

MONGOLIA AND CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

THE SECOND NATIONAL REPORT

REQUESTED AND FINANCED BY:



THE MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

COMPILED BY:



ZSL
LET'S WORK
FOR WILDLIFE

CONTRIBUTED BY:



ONGOLICA
PUBLISHING

HHA 20.18
ΔAA 351.82
Г-531

Compilers:

S. Gombobaatar
Sh. Myagmarsuren

Animal and plant authors:

Insect: Ch. Gantigmaa
Fish and reptile: Kh. Terbish
Bird: S. Gombobaatar and U. Tuvshin
Mammal: S. Shar and D. Lkhagvasuren
Plant: D. Suran and B. Oyuntsetseg

Editors:

S. Shar
D. Otgontuya
J. Munkh-Erdene
S. Bayarkhuu

Copyright

© Ministry of Environment and Tourism
© Mongolian Ornithological Society
© National University of Mongolia and Steppe Forward Programme
© Mongolica Publishing

Design and layout:

© Mongolica Publishing

Photographs:

© S. Gombobaatar and Mongolica Publishing
© Ch. Gantigmaa
© D. Suran
© Kh. Terbish

Suggested citation:

The entire publication: Gombobaatar, S. and Myagmarsuren, Sh. 2019. *Mongolia and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*. Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolian Ornithological Society and NUM-Steppe Forward Programme. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Fauna and flora sections:

Gantigmaa, Ch. 2019. Part: insect;
Terbish, Kh. 2019. Part: fish and reptile;
Gombobaatar, S. and Tuvshin, U. 2019. Part: bird;
Shar, S. and Lkhagvasuren, D. 2019. Part: mammal;
Suran, D. and Oyuntsetseg, B. 2019. Part: plant. In: *Mongolia and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*. Gombobaatar, S. and Myagmarsuren, Sh. (compilers). Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolian Ornithological Society and NUM-Steppe Forward Programme. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.



ISBN 978-99978-68-86-2

FOREWORD 5

A PURPOSE OF THE REPORT 6

**INTRODUCTION TO THE CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES) 7**

CITES IN MONGOLIA 8

CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 8

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION, APPLICABLE LAWS
AND REGULATIONS, POLICY DOCUMENTS, AND PROGRAMMES 9**

**REPORTS TO THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES) 11**

**NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON RARE WILD FAUNA AND FLORA
CONSERVATION 15**

ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN FOR CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT 16

**PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION
IN MONGOLIA 17**

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND
ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED IN MONGOLIA 18**

**THE STATUS OF SELECTED ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES,
LISTED IN THE APPENDICES OF THE CONVENTION 34**

**CHALLENGES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONVENTION AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS 76**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 78

APPENDICES 79

REFERENCES 96



Abbreviations

ASEAN-WEN	Association of South-East Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of Parties
EEV	Ecological and Economic Valuation
GABP	General Authority for Border Protection
GASI	General Agency for Specialized Inspection
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGA	General Customs Authority
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature (The World Conservation Union)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAS	Mongolian Academy of Sciences
MoET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MoJIA	Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs
MOS	Mongolian Ornithological Society
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NUM	National University of Mongolia
PA	Protected Area
P.R.C	People's Republic of China
SFP	Steppe Forward Programme
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WWF-MPO	World Wide Fund- Mongolia Programme Office
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

FOREWORD

Many wild animal and plant species on the Earth have been lost and become extinct due to extensive exploitation of natural resources without scientific studies and justifications.

Indeed, loss and extinction of these wild animal and plant species are directly related to various socioeconomic issues of countries in the world such as those relating to rituals, beliefs, traditions, lifestyles, aesthetics, and technical advancements associated with natural resources. Since humanity is ever dependent on the supply of goods and services provided by the natural world, its proper use and protection has been and will be a priority for any country. One of the major contributors to the extinction of animal and plant species is international trade. A survey conducted in the late 1990s suggested that international trade of wild animals and plants, excluding products of forestry and fishing, had reached USD 5-6 billion globally. Every year, 25-30 thousand primates and 2-5 million rare wild birds were sold alive, whilst skins of approximately 10 million reptiles and 15 million mammals were used sold.

Representatives from various countries convened in Washington, D.C. in 1973 to discuss the ever increasing foreign trade of animal and plant species that may cause extinction of certain species. During this conference, an international treaty known as CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) was conceived to regulate the international trade of flora and fauna.

Mongolia became the 131st member country of the Convention on April 4, 1996. A fundamental principle of the Convention is to protect the wild animal and plant species being endangered and threatened with extinction by listing them into three different Appendices. Appendix 1 includes animals and plants that are threatened with extinction, while Appendix 2 lists species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction, but may become, unless trade is closely controlled. Appendix 3 is a list of species included at the request of a party that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation.

Roughly 5,000 species of animals and 28,000 species of plants are protected by the CITES Appendices against over-exploitation through international trade. Five species of mammals in Mongolia, Asiatic wild ass (*Equus hemionus*), Przewalski's wild horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*), Gobi bear (*Ursus arctos gobiensis*), Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*), and Snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*) and 13 species of birds such as Dalmatian pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*), Saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*), White-naped crane (*Antigone/Grus vipio*), and Houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*) are included in the Appendix 1. Appendix 2 includes one species of reptile (Sand boa (*Eryx tataricus*)), two species of fish Amur sturgeon (*Acipenser schrenckii*) and Siberian sturgeon (*Acipenser baerii*), one species of butterfly, 58 species of birds, and nine species of mammals including Brown bear, Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*), Saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*), Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*), Pallas's cat or Manul (*Otocolobus manul*), Wild cat (*Felis silvestris*), and Musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). Being a member of CITES enables Mongolia to prevent its endangered species of flora and fauna from international trade related threats. Furthermore, Mongolia is obliged to assist in other countries to protect endangered species. In relation to implementation of the Convention, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Trade in Endangered Flora and Fauna and their Derivatives in November, 2002.

The country's first national report detailed about the general concepts on the Convention and the activities undertaken in Mongolia since it signed the Convention was released in 2014. This second national report was prepared in 2019. These publications are an important source material for raising public understanding and dissemination on the Convention and sharing reports and knowledge on trade in the wild animal and plant species listed in the Convention Appendices among the individuals, economic and business entities, and organizations to deal with future activities.

Mongolia prepared and published its first and second national reports on the general concept of the Convention and activities carried out since its membership in 2014 and 2019, respectively. These publications enable us to promote the awareness on the Convention along with information about species included in its Appendices, so that not only the public but also individuals or entities interested in conducting businesses in this regard will have accurate information and data.

I would like to take this opportunity to send my warmest gratitude to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which took the initiative to prepare the first and second national reports of CITES, as well as staff of the Mongolian Ornithological Society, National University of Mongolia, Steppe Forward Programme, and Zoological Society of London, who made this initiative a reality.



Tsogetsai Khan Purev
Director of the Environment and Natural Resource
Management Department of Ministry of Environment and Tourism and
Chairperson of the National Management Authority of CITES

A PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

Eighteen years passed since the Government of Mongolia ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the initial national report of CITES that consolidated information on its success or failure, and lessons learnt from its implementation within this period was produced in 2014. The production of this first publication has been an important reference for drafting and implementing policy instruments on wild animal and plant species protection and sustainable use. Preparation of this second national report of CITES aims to summarize the Convention implementation in the country, consolidate and provide comprehensive statistical data and other information to support revision of national policies on international trade of CITES-listed species and prioritize future actions.



INTRODUCTION TO THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

CITES, also known as the Washington Convention, where it was opened for signature in 1973, is a multilateral treaty to protect and manage trade in endangered plants and animals at the international level. It is one of the largest and oldest conservations and sustainable use agreements in existence. The Convention was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (IUCN). The text of the Convention was agreed at a meeting of representatives from 80 countries in Washington D.C., USA, on March 3, 1973, and entered into force on July 1, 1975. The original of the Convention was published in the Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic.

CITES signatories adhere voluntarily, states that have agreed to be bound by the Convention are known as Parties. Although, CITES is legally binding on the Parties – in other words they have to implement the Convention – it does not take the place of national laws. Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level. For many years CITES has been among the conservation agreements with the largest membership, with now 180 Parties.

Annually, international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants is estimated to be worth billions of dollars and to include hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to products derived from them, including food products, leather goods, timber, and medicines. There is widespread information nowadays about the endangered status of many prominent species throughout the world, such as Saiga antelope, Snow leopard, tigers and elephants. Because

the trade in wild animals and plants crosses borders between countries, the effort to regulate it requires international cooperation to safeguard certain species from over-exploitation. CITES was conceived in the spirit of such cooperation. Today, it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live specimens, fur coats or dried herbs.

Participation is voluntary, funding for the activities of the Secretariat and Conference of the Parties (CoP) meetings comes from a Trust Fund derived from Party contributions. Trust Fund money is not available to Parties to improve implementation or compliance. These activities and all those outside Secretariat activities must find external funding, mostly from donor countries and regional organizations such as the European Union. CITES subjects certain species or their derivatives to controls in international trade. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species. The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need.

Appendix 1 contains the species that are being threatened and potentially threatened with extinction due to international trade. Trans-boundary trade in the specimen of the species listed in the Appendix 1 is managed under a strict control. Trade for commercial purpose is basically banned while export and import for research purpose require an appropriate document filing for export and import.

Appendix 2 includes the species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival. Specimens of the species listed in the Appendix 2 may be exported and imported for commercial purpose and under which an export permit from the exporting country is required.

Appendix 3 is a list of wildlife and plant species identified by particular CITES member countries (parties) as being in need of international trade controls.

CITES IN MONGOLIA

The adoption of CITES in Mongolia was approved by the Parliament in its decision number 24, dated 4th May 1995, and subsequently the Committee of the Convention officially recognized Mongolia as its 131st member state on 4 April 1996.

Mongolia is a home to 15 species of mammals, 64 species of birds, eight species of plants, two species of fish, and one species of insect and reptile each that are listed in the Convention Appendices 1 and 2.

Appendix 1 includes six species of mammals and 13 species of birds, whilst Appendix 2 lists nine species of mammals, 58 species of birds, one species of reptile, two species of fish, one species of insect, and eight species of plants from Mongolia (annex 1 to this report).

CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The Management Authority to implement CITES and a Scientific Authority in an advisory role were established within the State Administrative Central Organization of nature and environment. This process was in accordance with Article 9:1 (b) of the Convention, Article 4 of Mongolia's Law on the Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animal and Plant Species and Derivatives thereof, Article 36 of the Law on Fauna, and Article 17 of the Law on Flora.

The Management Authority and Scientific Authority implementing the Convention were re-structured by Decree A-29 of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in 2010 (now MEGD), and included representatives from the state administrations for environment, food and agriculture, customs and inspection, and non-governmental organizations.

Rights and obligations of the Management and Scientific Authorities have been defined in the Law of Mongolia on the Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animal and Plant Species and Derivatives thereof.

