by ballot, or electronically. The quorum and voting results of the meeting can be calculated based on the written proposals of the members who did not participate in the conference, which were submitted at least 2 hours before the start of the meeting.

4.8. The Chairman of the Council shall decide on the participation of persons who do not have the right to vote, external experts, consultants, scientists, researchers, and others, in the discussion of the issue. The person participating in the meeting can answer questions, make comments with the permission of the Chairman, and enter and leave without interfering with the meeting.

4.9. The Chairman of the Council organizes the voting, and at the end of each issue discussed, he presents the voting results and announces the decision.

4.10. The decision of the governing board meeting shall be in the form of a resolution and shall be signed and confirmed by the Chairman.

4.11. The secretary of the Council shall make the meeting minutes ready within three working days after the meeting and shall be signed by the participating members. The minutes of the meeting shall include the following:

- 4.11.1. meeting place, day, and time;
- 4.11.2. members who attended the meeting;
- 4.11.3. matters discussed at the meeting;
- 4.11.4. resolved issues and voting results;
- 4.11.5. decisions made.

4.12. The Chairman of the Council meeting shall be responsible for the accuracy of the minutes, and the members' written proposals shall be attached to the meeting minutes. The fact that the meeting minutes are kept incorrectly is not a reason to annul the decision made by the meeting.

4.13. In addition to the rights and duties specified in Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade of Endangered Animals, Plants, and Their Derivatives, the Management Board shall exercise the following rights and obligations:

- 4.13.1. collect open information and information necessary for conducting activities from relevant government agencies, citizens, enterprises, and organizations;
- 4.13.2. promote laws and conduct training;
- 4.13.3. managing the website;
- 4.13.4. create a database and environmental database delivery;
- 4.13.5. others prescribed by law and regulations.

Five. Powers of the chairman, member and secretary of the Council

5.1. In addition to having the same powers as other members, the Chairman of the Council shall exercise the following additional powers:

- 5.1.1. Manage and organize the work of the Council and create conditions for members to freely exchange opinions and openly discuss the issues to be addressed at the meeting;
- 5.1.2. Convening the Council meeting, managing the preparation of agenda items, presiding over the meeting, conducting voting, organizing the work of making decisions on each issue to be discussed at the meeting;
- 5.1.3. To sign the decision of the council meeting, to ensure its implementation, to be responsible for the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting;
- 5.1.4. Organize the preparation of reports on the activities of the Council;
- 5.1.5. In the temporary absence of the Chairman of the Council, his duties are performed by the Chairman or a member appointed by the Council;
- 5.1.6. others stipulated by laws and regulations.

5.2. Council members shall exercise the following powers:

- 5.2.1. Before making any decision, get all the necessary information and familiarize yourself with them;
- 5.2.2. Actively and regularly participate in the activities and meetings of the Council; if it is not possible to participate in the meeting, participate in the meeting using electronic and communication tools and strive to participate in the meeting possibly by giving votes in advance and by e-mail according to the voting formula;
- 5.2.3. To give reasoned opinions based on the information, knowledge, education, and work experience on the issues discussed at the council meeting, to inform the Chairman or secretary in advance in case of not being able to participate in the meeting or being late;
- 5.2.4. If a conflict of interest is detected, it should be reported immediately, and proposals should be made to ensure the transparency and openness of the Council's activities, monitoring of its implementation, and requests from relevant parties;
- 5.2.5. To ensure the efficiency of the Council's work and control, to properly and fairly resolve possible conflicts of interest, to spend sufficient time in exercising their rights, and to make decisions based on complete information;

5.2.6. others stipulated by laws and regulations.