In the past two decades, Mongolia has been fulfilling statutory obligations to the global conventions mentioned above and actively participated in the Conferences of the Parties (COPs) on a regular basis.

Resolutions made at the COPs have been reflected in Mongolia's national policies and programmes, national reports on the implementation of the Convention have been submitted to the Convention Secretariat and regular communication has been maintained with the Secretariat and the relevant Mongolian ministries.

Mongolia participated for the first time in the COP-9 organized in USA in 1996 as an observer, and since then it has presented at all meetings. Mongolia has actively expressed its position on the issues discussed during the COPs and successfully convened a conference of member-states from the Asian region in Ulaanbaatar in 2002 (Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of CITES, 2010).

In the frame of collaborations of the Parties, The Management Authorities of Mongolia and People's Republic of China had a meeting in March 2011 and signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on improved capacities of customs officers in controlling trade in Saiga antelope's horns across the border.

The Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals, Plants and their Derivatives sets out the rights, duties and responsibilities of the Management Authority and Scientific Authority, officially appointed.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION, APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS, POLICY DOCUMENTS, AND PROGRAMMES

Article 6 of the Constitution of Mongolia states “The land, its subsoil, forests, water, fauna and flora and other national resources in Mongolia shall belong exclusively to the people and be under state protection. The land, except that given to the citizens of Mongolia for private possessions, as well as the subsoil with its mineral wealth, forest, water resources and game shall be the property of the state”.

The resolution to become a signatory to CITES was made by Parliament on 4th of May, 1995.

In November, 2002 “The Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives” was enacted to formalize the implementation of the provisions of this Convention. This law regulates the international trade of products derived from animals and plants listed in the Convention’s Appendices by any legal person, entity or organization.

The government of Mongolia aims to improve the legal framework by making necessary amendments, eradicating duplication and gaps, and improving the coherence of the set of environment laws to ensure a sustainable development that is economically beneficial and environmentally friendly, and that is in accordance with the socioeconomic changes progressing today. As part of the legislative reform actions such as the Parliament resolution 38 passed in 2009 on guidelines to improve the Mongolian legislative system until 2012, a national plan on improving environmental sector’s legal framework from 2009-2012, and environmental law reform. Under these considerations, the following laws and regulations have been approved to coordinate with the legal framework of the Convention’s implementation:

- o The Mongolian Parliament passed the Law on Fauna on May 17th, 2012. This law resulted in the cancellation of the former Law of Mongolian Animal Kingdom and Law on Hunting, as it included the revisions of those two laws. The purpose of the Law on Fauna is to regulate the protection, breeding and proper use of fauna as well as their resources.

- o The Law on Natural Plants was adopted

in 1995. The purpose of this law is to regulate the protection, proper use and restoration of all plants excluding garden plants.

- o The Environmental Protection Law of Mongolia was adopted on June 5th, 1995. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations between the state, private sector, and citizens in order to guarantee a healthy and safe environment, social development, and the protection of the environment for future generations. The Environmental Protection Law was amended in 1998, 2002, and 2005 and most recently on May 17th, 2013.

- o The Law on Natural Resource Use Fees was adopted in 2012. This law is the integration of other laws, which were regulating the fees regarding natural resource use including the Law on Hunting, Reserve Use Payments and on Hunting and Trapping Authorization Fees (approved on May 22nd, 1995), the Law on Natural Plant Use Fees, Law on Reinvestment of Natural Resource Use Fees for the Protection of the Environment and the Restoration of Natural Resources and the Law on Fees for the Harvest of Forest Timber and Fuel Wood.

- o The Customs Law of Mongolia was adopted in 2008, with the purpose of determining the organizational structure and legal basis of customs, defining the procedures for customs control over, and examination of goods and means of transport crossing the national borders of Mongolia as well as customs clearance procedures, and enforcement of the customs legislation by business entities, organizations and individuals.

- o In accordance with the Articles 16 and 28 of the Law of Mongolia on State Border, a list of frontier crossing points, through which specimens of plant seeds and seedlings, animals and their embryos and seeds, raw meat, by-products, micro-organism cultures, and clinical materials are crossed over the state border, (Appendix 4) was approved by the Government Resolution No: 173 in 2003 and then amended by the Resolution No: 190 in 2010 and 2014.

o The Law on Quarantine and Verification of Trans-boundary Movement of Animals, Plants, and Raw Materials and their derivatives was adopted on November 28th, 2002 and was amended several times between 2007 and 2012 (December 20, 2012; February, 2011; June, 2010; and June, 2007).

o The Criminal Code of Mongolia revised in 2015 sets forth the illegal wildlife hunting (Article 24:5) and illegal harvests of natural plants (Article 24:8) are subject to criminal liabilities.

o The Law of Mongolia on Conflict was newly adopted in 2017. The Law specifically sets forth the liabilities to the offenders, who infringed the Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals, Plants and Their Derivatives in 7:3, the liabilities to those who violated the Law on Fauna in 7:6 and the liabilities to those who violated the Law on Natural Plants in 7:7.

o The Law of Mongolian Advertisements was adopted in 2002. Article 14.1 states Advertisements of supply, trade and purchase of rare and endangered species of fauna and flora, their roots, stems, branches, and leaves; wild animal organs such as Red deer horn, genitalia, testicles, female deer tails, and uterus, Musk deer glands; and Brown bear gallbladder shall be prohibited. Article 14.2 states advertisements for selling and purchasing of organs or raw materials of wild animals and plants, which are under protection or hunting ban is prohibited.

o The Mongolian Law on Special Protected Areas, November 15th of 1994, was established to regulate the use and procurement of land for state special protection and the preservation and conservation of its original condition in order to preserve the specific traits of the natural zones, unique formations, rare and endangered plants and animals, historic and cultural monuments and natural beauty, as well as research and to investigate the evolution. To date, 17.4 percent of the country's territory is protected under the Law and which includes almost entire habitats and distribution ranges of the species such as Bactrian camel, Gobi bear, Takhi, Saiga antelope, Moose, Wild boar, and Eurasian beaver and up to 70 percent of habitats and distribution ranges of the species such as Snow leopard, Asiatic wild ass, Eurasian otter, Musk deer, Argali sheep, and Siberian ibex. Protection of wildlife habitats and distribution ranges plays an important role in restriction of illegal wildlife hunting and

trade (Audit Report on Protection Status of Very Rare and Rare Wildlife in Mongolia. 2010).

o In accordance with the Parliament Resolution No: 264 (Annex 3) instated in 2001 three Appendices were added: 1) Hunting Reserve Use Payments and Hunting and Trapping Authorization Fees, cancelled by Resolution No: 248 in 2005 and reinstated by Resolution No: 23 (Annex 2) in 2010; 2) Fees, Standard Prices, Payments, and Game Hunting Rights for Foreign Citizens, where clause 22 was cancelled and clauses 2, 5, 18, 20, 21, and 23 were revised by the Resolution No: 65 in 2011; and 3) Ecological and Economic Valuation of Mongolian Wildlife, also cancelled by the Resolution No: 248 in 2005 and reinstated in 2011 with the Resolution No: 23.

o In accordance with the Law on Fauna, which states that the Regulation on hunting and trapping, rare species list and the authorization of hunting and trapping of rare species, will be enacted by the Government, the Procedures for Certification of Hunting and Trapping Rare Species was approved in 2013 by Government Resolution No. 93.

o The Quarantine and Inspection for Transferring animals and plants or commodities and their raw materials, passed in 2003 by the Government Resolution No: 173, and Certificates for Import and Export of Animals, Plants, Raw Materials, and Products states that a certificate will not be issued if the proposed trade fails to meet conditions stated in international agreements.

In 2002, the Government approved the Resolution No:163 on Protection and Sustainable Use of Saker falcon. In 2006, the Resolution No171 determined annual quota of up to 300 individuals and costs of removing a Saker falcon from the wild (standard price, payment, and fee based on ecological and economic value (EEV)) at USD 10,000, plus 90% of the species' EEV (USD 9,000) and hunting permit of USD 800 for 2006-2007.

The Convention Appendices 1 and 2 includes 14 out of 31 species of animals in the list of Very Rare species in Appendix to the Law on Fauna; 12 out of 36 Rare animal species in the list approved by the Resolution No: 264 in 2001 and the Resolution No: 248 in 2005, and eight out of 133 Very Rare species of plants in Appendix to the Law on Natural Plants. These lists provide for a basis for monitoring of international trade in the species.

REPORTS TO THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES (CITES)

The CITES Trade Database and its data are administered by the UN Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) on behalf of the Convention Secretariat. The database contains over 13 million reports on international trade in around 34,000 wild animal species listed in the Convention Appendices. Roughly, a million reports and records on trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora are obtained every year. As soon as received these reports, the UNEP-WCMC enter them in the database. These annual reports and records from the CITES Parties are used for monitoring of the Convention implementation and international trade in specimens of the wild animal and plant species listed in the Convention Appendices (www.cites.org; <http://unep-wcmc.org/citestrade>).

Parties to the CITES have the responsibility to issue permits and prepare their reports on international trade in the species listed in CITES Appendices. This is a requirement in clause 8 of the Convention. Under this requirement, the Parties submit their annual reports to the Secretariat in Switzerland or directly to the UNEP-WCMC (in this case, the Parties should inform the Convention Secretariat about the delivery).

The Parties deliver their annual reports in pursuit of the guideline for preparation and submission of annual reports in accordance with the notification to the Parties No: 2011/019 dated February 17, 2011.

In accordance with the Law on Regulation of Foreign Trade in Endangered Animal and Plant Species and their Derivatives, requests for permits/certificates for export, import, and re-export and introduction from the sea of specimens of the species listed in the Convention Appendices must be presented to the Management Authority. The Management Authority's decision to issue a permit will be based upon the guidelines on issuing permits and certificates approved by the Central Administration Body in charge of environmental issues.

The Management Authority has issued 955 export and re-export permits/certificates allowing over 50,000 specimens of 189 types of 85 wild animal and plant species (graph 1) to be exported from Mongolia to 54 countries.

Graph 1. Numbers of the animal species, listed in the Convention Appendices exported from Mongolia with permits (by years)



The highest numbers of permits issued were recorded with the Gray wolf, Argali sheep and Saker falcon (table 1).

Table 1. Numbers of export permits issued by Mongolia between 1996 and 2015

No	Names of the species	Numbers of permits
1	Gray wolf	295
2	Argali sheep	263
3	Saker falcon	83
4	Golden eagle	30
5	Pallas' cat or Manul	28
6	Brown bear	23
7	Eurasian lynx	16
8	Snow leopard	16
9	Cinereous vulture	15
10	Siberian ibex	14
11	Others	166

Details on the wild animals and their specimens exported with permits above show that the highest numbers were recorded with the Saker falcon, Brown bear, Gray wolf and Argali sheep. Amongst there were 3,100 live individuals of Saker falcon (graph 3) and 1,123 Gray wolf skins (graph 2) exported. Specimens of the Brown bear were exported for research purpose. For the Argali sheep, trophy hunting dominated (table 2).