5.3. The Secretary of the Council shall exercise the following rights and duties:

- 5.3.1. Responsible for maintaining the Council's records and delivering information to members;
- 5.3.2. To prepare for the Council meeting, to prepare and deliver meeting announcements, information related to the agenda, draft decisions, and other documents by appropriate procedures;
- 5.3.3. Keeping minutes of council meetings, verifying decisions in accordance with appropriate procedures, monitoring implementation;
- 5.3.4. Organizing work related to ensuring continuous coordination of internal work of the Council and activities between other parties;
- 5.3.5. others stipulated by laws and regulations

Six. Council Terms of Service

6.1. The Council may have a workplace and, if necessary, the ministry shall operate in the building or its affiliated organization.

6.2. Each member of the Council shall have an official e-mail address, and it is crucial to communicate through that address. The head of the Council, members, and secretaries are strictly prohibited from exchanging news and files related to the Council's activities using social media.

6.3. Council rules and regulations, financial and legal documents, and all other relevant documents, council seals, other property, objects, and rubbish belonging to the Council shall be kept in the workplace with proper records. Each time a document, stamp, or item is used, a detailed record of who used it, when it was used, and for what purpose it was used shall be signed and confirmed by the person who used it, ensuring a transparent and accountable record-keeping process.

6.4. The expenses related to the activities of the Council shall be borne by the central state administrative body in charge of environmental issues.

6.5. The Council shall issue semi-annual and annual activity reports, including the following information.

- 6.5.1. activity reports, decisions made, and information about their implementation;
- 6.5.2. other reports in accordance with laws, operating procedures, and contractual obligations.

Seven. Organization of the Convention's work implementation

7.1. By the provisions of the Convention and the law, the Governing Council shall perform the following duties within the framework of organizing the implementation of the Convention:

- 7.1.1. Cooperate with other organizations on issues related to the implementation of conventions and laws;
- 7.1.2. In the meticulous execution of activities such as issuing and revoking customs border entry permits for the export and import of animals, plants, and their derivatives, the Governing Council is steadfast in its commitment to work in strict compliance with the relevant provisions of Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Convention, the law, and this procedure, ensuring the highest standards of legal compliance.
- 7.1.3. The Governing Board shall maintain records of Mongolian scientists and academic institutions related to the Convention and approve the design of labels and certificates certified by the Governing Board;
- 7.1.4. Conventions, laws, and others established by this procedure.

Eight. Approve or disapprove of amendments to the annexes of the Convention, make additional comments

8.1. The Governing Council is responsible for deciding whether to approve or disapprove amendments to the annexes to the Convention or to make additional comments.

8.2. The Governing Council shall perform the following duties regarding the approval or disapproval of amendments to Annexes 1 and 2 during the Conference Session of the Parties to the Convention:

- 8.2.1. according to Article 15 of the Convention, draft amendments are received in advance by the competent authority and submitted to the Scientific Council and other relevant professional organizations within five working days;
- 8.2.2. organize the reception of the opinion of the Scientific Council and the proposals of other necessary professional organizations within 15 working days, and within 10 working days discuss them at the meeting of the Management and Regulatory Council and submit the unified proposal to the central state administrative body in charge of environmental issues;
- 8.2.3. as required by the central state administrative organization in charge of environmental issues, provide additional explanations, studies, and information necessary to decide whether to approve or disapprove amendments to the annexes to the Convention and include relevant scientists, researchers, and other persons in the decision-making session;
- 8.2.4. In the case of participation in the conference of the parties, the "Approved" or "Rejected" vote will be given according to the decision of the competent authority regarding the approval or disapproval of the amendments to be included in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Convention.

8.3. Between sessions of the Conference of the Parties, the Governing Council shall perform the following duties regarding the approval or disapproval of amendments to Annexes 1 and 2:

- 8.3.1. to approve or disapprove the amendments and changes by Article 15 of the Convention, receive them in advance from the competent authority, and submit them to the Scientific Council and other relevant professional bodies within 5 working days;
- 8.3.2. obtaining scientific information that can be provided by the Secretariat of the proposed Convention concerning ocean and marine species and delivering it to the relevant organizations and for non-marine species to receive recommendations from the Secretariat immediately;
- 8.3.3. organize the reception of the opinion of the Scientific Council and the proposals of other necessary professional organizations within 15 working days, and within 10 working days, discuss them at the meeting of the Management and Regulatory Council and submit the unified proposal to the central state administrative body in charge of environmental issues;
- 8.3.4. if necessary, within 60 days after making a recommendation to the Secretariat, prepare a proposal to be submitted to the Secretariat along with proposals for amendments and changes, relevant academic news and information, and submit to the competent authority;
- 8.3.5. if the Secretariat submits recommendations and responses from the parties to the Convention, the issue of rejection shall be investigated within 30 days and submitted to the Secretariat, and in the case of non-submission, amendments and changes shall be considered accepted within five working days, and the state administration in charge of environmental affairs shall deliver to the central organization;
- 8.3.6. on proposed amendments and changes in case of notification by the Secretariat of rejection by one of the parties to the convention "Approved" or "Rejected" proposals to be received by mail and put to the vote shall be decided within five working days and delivered to the central state administrative organization in charge of environmental issues;

8.3.7. as required by the central state administrative organization in charge of environmental issues, to provide additional explanations, research, and information necessary to resolve the issue of approving or disapproving amendments to the annexes of the Convention, providing additional explanations, studies, and information, and bringing relevant scientists, researchers, and other persons to the decision-making session.

8.4. The Governing Council shall perform the following duties about making additional comments and withdrawing and canceling amendments to Annexes 1 and 2 of the Convention:

8.4.1. within five working days from the receipt by the competent authority of the amendment and amendment to be included in the Annex of the Convention, within 90 days specified in Article 16, Section 1 C, and Section 2, Section 1 of the Convention, the Scientific Council and the necessary submit to other professional organizations and relevant organizations;

8.4.2. organize the reception of the opinion of the Scientific Council and the proposals of other necessary professional organizations within 15 working days, and within 10 working days, discuss them at the meeting of the Management and Regulatory Council and submit the unified proposal to the central state administrative body in charge of environmental issues;

8.4.3. as required by the central state administrative organization in charge of environmental issues, provide additional explanations, studies, and information necessary to resolve the issue of additional comments to be included in the annexes to the Convention and include relevant scientists, researchers, and other persons in the decision-making session.

Nine. Making new amendments to the annexes of the Convention and defining issues to be discussed at the Conference of the Parties

9.1. The Governing Council will be responsible for developing proposals for new amendments and amendments to the annexes of the Convention, issues to be discussed at the Conference of the Parties, and draft resolutions and submitting them to the Government, and will perform the following tasks:

9.1.1. receive draft amendments from the competent authority in advance and submit them to the Scientific Council and other relevant professional organizations within 5 working days;

9.1.2. organize the reception of the opinion of the Scientific Council and the proposals of other necessary professional organizations within 15 working days, and within 10 working days, discuss them at the meeting of the Management and Regulatory Council and submit the unified proposal to the central state administrative body in charge of environmental issues;

9.1.3. as required by the central state administrative organization in charge of environmental issues, to provide additional explanations, studies, and information necessary to decide whether to approve or disapprove amendments to the annexes of the Convention and to include relevant scientists, researchers, and other persons in the decision-making session;

9.1.4. in case of participation in the Parties' conference, "Approved" or "Rejected" will be given according to the decision of the authorized body on the approval or disapproval of the amendments to be included in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Convention.

Ten. Submit annual reports related to the implementation of the Convention to the Secretariat of the Convention

10.1. The Steering Committee shall be responsible for organizing the annual submission of reports related to the implementation of the Convention to the Secretariat of the Convention and shall perform the following duties:

- 10.1.1. the Governing Council shall submit to the Secretariat of the Convention a report approved by the Scientific Council by the rules and regulations of the Convention;
- 10.1.2. trade information (export quota information) will be expressed in the number and amount of items legally and illegally obtained (confiscated) from nature in a given year and the preparation of that information.
- 10.1.3. according to the Scientific Council's proposal, the report on the work carried out by the Governing Council's decision will be published on its website and communicated to the public through the media and other means.