Table 2. The highest numbers of the species exported with permit (1996-2015)

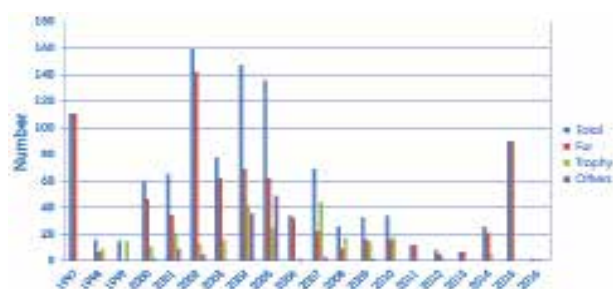
No	Names of the species	Numbers of specimens (e.g. live individuals, whole carcasses, skins, furs, feathers, & other parts or organs)
1	Saker falcon	24,873
2	Brown bear	3,402
3	Gray wolf	2,708
4	Argali sheep	2,369
5	Great bustard	1,912
6	Golden eagle	1,529
7	Asiatic wild ass	980
8	Snow leopard	664
9	Pallas's cat	527
10	Musk deer	309
11	Others	2,098

Exports of the Asiatic wild ass and Brown bear samples were the highest among the species listed in the Convention Appendix 1.

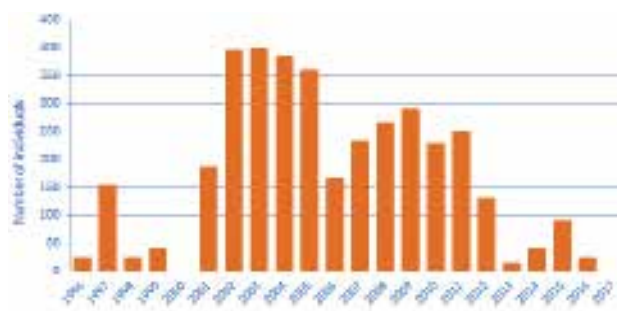
Of the species listed in the Convention Appendix 2, samples of Saker falcon, Gray wolf, and Argali sheep were exported in the highest numbers. Within this period, Mongolia exported over 5,800 samples of 44 species of wild animals including 13 species of mammals and 31 species of birds under 155 permits for scientific purposes.

For hunting and commercial purposes, a total of 31 game species including Gray wolf (graph 2), Argali sheep (graph 4), and the species such as Siberian ibex, Eurasian lynx, Pallas's cat, and Golden and Steppe eagles were exported.

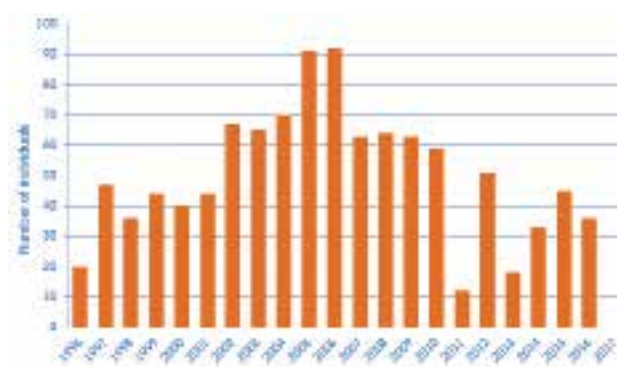
Graph 2. Trade in specimens of the Gray wolf



Graph 3. Trade in Saker falcon



Graph 4. Trade in Argali sheep



Official data and records on the export permits for samples of wild animal and plant species listed in the Convention Appendices are obtained from the Convention website and used as a primary reference for this report preparation.

Although there are no special provisions for enforcing quotas for any species that can be traded internationally, limiting the foreign trade of species listed on the CITES appendices is an effective way to manage the foreign trade of wild animals and plants. When determining the number of export permits available for a species listed in the CITES, countries report to the Secretariat of the Convention, who then advises a quota based on information of export numbers to the Parties.

The country then responds by setting the quota based on, although not restricted to, this advice.

The CITES Secretariat recommended Mongolia limiting export quotas for some species. The Secretariat of the Convention repeatedly sent advice to the Mongolian National Commission between 2004 and 2009 indicating concern and a need for greater attention to Saker falcon trade and export

from Mongolia, due to the high number of the species exports. During the conference “Silk Road and CITES Legal Implementation” in August, 2005, it was advised that Mongolia cease Saker falcon export and a member of the Convention's Animals Committee visited Mongolia to gain an understanding of the specific context of the Saker falcon trade in the country (Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of CITES, 2010). During the 21st meeting of the Animals Committee organized in November, 2006, it was recommended that Saker falcon export permits be suspended for Russia and eight Asian countries including Mongolia. In order to assess the export of Saker falcon from Mongolia to the Arabian countries, the Parties requested a report on Saker falcon management and conservation status in 2009.

During its 61st meeting, the Convention Standing Committee, positive results from the Mongolian Government's efforts to conserve and manage Saker falcon and results from population studies were taken into account resulting in a decision to allow the export of up to 300 Saker falcons were approved during the 25th meeting of the Animals Committee. In accordance with this decision, on August 17, 2011, the Government of Mongolia established a quota of 240 for Saker falcon export in 2011 with Resolution No: 251 and a total of ten (10) agreements were made with summit delegates from Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates to capture 203 Saker falcons.

The 11th Conference of the Parties held in April 2000 passed the Resolution No.11.7 on Musk deer Trade and Conservation and other decisions regarding Musk deer including the legal implementation of monitoring programmes and improving Musk deer population conservation efforts in China, France, Republic of Korea, Germany, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, and Mongolia. Mongolia has responded by prohibiting the hunting of Musk deer by laws.

Based on reports from 2002 to mid 2014 by the General Authority for Border Protection (GABP) and General Customs Authority (GCA), the main animal and plant products those were seized whilst being smuggled over Mongolia's international borders (Appendix 2) include Brown bear (paws and gallbladder),

Gray wolf (frozen whole, skin, fangs, stomach, tongue), Pallas's cat, Mongolian marmot, Red and Corsac foxes (skins) from the fauna and Pine nuts, *Cistanche deserticolla*, and *Saposhnikovia divaricata* from the plants.

In 2015-2017, (graphs 5-7), attempts to smuggle specimens of Gray wolf (its internal organs and parts), Mongolian gazelle, Brown bear (gallbladder), Mongolian marmot, Red and Corsac foxes, Red deer (antlers) and the *Cistanche deserticolla* through the state border points were detected and the specimens were seized. In 2006, a World Bank funded Silent Steppe-The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis -I study conducted by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) concluded that although the Mongolian wildlife trade mainly involves foreign trade of animal fur, the international trade of animal meat and medicinal products was increasing. The 2016 survey showed fishing has substantially increased in household consumption.

Fur of animals, which constitute a large portion of wildlife trade in terms of size and value, are mainly exported to China and Russia although there is also some domestic trade. There are many animals fur that are hunted and exported including the Mongolian and Altai marmots, Gray wolf, Red and Corsac foxes, Red squirrel, Snow leopard, Brown bear, Eurasian lynx, and Pallas' cat or Manul. The following animal furs rarely sold: Eurasian badger, American mink, Mountain weasel, Stoat, Siberian polecat, Tolai hare, Muskrat, Pikas, Siberian chipmunk, and Siberian roe deer. The Mongolian and Altai marmots account for a vast majority of the fur trade economy. International trade in Snow leopard and other endangered species occurs in small numbers. It is difficult to monitor and determine the number of individuals affected by this type of trade. Nevertheless, during a research study, several project members intercepted residents of a small town on the west border of China, who were planning to buy and smuggle the fur of 13 Snow leopards illegally hunted in Mongolia. Also, in the summer of 2005, Russian border guards seized 15 Snow leopard skins from north-western border of Mongolia. Animals such as the Mongolian marmot, Red and Corsac foxes, Mongolian gazelle, Roe deer, and Red squirrel comprise a large percent of the Mongolian wildlife trade. Although the Gray wolf is also traded

in large numbers, it is difficult to make an evaluation of the impact of this trade on the wolf populations as there are few data on the species in Mongolia.

Wildlife trade in animal organs for medicinal use is rising in the foreign and domestic markets. China and Korea are the main partners for this type of trade and wildlife commodities are largely traded to these countries. International market buyers are mainly interested in Brown bear bile (bear gallbladder), Saiga antelope horns, all organs of Gray wolf (e.g. tongue, spleen, ankle bone and teeth), Musk deer musk, Red deer parts (bones, velvet antlers, womb, tail, fetus, embryo), and Snow leopard bones. There is a very small domestic market for game meat (excluding fish). Mongolian gazelle meat was sold to China, however since Mongolia banned hunting of this species for commercial purposes, many Chinese meat processing factories have shut down, eventually ending this trade (legally). In the beginning of the 1990's, Mongolia mainly supplied fish to Russian markets, but the increase of fish price in the Chinese market has changed the main trade route from Russia to China. Although international trade in meat of wild fauna is decreasing, the domestic trade is increasing and causing the populations of some wild fauna species to decrease. The trade of mammals such as Mongolian and Altai marmots, Mongolian gazelle, Roe deer, and Moose; the Altai snowcock, several species of fish and meat of Asiatic wild ass in some areas are expected to grow in the domestic market.

In the Silent Steppe (2006) Report, the following five types of active commercial networks were found in Mongolia: (1) poachers directly sell wildlife commodities to domestic end-consumers; (2) hunters supply the domestic market; (3) hunters supply domestic processors; (4) hunters sell to trans-boundary markets; and (5) hunters sell into international trade chains. Attempts of smuggling or illegal export of Saker falcon are often reported. For instance, there were 43 Saker falcons released back to nature under seven incidents. A foreigner, who attempted to smuggle 4 Saker falcon individuals, was arrested in Singapore. Another two foreigners attempted to smuggle 12 Saker falcon from Mongolia to Tuva by vehicle were also detected and stopped. In such, illegal export of wildlife species has been detected as a result of collaborative efforts of the Parties to the Convention.

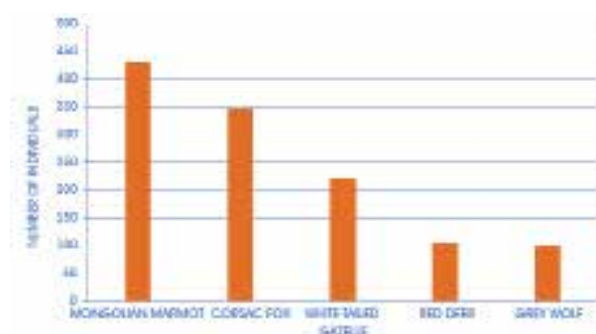
Since 1994, due to requests from high-level delegations, the Government of Mongolia has been exporting Saker falcons to the Arabian countries in accordance with international agreements. From 2000-2010, a total of 2,751 Saker falcons was traded and USD 18.4 million were retained to the national and local budgets. In order to regulate and systemize the trapping and exporting of Saker falcon, the procedure for trapping, transporting, maintaining, and exporting of Saker falcon within the Mongolian territory was approved in 2010 by the Environment and Tourism Minister's Order No: A-205, allowing trapping, maintaining, transporting, and exporting of Saker falcon to be carried out in accordance with the law by the participating Parties.

The General Agency for Specialized Inspection (GASI) reported that between 2009 and mid 2014, there were poaching cases of 136 Saiga antelope, 209 Red deer, 18 Brown bears, and six Goitered gazelles, in which 10 people were transferred to the police for inspection. Also two Altai snowcocks, 25 sets of fishing equipment, 50,800 Mongolian marmot skins, 702 fox skins, 1,000 Corsac fox skins, 304 frozen Gray wolves, one Eurasian lynx skin, and one Pallas's cat skin were seized as state property. GASI reported that a loss of MNT 479,914,000 was represented by the illegal wildlife hunting during the period.

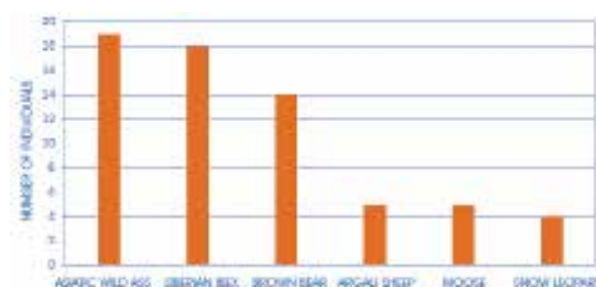
According to the official reports from the Police Department, there were 132 cases violating Article 203 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia recorded between 2011 and mid 2014. In comparing this data to the report from the GASI (Badamkhand, 2014), eight species of wildlife (Gray wolf, Saiga antelope, Asiatic wild ass, Brown bear, Musk deer, Eurasian lynx, Argali sheep, and Snow leopard) registered on the CITES Appendices were illegally hunted. According to the 2015-2018 reports, illegal hunting of Mongolian marmot, Corsac fox, Mongolian gazelle, Red deer, and Gray wolf was increased (graph 5) and the species such as Asiatic wild ass, Siberian ibex, Brown bear, Argali sheep, Moose, and Snow leopard (graphs 6 and 7) have been affected by illegal hunting.

Lately, illegal fishing has been increasing and the species such as Ide, Mongolian grayling, and Lenok are mostly affected by illegal fishing. Also incidents of illegal fishing of Taimen are recorded.

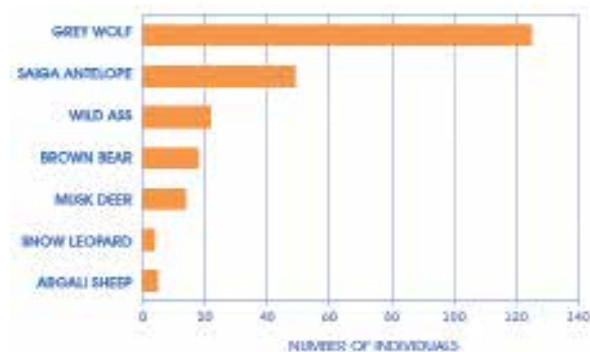
Graph 5. Species highly affected by illegal hunting (2015-2017)



Graph 6. Very rare and rare species affected by illegal hunting (2015-2017)



Graph 7. Species affected by illegal hunting in Mongolia that are listed in the CITES Appendices (2015-2018)



These reports are based only on the cases registered and released by law enforcement and inspection agencies. During Mongolia's planned economic system (until 1990), game species were illegally hunted predominantly for food and household purposes. Times of economic crisis emerged in 1990 and Mongolia's transition to a market economy were accompanied by some challenges such as a decrease in the standard of living, increase in unemployment, weakening of the law enforcement system, and free market relation with China resulted in the increase of illegal hunting and harvesting of natural resources, namely illegal trade in

specimens of endangered wild animal and plant species, especially for medicinal and luxury purpose. For instance, according to the inventory (2005), the population of Mongolian Saiga antelope decreased from 5,000 to 800 within five years (85% decreases) which was directly related to the demand of Saiga antelope antlers in Chinese medicine and hospital markets (Zahler et al., 2004) and the occurrence of dry summers and particularly harsh winters during that time. Anti-poaching "IRVES-1" team under the WWF Mongolia Programme Office (WWF-MPO) highlighted in its report that 15-20 Snow leopard skins and about 700 Altai snowcocks were sold at black markets of Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, and Uvs aimags (provinces) between 2002 and 2004. Also, a similar study on illegal hunting of Musk deer carried out by the WWF-MPO in 2002 showed that approximately 2,400-3,000 Musk deer were sold illegally per year (WWF 2007).

According to the WB funded "Rapid Assessment of Wildlife Trade Products and their Derivatives" (WCS, 2006), approximately USD 100 million of wildlife raw materials are traded in Mongolia each year.

In connection with the implementation of the Law of Mongolia on Advertising, a study was carried out among the public media sector (Survey on Media Advertisements on Wildlife Trade in Mongolia, World Bank, 2008), which showed that the media was the main source of information for buying and selling wildlife products. There were many advertisements on television and in newspapers for selling and buying of rare and endangered species registered in the Mongolian Red List and Red Book, and the CITES Appendices (e.g. Asiatic wild ass, Wild boar, Brown bear, Eurasian lynx, Red deer, Pallas' cat, Altai snowcock, Steppe eagle, Gray wolf etc.).

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON RARE WILD FAUNA AND FLORA CONSERVATION

The Government of Mongolia implemented the Action Plan for Sustainable Use of Rare Natural Plants in Mongolia between 2002 and 2010 to protect the genetic resource of rare plant species, take their known distribution ranges under local protection, and study the possibility of reproducing these plants. This programme was revised as the National Programme on Natural Plant Conservation for 2013-2021 and is being implemented in the country.

In the past, quite many programmes addressed at conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of endangered wildlife were implemented with the Government Resolutions and Minister's Orders. For instance, the National Programmes for Conservation of Red deer (2000), the National Programmes for Conservation of Argali sheep (2002), the National Programmes for Conservation of Musk deer (2009), and the National Programmes for Conservation of Saiga antelope and the National Programmes for Conservation of Gobi bear (2013-2018) have been implemented in the country. Furthermore, the National Programme on Snow leopard was implemented from 2005 to 2010 with the Nature and Environment Minister's Order No: 195 (2005); the National Programme for Conservation of Saker falcon was implemented between 2005-2010 in accordance with the Government Resolution No: 121 (2003). As these programmes were completed by 2010, the Government of Mongolia approved the National Programme for Conservation of Very Rare and Rare Wildlife with its Resolution No: 277 in 2011. The title of the Mongolian Commission for Conservation of Endangered Species enacted by the Government Resolution No: 82 (2009) was changed into "National Committee on Conservation of Fauna and Flora".

ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN FOR CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT

The organization and agencies such as the environmental conservation, veterinary service, plant quarantine, law enforcement, specialized inspection, and customs do take part in control and monitoring of domestic and international trades in specimens of wild animals and plants. Thus, officers and employees of these organizations should have a wide range of knowledge of applicable laws, regulations, legislation, and international agreements and adequate knowledge and skills in identification, recognition, and detection of specimens of wild animals and plants. Henceforth, they can monitor the implementation of CITES, prohibit illegal hunting for trade purposes, and ultimately prevent the extinction of endangered wild animal and plant species due to international trade. In the meantime, they are able to assist in controlling international trade in other countries and

contribute in fulfilment of Mongolia's commitments under international agreements and conservation of the environment and wild animals and plants in the country. Therefore, specific capacity building and improvement actions are undertaken for officers and employees of the organizations and agencies above with joint efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Officers from the General Police Office, the General Customs Office, and WWF-MPO attended training for trainers on CITES wildlife trade policy and identification of specimens of endangered wildlife organized in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2014. The participants became accredited trainers and are now able to organize this type of course in Mongolia (WWF, 2014).

To improve their knowledge and understanding on wildlife trade issues and working methods to prevent such trade, the MoET organized a seminar for environmental officers, state inspectors, and provincial border and customs officers in Ulaanbaatar city with financial support of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2000. Also the MoET in cooperation with the WWF-MPO organized meetings-discussions on the Convention implementation in Uvs aimag (province) in 2002, in Bayan-Ulgii aimag (province) in 2004, and at the Ministry in 2008.

Under the Environment and Justice and Internal Affairs Ministers' Joint Order No: 102/132 (2008) "Increased Collaborative Efforts in Reduction and Elimination of Illegal Trade in Specimens of Wild Animals and Plants", training was organized with financial support of WWF-MPO in the state border crossing points Borshoo (Uvs province), Tsagaan Nuur (Bayan-Ulgii province), Yarant (Khovd province), and Burgastai (Gobi Altai province) in 2008. The objectives of training were to:

- o increase the detection of illegal trade in specimens of wildlife (fauna and flora) species within border crossing points;
- o allow peer-to-peer learning through participation of multiple agencies;
- o increase cooperation in detecting illegal wildlife trade between border point officers, customs, and inspection agencies; and
- o increase capacities of government employees to detect illegal wildlife trade products.

The training was successfully organized with joint efforts of the Crime Prevention Council at the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, the

Border Protection Division of the Technical and Management Department of the Military Frontier Section of the General Authority for Border Protection, the General Agency for Specialized Inspection, the General Police Office; the Institute of Customs and Economics, the Management Authority of CITES, the WWF-MPO, the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion Community Based Biodiversity Conservation Project and its branch office in Uvs province, and the Anti-Poaching Team “IRVES” at WWF-MPO. About 120 officers and employees from the four border crossing points and 110 participants from Uvs, Khovd, Bayan-Ulgii, and Gobi Altai provinces (The General Authority for Customs, 2014) were attended in this training.

Members of the Management Authority of CITES and officers in charge of the implementation of the Convention do participate in regular international seminars and workshops. For example, they participated in Saiga Conservation seminars and workshops held in Urumqi, China in 2005, Harbin in 2007, Novosibirsk in Russia and Almaty, Kazakhstan in 2006 (Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of CITES, 2010).

PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION IN MONGOLIA

There are several books and hand-outs which support the implementation of CITES published in the Mongolian language. The majority of these publications contain general information of the species listed in the CITES Appendices.

A manual for identification of the species listed in the CITES Appendices was published with financial support of the Government of Japan in 2001. Key publications on the Convention related activities were produced in 2006-2008.

In 2014, the first Report on CITES Implementation Review Against the Decisions of the Conferences of the Parties was prepared in the Mongolian and English languages jointly by the ZSL, the NUM, the MoET, and the MOS (Myagmarsuren et al., 2014).