Eleven. Organizing the sale, destruction, and return to the nature of confiscated animals, plants, and their derived items by laws and regulations

11.1. The Management Board shall be responsible for organizing the sale, destruction, and repatriation of confiscated animals, plants, and their derived items by laws and regulations and shall perform the following duties:

- 11.1.1. to obtain an opinion from the Scientific Council on the issue of whether to sell, destroy, or return confiscated animals, plants, and their derived items;
- 11.1.2. based on the conclusions of the Scientific Council, prepare a proposal for the sale, destruction, and return to nature of confiscated animals, plants, and their derived items and submit them to the central state administrative organization in charge of environmental issues for decision;
- 11.1.3. organizing the sale of seized animals, plants, and their derivatives by holding an auction;
- 11.1.4. destruction of seized animals, plants, and their derived objects, and their return to nature;
- 11.1.5. to sell, destroy, and restore confiscated animals, plants, and their derived objects, to prepare work reports and research, and to create a database.

Twelve. Approving the list of animal and plant species to be included in Annex 3 of the Convention

12.1. The list of animal and plant species to be included in Annex 3 of the Convention shall be developed in cooperation with the Scientific Council and approved by the Cabinet member in charge of environmental affairs.

PROCEDURES OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILDLIFE AND FLORA

One. General stuff

1.1. The purpose of this regulation is to regulate the activities of the Scientific Council responsible for the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") and the Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animals, Plants and Their Derivatives.

Two. Institutions and structures for the implementation of the Convention

2.1. The National Scientific Council (hereinafter referred to as the "SC") is non-staffed and responsible for implementing the Convention.

2.2. The Scientific Council consists of scientists and researchers in the fields of animals, plants, and the environment, as well as representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations in the field. It is approved by the government member in charge of environmental issues.

2.3. The Council shall have a chairman, members, and a secretary and may have an office.

2.4. The name, address, chairman, secretary, and members of the Council and any changes therein shall be notified to the Secretariat of the Convention and through it to the other Parties to the Convention by appropriate procedures.

Three. Appointment and removal of Council members

3.1. The term of office of the member shall begin upon the entry into force of the decision on the appointment of the member of the Council. It shall end upon the adoption of the decision on the appointment of the next member. A member may be elected every quarter.

3.2. A member of the Scientific Council meets the following criteria:

- 3.2.1. a citizen of Mongolia with total legal capacity;
- 3.2.2. to be an animal scientist, botanist, teacher, or research worker with a specialty in the field of environment, an expert in the field of animals and plants, and working in his profession;
- 3.2.3. zoologists, botanists, teachers, and research workers must have at least 5 years of experience in universities and research institutions, higher education, honesty, responsibility, and work ethics.
- 3.2.4. others prescribed by laws and regulations.

3.3. The candidate for the Council has received official permission to work on the Council from the organization where he works.

3.4. A member shall be exempted in the following cases:

- 3.4.1. unable to perform duties for more than three months or due to health reasons, or the member has requested it;

- 3.4.2. did not attend council meetings three times in a row without good reason, or did not attend 1/3 or more of all meetings held in one year;
- 3.4.3. working on organizations and projects with conflicts of interest happened;
- 3.4.4. does not meet the requirements specified in this regulation;
- 3.4.5. crimes and violations committed against the environment are punishable by the court and determined by the decision of other authorized bodies;
- 3.4.6. proven misrepresentation;
- 3.4.7. others stipulated by laws and regulations;

Four. Council work organization and its powers

4.1. The organizational form of the Council's activity is regular and extraordinary meetings. The Council shall draw up and approve the schedule of all regular meetings to be held in the year and meet according to the schedule.

4.2. The Council shall convene at least twice yearly for regular meetings. In case of need, an extraordinary meeting may be convened by the proposal of the Chairman or three members.

4.3. The notice of the Council meeting will be distributed to the members three working days in advance, the issues to be discussed at the meeting, related information, and materials two working days in advance to the approved e-mail address, and the members will be provided with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the information.

4.4. Each member has the right to one vote when deciding any issue at the council meeting.

4.5. The Council's meeting shall be valid with the participation of the majority of the members, and the decision shall be valid with the decision of the majority of the members present at the meeting.

4.6. Council meetings will be held in Mongolian. Minutes will be kept in Mongolian and translated into English if necessary.

4.7. Council meetings may be convened in person, by ballot, or electronically. The quorum and voting results of the meeting can be calculated based on the written proposals of the members who did not participate in the meeting. The written proposals were submitted at least 2 hours before the start of the meeting.

4.8. The Chairman of the Council shall decide on the participation of persons who do not have the right to vote, external experts, consultants, scientists, researchers, and others, in the discussion of the issue. The person participating in the meeting can answer questions, make comments with the permission of the Chairman, and enter and leave without interfering with the meeting.

4.9. The Chairman of the Council organizes the voting, and at the end of each issue discussed, he presents the voting results and announces the decision.

4.10. The Scientific Council meeting's decisions shall be in the form of conclusions and recommendations, which the Chairman shall sign and confirm.

4.11. The secretary of the Council shall make the meeting minutes ready within three working days after the meeting and shall be signed by the participating members. The minutes of the meeting shall include the following:

- 4.11.1. meeting place, day, and time;
- 4.11.2. members who attended the meeting;
- 4.11.3. matters discussed at the meeting;
- 4.11.4. resolved issues and voting results;
- 4.11.5. Conclusions and recommendations.

4.12. The Chairman of the Council meeting shall be responsible for the accuracy of the minutes, and the written proposals of the members shall be attached to the meeting minutes. The fact that the meeting minutes are kept incorrectly is not a reason to annul the decision made by the meeting.

4.13. In addition to the rights and duties specified in Article 6.1 of the Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade of Endangered Animals, Plants, and Their Derivatives, the Scientific Council shall exercise the following rights and duties:

- 4.13.1. collect open information and information necessary for making conclusions and recommendations from relevant government agencies, citizens, enterprises, and organizations;
- 4.13.2. conduct training;
- 4.13.3. provide news and information necessary for managing the website of the Governing Council;
- 4.13.4. work independently;
- 4.13.5. prepare presentations and materials according to the instructions given by the head of the Council
- 4.13.6. others prescribed by law and regulations.

Five. Powers of the Chairman, member, and secretary of the Council

5.1. In addition to having the same powers as other members, the Chairman of the Council shall exercise the following additional powers:

- 5.1.1. Manage and organize the work of the Council and create conditions for members to freely exchange opinions and openly discuss the issues to be addressed at the meeting;
- 5.1.2. Convening the Council meeting, managing the preparation of agenda items, presiding over the meeting, conducting voting, organizing the work of making decisions on each issue to be discussed at the meeting;
- 5.1.3. To sign the decision of the council meeting, to ensure its implementation, to be responsible for the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting;
- 5.1.4. Organize the preparation of reports on the activities of the Council;
- 5.1.5. In the temporary absence of the Chairman of the Council, his duties are performed by the Chairman or a member appointed by the Council;
- 5.1.6. others stipulated by laws and regulations.

5.2. Council members shall exercise the following powers:

- 5.2.1. Before making any decision, get all the necessary information and familiarize yourself with them;
- 5.2.2. Participate regularly and actively in the activities and meetings of the Council, and if it is not possible to participate in the meeting, participate in the meeting using electronic and communication tools, and strive to participate in the meeting possibly by giving a pre-written vote or by e-mail according to the voting formula;
- 5.2.3. To give reasoned opinions based on the information, knowledge, education, and work experience on the issues discussed at the council meeting, to inform the Chairman or secretary in advance in case of not being able to participate in the meeting or being late;
- 5.2.4. If a conflict of interest is detected, it should be reported immediately, and proposals should be made to ensure the transparency and openness of the Council's activities, monitoring of its implementation, and requests from relevant parties;
- 5.2.5. To ensure the efficiency of the Council's work and control, to properly and fairly resolve possible conflicts of interest, to spend sufficient time in exercising their rights, and to make decisions based on complete information;
- 5.2.6. others stipulated by laws and regulations.