To review the current status of illegal wildlife trade, the (ZSL) prepared a comprehensive study report on “Mongolia: Silent Steppe II: Mongolia’s Wildlife Trade Crisis, Ten Years Later” to compare and assess what changes have been made since the first study report “Silent Steppe: The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis” was published in 2006 (Wingard et al., 2017).

A Manual on Identification of Specimens of Wildlife was published in 2017 and 2018 for officers and employers of the law enforcement and inspection agencies. This publication includes the information of over 70 fauna and over 10 plant species those often affected by illegal hunting and harvest (Gombobaatar, Myagmarsuren, 2017).

The Directory of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora has been updated and released in 2018 under the joint efforts of the MoET, the Management Authority of CITES, WWF, NUM, and MOS (Gombobaatar and Myagmarsuren, 2017, 2018).

The first edition of the Convention Directory (2001) was updated with joint efforts of the MoET, WWF-MPO, NUM, and Council for Crime Prevention in Mongolia (Chimeddorj et al., 2018).

Please refer to Appendix 6 for details on the publications above.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED IN MONGOLIA

According to the survey conducted by the UNEP and INTERPOL, illegal wildlife trade and forest resource harvest have increased dramatically and estimated at USD over 200 billion worth per year. Exceeding boundaries of a country, illegal wildlife trade has become a networked illegal activity crossed borders between countries and then continents. Considered that it is one of the priority issues concerning the security and sustainable development, the Parties had the issues presented at high level on the UN Security Council and UN Sustainable Development conferences for discussion and decision making. The countries such as Germany and Gabon initiated a draft resolution of the UN General Assembly with regard to elimination of wildlife trafficking and presented it to its conference for approval in 2015.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 17

CONF. 17.1. WORLD WILDLIFE DAY. The COP Resolution: the 3rd March, the date of adoption of CITES, of each year is to become the World Wildlife Day. INVITES the Parties, the CITES Secretariat, the UN Environment Programme, and international organizations and non-governmental organizations with an interest in wildlife to facilitate cooperation and information exchange in support of the 3rd March as the World Wildlife Day.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: For the World Wildlife Day on March 3, 2014, Mongolia first celebrated with a topic "Pride of the Natural World" aimed at increasing awareness of wildlife value through the internet. It was Mongolia's first official involvement in the World Wildlife Day. Since

then, the Day has been celebrated under different topics on wildlife conservation and information exchange events. The World Wildlife Day was celebrated with a motto "Let's Combat Trafficking in Wildlife" in 2015 and with monthly campaigns in 2016. The campaigns included "The Capital City with no Traps" to eliminate and prevent illegal hunting, trapping, and injuring wildlife in green zones and "Let's Respect Khadag (long narrow specially made band of silk for presentation on formal occasions as a gift or mark of esteem) and Protect Nature" to stop and prevent tree damages and environmental pollution with silk strips, jointly organized by conservation organizations and Federation for Gandantegchlen Monastery and Shamanists. Furthermore, a census of wintering birds in the Capital City and awareness raising event for amateur ornithologists were organized by the Bird Conservation Centre. Environmental conservation communities initiated and organized different activities such as taking biotechnical measures: placing hays and salt licks for wildlife in green zones and public awareness activities for information exchange.

CONF. 17.4 DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGIES TO COMBAT ILLEGAL TRADE IN CITES-LISTED SPECIES. INVITES the Parties to develop a strategy to reduce the demand for illegal products of wild animals, enhance policy, legislation, law enforcement, and cooperation in this regard, and raise public awareness.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: Mongolia is drafting a national strategy for reduction of illegal trade in the species listed in the CITES Appendices with support of the parties such as the WSC.

CONF. 17.5 YOUTH ENGAGEMENT. INVITES the Parties to encourage young people including university and college students to take part in the environment and wildlife conservation through cooperation with their clubs, groups and associations and inviting their representatives to CITES meetings.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

The environmental practitioners including partner international and non-governmental organizations operating in Mongolia do organize the activities and events for youth encouraging them to take part in conservation. One of them is the WWF-MPO that supports the eco-clubs at secondary schools through which school children are provided with the opportunity to learn about wildlife conservation and peer-to-peer training. The environmental practitioners including partner international and non-governmental organizations operating in Mongolia do organize the activities and events for youth encouraging them to take part in conservation. One of them is the WWF-MPO that supports the eco-clubs at secondary schools through which school children are provided with the opportunity to learn about wildlife conservation and peer-to-peer training.

CONF. 17.7 REVIEW OF TRADE IN ANIMAL SPECIMENS REPORTED AS PRODUCED IN CAPTIVITY.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Between 2015 and 2017, a total of 16 individuals of Takhi or Przewalski's wild horse,

annually four individuals, were re-introduced by the Prague Zoo in its natural habitat in Mongolia. The recent two-year export and import data on wildlife showed that nine individuals of the *Panthera tigris* and *Panthera leopard* were captured for circus training; an individual of the *Chlamydotis undulata* (whole) was for research purpose; the Burmese python (*Python bivittatus*) was for product trade; and the Musk deer was captured for blood test and analysis.

CONF. 17.8 DISPOSAL OF ILLEGALLY TRADED AND CONFISCATED SPECIMENS OF CITES-LISTED SPECIES. INVITES the Parties to take the

appropriate measures such as reporting the Management Authority of the State of export of the specimens traded in violation of the Convention for taking action, disposing the confiscated specimens of the CITES-listed species in accordance with the Convention purpose, and taking preventive measures from support of illegal trade.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The law enforcement agencies do carry out their responsibilities. However, no comprehensive data and records on the cases have been compiled and reported publicly.

COP 17.9 HUNTING OF THE SPECIES LISTED IN THE CITES APPENDICES.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Between 2015 and 2017, seven individuals of Gray wolf, 134 individuals of Argali sheep, and 126 individuals of Siberian ibex were hunted and exported by foreign hunters (graph 8).

Graph 8. Records on trophies exported from Mongolia (2015-2017)



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 16

COP 16.1. WORLD WILDLIFE DAY.

The 3rd March, the date of adoption of CITES, of each year is to become World Wildlife Day; INVITES Parties, the CITES Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme and international organizations and non-governmental organizations with an interest in wildlife to facilitate cooperation and information exchange in support of 3rd March as World Wildlife Day.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

For World Wildlife Day on March 3rd, 2014, Mongolia celebrated with the topic Pride of the Natural World, aimed at increasing awareness of wildlife value through the internet. This was Mongolia's first official involvement in World Wildlife day Mongolia.

COP 16.3 CITES STRATEGIC VISION 2008-2020.

Parties adopt the new CITES strategic vision 2008-2020 with the three main goals:

Goal 1: Ensure compliance with the implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

Goal 2: Secure the necessary financial resources and means for the operation and implementation of the Convention.

Goal 3: Contribute to reduce the significant rate of biodiversity loss and to achieve relevantly, globally agreed goals and targets by ensuring that CITES and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Mongolia is reviewing its current operations in accordance with the Convention, its implementation, future operations and decisions through this report.

COP 16.4 COOPERATION OF CITES WITH OTHER BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTION.

Parties further strengthen the cooperation, coordination and synergies among the focal

points of the biodiversity-related conventions and other partners at the national level to enhance coherent national-level implementation of the Convention.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Mongolia is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as well as the Convention on Migratory Species or the Bonn Convention, the RAMSAR Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Also, Mongolia became a partner of The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and the Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC. Mongolia produced the report on RAMSAR Convention in 2011, the report on Bonn Convention in 2012, and the national fifth report on Biodiversity Convention in 2014. The National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (2015-2025) was discussed on the Cabinet meeting on June 29, 2015 and approved by the Resolution No. 325 dated August 04, 2015. Mongolia's new NBSAP aims to bring many of these conventions in line with the AICHI 2020 targets to ensure project work is conducted in synergy with multiple conventions. Representatives of Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations attended the conference on illegal wildlife trade in London on February 13, 2014. The conference participants including representatives from States and international communities endorsed the London Declaration called upon urgent joint actions to fight against illegal wildlife trade. The Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia attended this conference and the international conference on illegal wildlife trade held in Hanoi in 2016. Mongolia signed the London Declaration to cooperate with other countries to fight against the illegal wildlife trade.



Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade. 2016.

In October, 2018, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia attended at the international conference on illegal wildlife trade held at initiative of the Government of United Kingdom. Recognized the significant and detrimental economic, social and environmental consequences of the illegal trade in wildlife, Mongolia expressed its willingness to act together to bring this to an end.

COP 16.5 COOPERATION WITH THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION (GSPC) OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.

INVITES Parties to: a) take note of the potential contribution of CITES to the objectives and targets of the consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020 through the activities and products listed in the Annex to the present Resolution; b) promote and enhance collaboration between their GSPC focal point and their CITES Authorities, through: i) the involvement of CITES authorities in the development and implementation of the GSPC national strategies, particularly activities related to CITES-listed species; and ii) the inclusion of CITES-GSPC-related activities in CBD National Reports.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The National Plan for Protection and Sustainable Use of Rare Plants was approved in 2002 by the Government and concluded in 2010.

The National Plan of Protection of Natural Plants (2013- 2021) was developed in accordance with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020), the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Government strategy

to Protect, Restore in-situ, and Cultivate Endangered Species of Animals and Plants (2012-2016).

Within the Mongolian Biodiversity Database Programme, the Mongolian Red List of Plants and Summary Action Plan for Mongolian Plants were published in 2011.

Under the task related to the database on biodiversity in Mongolia, the first edition of Red List of Plants was produced and an action plan for conservation of some rare plants in Mongolia has been prepared. Moreover, 148 species of plants, considered as rare in Mongolia were assessed by the IUCN Red List criteria and the action plan for conservation of some rare plants in the country was prepared. The last edition of Red Book of Mongolia released in 2013 lists 192 plant species as Endangered. Ecological-economic valuation have been done in vascular plant species, namely, 126 very rare species, 345 rare species, and 124 abundant species in Mongolia (Munkhjargal, Battseren et al., 2015).

Researchers of the MOS, the NUM, and the MAS prepared lists of very rare and rare plants in Mongolia with financial support from the MoET and handed over the lists to the MoET. The lists of very rare and rare plants in Mongolia will be published in 2019.

COP 16.6 CITES AND LIVELIHOODS.

RECOMMENDS that Parties adopt mitigation strategies for human-wildlife conflict with respect to CITES-listed species; RECOMMENDS also that mitigation activities take into account not only CITES-listed species but also the whole ecosystem that contains them.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: WWF has been implementing the Snow leopard Project which has involved conservation in Asia's high mountain landscapes and communities since 1997. The Snow leopard Trust has been conducting the project, Snow leopard Enterprises, to mitigate conflict between Snow leopards and humans, and engage the local community in conservation activities to increase household income.

At Hustai National Park, the Przewalski's horse reintroduction programme involves training herders in the buffer zone of the park in habitat management.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 15

COP. 15.2 WILDLIFE TRADE POLICY REVIEWS.

INVITES exporting and importing countries to carry out, on a voluntary basis, reviews of wildlife policy on the use of and trade in specimens of CITES-listed species, taking into account environmental, social and economic issues and relevant policy instruments, in order to facilitate a better understanding of the effects of wildlife trade policies on the international wildlife trade.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Mongolia adopted The Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives in 2002, and the Law on Hunting and Law on Fauna were integrated and summarized as a new Law on Fauna in 2012. The Law on Fauna now includes provisions on the trade of animals, plants and their derivatives as well as certificates of origin. The Law of Mongolia on Violation adopted in May, 2017 states the liabilities to be imposed to violators of the Law on Foreign Trade of rare animals, plants and their derivatives.

Ecological and economic valuations of fauna in Mongolia were done in 46 species of mammals, 242 species of birds, and 27 species of fish, where all the fauna species listed in the CITES Appendices I and II are included and covered by the ecological and economic valuation.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 14

COP. 14.5 DIALOGUE MEETING.

AGREES that dialogue meetings are consultative meetings between range States of a certain species or group of species, with the aim of seeking consensus in relation to a proposal submitted for amendment of the CITES Appendices when there are strong divisions between those States.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Mongolia agreed to follow the way of working.

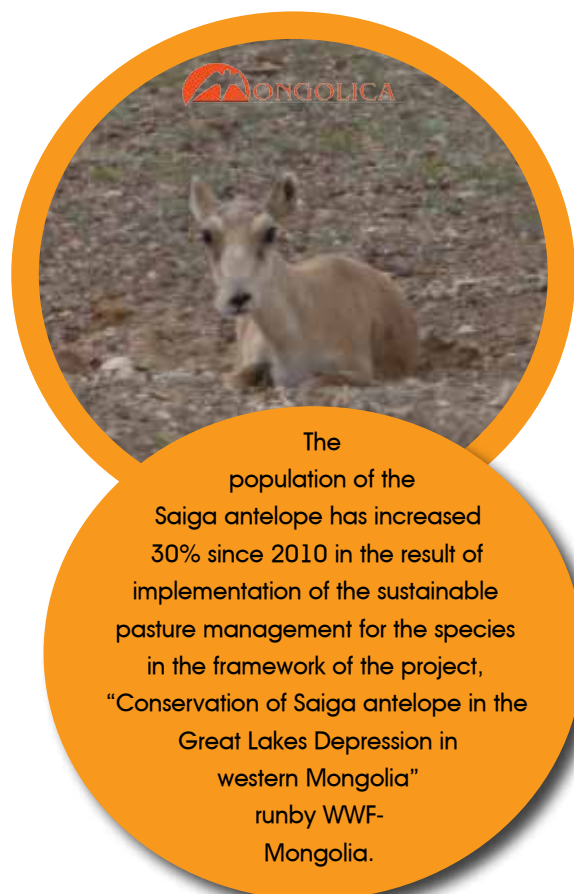
COP. 14.7 (REV. COP15) MANAGEMENT OF NATIONALLY ESTABLISHED EXPORT QUOTAS.

RECOMMENDS that Parties follow the Guidelines for management of nationally established export quotas that are annexed to this Resolution.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism financed the survey to determine the population size and distribution of Saker falcons in 2010 and concluded that there are 6,830 Saker falcons in Mongolia. A decision to allow the export of up to 300 Saker falcons was suggested by the CITES Animal Committee and approved during the 25th Meeting of the Standing Committee in 2011. In accordance with this decision, on August 17th 2011, Resolution 251 established an export quota of 240 for Saker falcons in 2011. In 2015-2018, the Standing Committee of CITES did not make any recommendations for limiting export wildlife quotas to Mongolia.

COP. 14.8 (REV. COP16) PERIODIC REVIEW OF SPECIES INCLUDED IN APPENDICES I AND II.

INVITES Parties, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other interested entities



to support the work of the Animals and Plants Committees in the undertaking of the periodic review of the Appendices.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: Gyr falcon and Barbary falcon are listed in the Appendix I, while the Red-footed falcon, Scops owl, Honey buzzard, Black kite, Montagu's harrier, and Greater flamingo in the Appendix II. Mongolia jointly with the RAMSAR Convention-Wetland International actively took part in preparation of Conservation Action Plan for Dalmatian pelican and forwarded the Convention its proposal on facilitation of active participation of the Parties in implementation of this Action Plan under the RAMSAR Convention.



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 13

COP 13.2 (REV. COP14) SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY: ADDIS ABABA PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES. URGES the Parties to: a) make use of the principles and guidelines for the sustainable use of biodiversity, also take into account scientific trade and enforcement considerations determined by national circumstances, as well as the recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees when processes not detrimental to wildlife health; and b) share experiences on sustainable use at the national level, particularly between CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, and their CBD Focal Points.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The Mongolian National Biodiversity Action Plan was adopted in 1996, and implementation of the Action Plan was 96% complete as of 2013. Currently, the Action Plan is being revised in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and Aichi Biodiversity Targets. All the proposed and actually implemented activities are closely related to the CITES interventions.

The National Biodiversity Programme (2015-2025) was approved by the Government of Mongolia in 2015. The National Programme plays an important role in close integration and coherence between the Conventions Mongolia signed and the Aichi 2020 objectives.

The MET, MAS, NUM, and MOS jointly conducted an inventory on Saker falcon population in 2018. According to the inventory results, a total of 10,380 Saker falcon individuals inhabit within 683,633,70 sq. km. In 1994-2014, there were 3,836 individuals of Saker falcon exported from Mongolia. According to the research, this export data was not detrimental against the total Saker falcon population in the country.



COP. 13.2 (REV. COP14) SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY: ADDIS ABABA PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES.

URGES the Parties to: a) make use of the Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, also take into account scientific trade and enforcement considerations determined by national circumstances, as well as the recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees when processes not detrimental to wildlife health; and b) share experiences on sustainable use at the national level, particularly between CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, and their CBD Focal Points.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

The National Biodiversity Programme (2015-2025) was approved by the Government of Mongolia in 2015. The National Programme plays an important role in close integration and coherence between the Conventions Mongolia signed and the Aichi 2020 objectives.

COP. 13.3 COOPERATION AND SYNERGY WITH THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS).

INVITES Parties: a) Steps taken to implement a more detailed work programme to be developed jointly with CMS; b) Ensuring that CITES initiatives in respect of the following species or taxonomic groups complement, reinforce and, as far as possible, benefit from the regional collaboration already being undertaken or envisaged in the framework of CMS.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

In connection with the completion of the National Programme on Conservation of Snow leopard, Saiga antelope, and Saker falcon, the Mongolian Government approved the Mongolian Commission for Conservation of these threatened species in 2011.

The Sharga Mankhan Nature Reserve was established to protect the Saiga antelope and their migration paths. The migration paths of other migratory species such as Bactrian camel, Mongolian gazelle and Asiatic wild ass were also taken under the state protection.

Cross-border migration research of Bactrian camel, Mongolian gazelle, and

Argali sheep were conducted in cooperation with China and Russia, and a new special protected area was established as a result.

In the frame of collaborations of Parties, The Management Authorities of Mongolia and China organized a meeting and signed an MOU in March 2011. The aim of the MOU is for increasing monitoring on trade of Saiga antler and improving a capacity building of law enforcement. As part of a strategy to increase breeding of rare and very rare species, an evaluation team was established which selected Bayankhongor province as a suitable breeding place. Ornithologists have been successfully studying the migration route of migratory species that listed in CITES appendices, such as Amar falcon, Saker falcon, Cinereous vulture and others.

COP. 13.6 (REV. COP16) IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII, PARAGRAPH 2, CONCERNING "PRE-CONVENTION" SPECIMENS.

CALLS on Parties to take any necessary measures to prevent excessive acquisition of specimens of a species between the date on which the Conference of the Parties approves the inclusion of that species in Appendix I and the date on which the inclusion takes effect;

ACTIONS TAKEN BY: A Scientific Authority will confirm acquisition of specimens of a species before entering into the Convention in accordance with the Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals, Plants and their Derivatives. There are registrations of elephant tusks (*Elephas maximus*), Golden eagle feathers, a Snow leopard skull and an Argali sheep skull, and 17 occurrences of smuggling activities detected between a species being approved and listed on the Convention.

The MOS, NUM, and RAMSAR Regional Central and East Asian and Australian Flyway Partnership updated the database on water birds and other biological species in 11 RAMSAR sites. Furthermore, these organizations updated data and information on six flyway network areas in the database and added five new areas in the flyway network. Mongolian delegates attended the RAMSAR CoP-13 in October, 2018 and presented their proposal to the draft biodiversity related decisions.

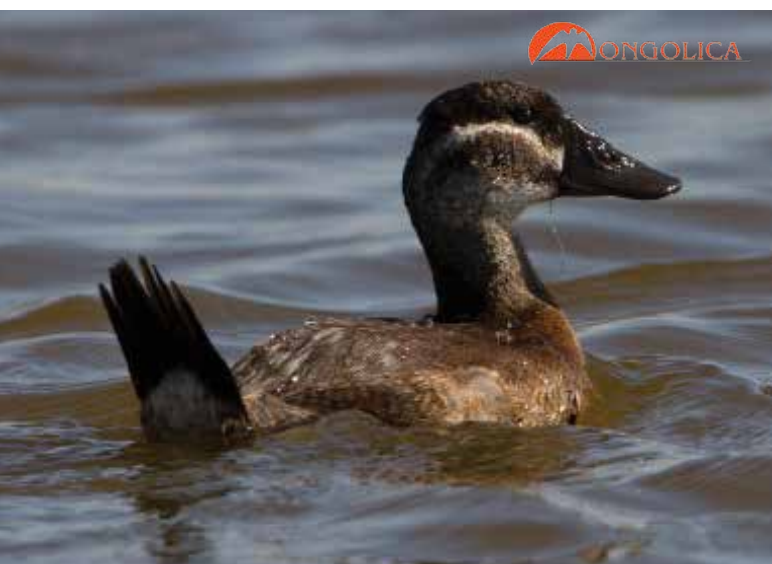
COP. 13.7 (REV. COP16) CONTROL OF TRADE IN PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

RECOMMENDS that the Parties use the Guidelines contained in Annex 1 to this Resolution when interpreting and implementing the personal or household effects exemption; URGES that: a) all Parties comply fully with the requirements of Article III of the Convention with respect to tourist souvenir specimens of Appendix-I species; and b) importing countries experiencing problems with imports of tourist souvenir specimens notify the relevant exporting countries and the CITES Secretariat accordingly; ENCOURAGES Parties to harmonize their national legislation with regard to this Resolution.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: 138 occurrences of items of personal effects crossing the border to foreign countries and 40 occurrences of items of personal effects crossing into Mongolia were registered. Currently, there aren't any provisions in applicable laws and no specific actions have been taken with this regard.