- 5.3. The Secretary of the Council shall exercise the following rights and duties:
- 5.3.1. Responsible for maintaining the Council's records and delivering information to members;
 - 5.3.2. To prepare for the Council meeting, to prepare and deliver meeting announcements, information related to the agenda, draft decisions, and other documents by appropriate procedures;
 - 5.3.3. Keeping minutes of council meetings, verifying decisions by appropriate procedures, monitoring implementation;
 - 5.3.4. Organizing work related to ensuring continuous coordination of activities between the internal work of the Council and other parties;
 - 5.3.5. others stipulated by laws and regulations.

Six. Council Terms of Service

- 6.1. The Council shall operate in the Ministry's office or its affiliated organization.
- 6.2. Each member of the Council must possess an official e-mail address for all communication. The head of the Council, members, and secretaries are strictly prohibited from using social media to exchange news and files related to the Council's activities, ensuring the confidentiality and security of our operations.
- 6.3. The Council's rules and regulations, financial and legal documents, and all other relevant documents, property, objects, and rubbish belonging to the Council must be meticulously kept in the workplace with proper records. Each time a document or item is used, a detailed record of who, when, and for what purpose it was used must be made and signed by the person who used it, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- 6.4. The expenses related to the activities of the Council shall be borne by the central state administrative body in charge of environmental issues.
- 6.5. The Council shall issue semi-annual and annual activity reports, including the following information.
- 6.5.1. activity reports, decisions made, and information about their implementation;
 - 6.5.2. other reports in accordance with laws, operating procedures, and contractual obligations.

Seven. Organizing the Convention's implementation

- 7.1. The Scientific Council shall perform the following duties within the scope of organizing the implementation of the Convention by the Convention and the law:
- 7.1.1. cooperate with other organizations on issues related to the implementation of conventions and laws;
 - 7.1.2. to issue a permit to pass through the customs border for the export and import of animals, plants, and their derivatives included in the annexes of the Convention and to issue conclusions and recommendations related to Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Convention when implementing the activities of revoking the permit;
 - 7.1.4. to issue conclusions on whether to sell, destroy, or return confiscated animals, plants, and their derived items to nature;
 - 7.1.5. participate in the destruction of seized animals, plants, and their derived objects, and their return to nature;
 - 7.1.6. conventions, laws, and others established by this procedure.

RESOLUTION GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

22 May, 2024

No.225

Ulaanbaatar city.

ON TEMPORARILY PROHIBITING EXPORT

Pursuant to Article 11.5 of the Law on the Government of Mongolia and Article 5.2.2 of the Law on Fauna, the Government of Mongolia RESOLVES:

- 1.To prohibit the exportation of Falco Cherrug for profit for a period of five years.
2. Oblige B. Bat-Erdene, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, to implement preventive measures against legal violations related to the capture and exportation of Falco Cherrug.

PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA
L. OYUN-ERDENE

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
B.BAT-ERDENE

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

13 December, 2023

No. 437

Ulaanbaatar

ON DECLARING THE MAZAALAI BEAR AS A NATIONAL PRIDE ANIMAL

Based on Article 30, Part 1 of the Law on the Government of Mongolia, the Government of Mongolia hereby RESOLVES:

1. In connection with the declaration of 2023-2025 as the "Years to Visit Mongolia," the Mazaalai bear is hereby proclaimed a "National Pride Animal".
2. Oblige B. Battsetseg, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ch. Nomin, the Minister of Culture, and B. Bat-Erdene, the Minister of Environment and Tourism to organize measures to promote the Mazaalai bear at both the national and international levels.

PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA
L. OYUN-ERDENE

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
B. BAT-ERDENE