White-headed Duck

A breeding visitor to Uvs Lake, RAMSAR site and listed in the CITES Appendix II

**COP. 13.9 ENCOURAGING COOPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES WITH EX SITU BREEDING OPERATIONS AND THOSE WITH IN SITU CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES.**

URGES: a) Parties to encourage ex situ operations that breed Appendix I animal species or that artificially propagate Appendix I plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support in situ conservation based on resources generated by those captive-breeding operations; and b) Parties to encourage ex situ operations that breed or artificially propagate Appendix I species within the range State, to support in situ conservation programmes; such support could consist of, inter alia, technical support, contribution of funds, exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity building and training, technology transfer, investment, infrastructure and other measures.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Since 1992, Mongolia has cooperated with international organizations and individuals to reintroduce Przewalski's wild horse to the wild from zoos in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, Switzerland and Austria. In 1992, reintroduction operations began with the transportation of 15 individuals to Khustai Nuruu National Park, and five individuals to Bijiin Gol National Park in Gobi-Altai province from above mentioned countries. In 2004, there were 22 individuals introduced to Khomiin Tal in Zavkhan province, marking the beginning of the 3rd Przewalski's wild horse reintroduction project. In total, 26 wild horses from Ukraine (20 in 1992, 6 in 1996), 10 wild horses from the Netherlands (in 1994), 13 wild horses from Switzerland and Austria (in 1995), and 21 wild horses from Switzerland and the Netherlands (in 1996) were reintroduced to Mongolia. Areas where the reintroduction have occurred, are under state protection. In 2015-2017, a total of 16 wild horses, four individuals a year, were brought from Czech Republic to re-introduce in wild habitats of Mongolia. As part of a strategy to increase breeding of rare and endangered species, an evaluation team was established and selected Bayankhongor province as a suitable breeding place for the Saiga antelope.

COP. 13.10 (REV. COP14). TRADE IN ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES.

RECOMMENDS that the Parties: a) consider the problems of invasive species when developing national legislation and regulations that deal with the trade in live animals or plants; b) consult with the management Authority of a proposed country of import, when possible and when applicable, when considering exports of potentially invasive species, to determine whether there are domestic measures regulating such imports; and c) consider the opportunities for synergy between CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and explore appropriate cooperation and collaboration between the two Conventions on the issue of introductions of alien species that are potentially invasive.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: In the Law on Natural Plants and the Law on Fauna which was adopted in 2012, new provisions on alien plant and animal species were added. The Law on Violation adopted in 2017 also states the liabilities to be imposed when the provision on alien species is infringed.

COP. 13.11 BUSH MEAT. CEASE USE OF MEAT OF ANIMALS LISTED IN APPENDICES FOR FOOD.

If animals listed in Appendix II and III are being used for food, ensure sustainable use based on reserve study and in amount that will not affect the survival of the species. Utilize information, legislation, monitoring, law enforcement and social and economic incentives to monitor meat trade and improve hunting management. Identify the responsibilities of government organizations, make product ownership transparent and engage local communities in monitoring projects. Reduce illegal mass hunting and mass trade, increase a production of different meats and decrease a bush-meat demand.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Increased the knowledge of staff of inspection agencies, law enforcement authorities, government agencies and border patrol officers. Issues on import and export permits for transport of food products derived from animals registered in the appendices of CITES. According to the Mongolian Law on Animals,

endangered animals are permitted for collecting for research purpose and hunting rare animals requires central authority permits.

There is a very small domestic market for bush meats (except fish). Mongolian gazelle meat used to be exported to China, however, since Mongolia banned hunting for commercial purposes.

In the early 1990s, Mongolia supplied fish to mainly Russian markets, but the increase of fish price in the Chinese market has refocused trade from Russia to China.

Although international trade of game meat is decreasing, domestic trade is increasing and causing the population of wildlife to decrease. Therefore, it is important to engage management and legislative regulations in the domestic market.

The domestic market for game meat consists mainly of Mongolian and Altai marmots, Mongolian gazelle, Roe deer, Moose, Altai snowcock (*Tetraogallus altaicus*), several species of fish, and Asiatic wild ass in some areas. However, numbers of crimes and violations detected are still low, it shows that law enforcement is still weak.

To improve capacities of law enforcement agencies and law enforcement on the ground, projects and programmes are implemented by national and international NGOs in Mongolia. One of them is the ZSL, which implemented a project reducing illegal wildlife trade through improved law enforcement in 2015-2018 and is implementing a project "Reducing trans-boundary illegal wildlife trade and preventing local people residing trans-boundary areas to be involved in illegal actions" in 2018-2021.

Moreover, the WCS and WWF implemented projects on reducing and eliminating illegal wildlife trade in the country.

*Meat of Musk deer sold on domestic market.
Source: General Police Office.*



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 12

COP 12.3 (REV. COP16) PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES.

a) Parties wishing to modify their permit and certificate forms, to reprint existing documents or to introduce new documents, first ask the Secretariat for advice; b) Parties adapt the contents and the format of their permits and certificates to the standard form attached to the present Resolution as Annex 2; c) Parties using or developing electronic permits and certificates, adopt the standards recommended in the CITES electronic permitting toolkit; e) to avoid abusive or fraudulent use, the Parties not use forms for their internal-trade certificates that are identical to CITES forms; f) for tracking and annual reporting purposes, permit and certificate numbers be limited, if possible, to 14 characters in the format.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: In accordance with the recommendation from the Conference of the Parties, Mongolia is using the updated Certificate of Eligibility.

Under the projects, a number of activities dealing with reduction and elimination of illegal wildlife trade have been implemented.

For instance, the General Police Office, GASI, and GGA officers were provided with capacity building training on identification of wildlife parts and derivatives and use of smart phone application "SORGOG" for detection of wildlife parts and derivatives. Furthermore, the Police Dog training center were provided with support to increase numbers of the dogs to detect wildlife parts and derivatives and the law enforcement agencies were facilitated with increased information exchange on illegal hunting and trade.

In 2015, Mongolia imported the products including medicine, cosmetics, leather, and game produces of origins of 16 species belonging to 13 genera, listed in the CITES Appendices. Moreover, four individuals of wild horse for re-introduction and one individual of Caiman crocodile for circus' purpose were imported in the year.

In 2017, Mongolia exported the products including medicine, cosmetics, leather, garment, and wood products of origin of 20 species of 17 genera listed in the CITES Appendices, three individuals of the wild horse for re-introduction, as well as the plants such as *Cereus repandus*, *Ferocactus glaucescens*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, *Pachycereus pringlei*, *Dendrobium hybrid* and *Dendrobium nobile*.

COP 12.5 (REV. COP16) CONSERVATION OF AND TRADE IN TIGERS AND OTHER APPENDIX-I ASIAN BIG CAT SPECIES.

RECOMMENDS that: a) the range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species ensure that anti-poaching teams and enforcement units are established and effectively resourced to counter the illegal killing of, and trade in, Asian big cat species, and that intelligence is shared between relevant enforcement agencies to counter illegal killing and trade; b) range States of the tiger and other Asian big cat species carry out proper education and awareness campaigns directed at urban and rural communities and other targeted groups on the ecological and cultural importance and the significance for ecotourism of Asian big cats, their prey and habitats; f) the range States of Asian big cat species conduct, where appropriate, studies to examine the motivation behind the illegal killing of these species and to recommend appropriate measures to address such motivation.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The National Programme for Conservation of Rare Species has been implemented by the Government since 2011. Organizations such as WWF Mongolia, the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Biology, the Snow Leopard Trust, Mongolian Snow leopard Conservation Center, and American Panthera are implementing few Snow leopard conservation projects. In the frame of these projects, trainings and awareness raising campaigns and community engagement activities have been conducted.

In 2016, Crime Prevention Council under the MJIA was established by the Decree No. 134 of the President of Mongolia. The Council consists of representatives from the respective Ministries, and law enforcement agencies including the court, prosecutor's offices, police, intelligence, customs, and specialized inspection. Under this framework, a sub-council "Environmental Crime Prevention" was established to facilitate cooperation and liaisons between the agencies. To improve information exchange between relevant agencies, ZSL in cooperation with the Environmental Information Centre entered the data on wildlife (fauna and flora) related violations and crimes in the environmental database at the MoET. A study "Silent Steppe-2" Mongolia's Wildlife Trade Crisis was conducted in 2017.

COP 12.10 (REV. COP15). REGISTRATION OF OPERATIONS THAT BREED APPENDIX-I ANIMAL SPECIES IN CAPTIVITY FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

ENCOURAGES:

a). Parties to provide simple application forms and clear instructions to operations that wish to be registered (a sample application form is provided in Annex 3); and b). importing countries to facilitate import of Appendix I species from registered captive-breeding operations.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Peregrine falcon, Gyr falcon, and falcon hybrids registered in Appendix I of the Convention were exported six times from Mongolia while 15 occurrences of imports included alligator skin products and falcons.

An adult individual of Snow leopard put on a satellite transmitter during the joint study



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 11

COP 11.3 (REV. COP16) COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT.

RECOMMENDS that:

a) all Parties: i) recognize the seriousness of illegal trade in wild fauna and flora and identify it as a matter of high priority for their national law enforcement agencies; ii) if appropriate, consider formulating national and regional action plans, incorporating timetables, targets and provisions for funding, designed to enhance enforcement of CITES, achieve compliance with its provisions, and support wildlife-law enforcement agencies.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

The Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals, Plants and Their Derivatives was adopted in 2002 to regulate the implementation of the Convention. The Law on Fauna and Law on Hunting were integrated in the Law on Animals, which was adopted in 2012. The Mongolian Law on Natural Plants was adopted in 1995.

The Programme for the Sustainable Use of Rare Plants was implemented in 2002-2010. It was revised as the National Programme on Conservation of Natural Plants and is being implemented in 2013-2021.

National Programme on Conservation of Threatened animals was approved in 2010 accordance with the completion of the National Programme on Conservation of Red deer (2000), the National Programme on Conservation of Argali (2002), the National Programme on Conservation of Musk deer (2009), the National Programme on the Conservation of Gobi bear (2013-2018), the National Programme on Snow leopard (2005-2010), and the National Programme on conservation of Saker falcon (2005-2010).

COP 11.7 CONSERVATION OF AND TRADE IN MUSK DEER.

URGES all Parties, particularly Musk deer range and consuming countries and those through which Musk deer specimens pass in

transit, to take immediate action in order to reduce demonstrably the illegal trade in musk deriving from wild Musk deer by: a) introducing innovative enforcement methods in range and consumer States and, as a matter of priority, strengthening enforcement efforts in key border regions; e) developing bilateral and regional agreements for improving Musk deer conservation and management, strengthening legislation and strengthening enforcement efforts.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Hunting of Musk deer for domestic and industrial purposes has been banned in Mongolia since 1953. It was listed in the Mongolian Red Book (1987, 1997), and as a rare species in the Law on Fauna (2000) and the Law on Hunting (1995). However, illegal hunting and illegal trade are still some of the main factors affecting the decline in population of this species.

ZSL organized training on methods to identify wildlife parts (namely Musk deer) and products of their origins for the law enforcement agency officers including officers from the Customs in last three years. The training participants were provided with a guidebook on identification of wildlife parts and instructions on use of smart phone application “SORGOG” for detection of wildlife parts.

COP 11.11 (REV. COP15) REGULATION OF TRADE IN PLANTS.

RECOMMENDS that Parties ensure that: a) enforcement officers are adequately informed of CITES requirements, procedures governing inspection and clearance of CITES plant specimens, and procedures necessary for the detection of illegal trade; b) enforcing agencies obtain access to materials and expertise enabling identification of plant specimens in trade, including whether the specimens are of wild or artificially propagated origin; c) enforcing agencies utilize annual reports, plant health documents, nursery catalogues and other sources of information to detect possible illegal trade; d) material in trade is carefully checked in order to improve enforcement and in particular that plants declared to have been artificially propagated are checked both on import and on export.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The Directory of Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (2011) printed with funding from the Government of Japan, is used by customs officers and specialized inspectors in their activities to identify wild animals, plants and their parts, detect commonly used methods for illegal smuggling, detect fake permits and improve law enforcement. The manual is an important reference on the Convention and the wild animal and plant species listed in its Appendices for the customs officers and the general public. Officers from the Mongolian Policy Department, Customs General Authority and WWF Mongolia participated in the ASEAN Training for Trainers Course on CITES wildlife trade and identification held in Kuala Lumpur in 2014. WWF Mongolia Programme Office published a Handbook on Identification of Animals, Plants and Their Derivatives; a Guidebook for Identification of Wild Animal and Plant Species listed in CITES Appendices in 2004; and a manual “Identification of Wild Animal and Plant Parts” in 2008. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the World Bank, and the Netherland Trust Fund published a standard identification manual for plants and their derivatives crossing the border of Mongolia in 2009.

In 2000, 2002, 2004, and 2008, the MoET and the MJIA organized seminars and workshops for environmental officers, state inspectors and provincial border and custom officers to improve their understanding of CITES listed species and methods of law enforcement.

*Confiscated musks of Musk deer.
Source: General Police Office, 2016.*



In 2016-2018, ZSL and WWF in cooperation with the MoET and research institutions prepared and published handbooks and manuals with a wide range of contents including identification of wildlife parts, the wildlife highly affected by illegal trade, and filling up documentations for the samples to be sent for scientific purpose.

COP 11.15 (REV. COP12). NON-COMMERCIAL LOAN, DONATION OR EXCHANGE OF MUSEUM AND HERBARIUM SPECIMENS.

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) Parties take every opportunity within the scope of the Convention to encourage scientific research on wild fauna and flora, where this may be of use in conserving species that are threatened with extinction or that may become so;
- b) in order to reduce the potential impact of research, the Parties encourage their natural history museums and herbaria to inventory their holdings of rare and endangered species and make that information widely available to the Parties and the research community.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

The Mongolian Law on Foreign Trade of Wild Animals, Plants and their Derivative (2002) and the Law on Animals, regulate the museum and herbarium collections and international specimen exchanges.

In 2018-2019, the WCS facilitated setting up a working group for drafting national strategy for CITES implementation. The working group consists of representatives from law enforcement agencies.

COP 11.17 (REV. COP16) NATIONAL REPORTS.

RECOMMENDS that Parties not authorize trade in specimens of CITES-listed species with any Party that the Standing Committee has determined has failed, for three consecutive years and without having provided adequate justification, to provide the annual reports required under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a), of the Convention within the deadline (or any extended deadline) provided in the present Resolution.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Biannual reports for 2003-2004; 2015-2016; and 2016-2017 were submitted to the secretariat. Reports on exports, imports and re-exports are submitted annually.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 10

COP 10.3 DESIGNATION AND ROLE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES.

- a) all Parties designate Scientific Authorities independent from Management Authorities;
- b) Parties do not accept export permits from countries that have not been informed the Secretariat of their Scientific Authorities for more than one interval between regular meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- c) Management Authorities do not issue any export or import permit, or certificate of introduction from the sea, for species listed in the Appendices without first obtaining the appropriate Scientific Authority findings or advice;
- e) Neighboring Parties consider sharing their resources by supporting common scientific institutions to provide the scientific findings required under the Convention;



ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals, Plants and their Derivatives adopted in 2002 set out the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the Management Authority and Scientific Authority. Since 1996, leading scientists from the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Biology have been involved in the Scientific Authority. The Scientific Authority advises and recommends to the Management Authority in accordance with the relevant laws.

COP. 10.7 (REV. COP15). DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED LIVE SPECIMENS OF SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE APPENDICES.

- a) Management Authority before making a decision on the disposal of confiscated live specimens of species in the Appendices consult with and obtain advice of its own Scientific Authority and, if possible, of that of the State of export of the confiscated specimens, and other relevant experts such as IUCN/SSC Specialist Groups;
- b) each Scientific Authority in preparing its advice take notes of the guidelines in Annexes 1 and 2;
- c) the Secretariat be informed about any decision taken on the disposal of confiscated live specimens of species that are either in Appendix I or, if in Appendix II or III, involve commercial quantities;
- d) in the case where live specimens arrive in an importing country without the proper export permits or re-export certificates, and where an importer refuses to accept a shipment of live specimens, the shipment be confiscated and the specimens disposed of in accordance with the guidelines set out in Annex 1 or 2; and
- e) priority be given to the care of seized or confiscated wild-collected specimens of Appendix-I species and of Appendix-II species that may be at risk.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Determinations on confiscated animals and plants are regulated by the Customs Law of Mongolia, Mongolian Law on Fees for use of Natural Resources, and the Law on Fauna. There is a record on that imported animals,

namely, Saker falcon from Qatar died in the customs zone due to lack of financial and technical capacities and poor liaisons between the agencies.

COP. 10.8 (REV. COP14) CONSERVATION AND TRADE OF BROWN BEARS

RECOMMENDS that all Parties review and strengthen measures, where necessary, to enforce the provisions of the Convention relating to specimens of species included in Appendices I and II, where bear parts and derivatives are concerned.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The National Gobi bear conservation Programme (2013-2018) was approved. In the frame of the National Programme on the Conservation of Threatened Species, the Management Plan of Endangered Species was developed. In the IUCN Red List, the Brown bear, listed in Appendix II of the Convention, was listed as "Least Concern" internationally, and "Data Deficient" regionally. The Brown bear was registered in the Mongolian Rare Animal List approved by Government resolution 7 in 2012, as well as the Mongolian Red List. Twenty-one percent of the Brown bear's distribution area is under state protected areas. In accordance with the Government Resolution, the economic ecological value of Brown bear was determined to be 6.5-7.5 million tugrugs.

The resolution also determined the permit fee for hunting or trapping Brown bears for cultural and scientific purposes, and that illegal hunting offenses will be fined three times the amount as set out by the relevant law.

Research showed that the Brown bear is illegally hunted and its various organs are being illegally traded in domestic and international markets, such as its skin, the gall bladder and bile for medicinal purposes and the claw for various remedies (Wingard et al., 2006), as well as canine teeth for souvenir shops and e-commerce networks.

COP. 10.16 (REV.) SPECIMENS OF ANIMAL SPECIES BRED IN CAPTIVITY.

Regarding the trade in specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity RECOMMENDS that the trade in a specimen bred in captivity be permitted only if it is marked in accordance with the provisions on marking in the Resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties and if the type and number of the mark are indicated on the document authorizing the trade.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

A total of 30 specimens of animal species of exported from Mongolia and 114 specimens of animal species imported into Mongolia were registered.

COP. 10.17 (REV. COP14) ANIMAL HYBRIDS:

When Parties are considering the making of non-detriment findings, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2 (a), or Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), for specimens of hybrids that are subject to the provisions of the Convention, they take into account any potential detriment to the survival of the listed species.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

Falcon hybrids from Arabian countries were released in central Mongolia without any study on potential detriment to the survival of the species. Some professional organizations such as the MOS were against the proposal and attempts, but some hybrid falcons were released in the central part of Mongolia with support of some researchers, who lacked in knowledge and understanding on the CITES and consequences of the attempts.

COP. 10.19 (REV. COP14) TRADITIONAL MEDICINES:

a) work closely with groups of traditional-medicine practitioners and consumers in developing public education and awareness programmes towards the elimination of illegal use of endangered species, and developing awareness of the need to avoid over-exploitation of other wild species;
b) promote the development of techniques, including the application of forensic science, for identifying parts and derivatives used in traditional medicines;



Claws confiscated from the people, who were to sell. General Police Office, 2015.

c) facilitate, encourage and investigate the further use in traditional medicines of alternative ingredients to specimens of threatened wild species, such as synthetic compounds and derivatives of less threatened species, ensuring that this does not lead to other species becoming threatened; and

d) consider, where appropriate and with sufficient safeguards, the application of artificial propagation and, in certain circumstances, captive breeding, to meet the needs of traditional medicines where this would relieve pressure on wild populations of species and is in accordance with their national legislation.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA: The Mongolians have tradition to use the wildlife derivatives for tradition medicine. A study shows, today, this experience is increasing and it becomes reason of poaching and illegal trade (Silent Steppe, 2006). It needs to be heightened by National Management Authority.

COP. 10.20 FREQUENT CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS OF PERSONALLY OWNED LIVE ANIMALS.

RECOMMENDS that:

- b) although any Party may issue a certificate of ownership to the personal owner of a legally acquired live animal who wishes to travel to other States with the animal as a personal or household effect, it should do so only after agreement between the Parties concerned and if the usual residence of the owner is in the territory of such Party and the animal is registered with the Management Authority of that Party;
- c) Management Authority may not issue a certificate of ownership for a live animal of a species listed in the Appendices that is a personal or household effect unless it is satisfied that the live animal is legally possessed by the applicant and that the animal has not been acquired in contravention of the provisions of the Convention;
- d) Management Authority requires the applicant for a certificate of ownership to provide his name and address and pertinent data regarding the live animal, including the species, sex and mark number or other means of identification.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

When crossing the border with personally owned live animals, it must be in accordance with the Mongolian Law on Fauna, the Procedures for exporting animals, raw materials of animal origin, and test materials and samples from animal-related research, the Law on Quarantine and Verification of Import of Animals, Plants, and Raw Materials Originated from Them, the Law on Protection of the Livestock Genetic Pool and Health, and the Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals, Plants and their Derivatives.

COP. 10.21 (REV. COP16). TRANSPORT OF LIVE SPECIMENS:

Conditions for transporting live animals, cooperation between related organizations, ensure applicants meet the certification requirements, reflect in applicable laws and regulations, conditions for receiving and transporting live animals across border.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY MONGOLIA:

In accordance with Government Resolution 173 passed on July 15th, 2003, the following regulations were approved and are being implemented: list of ports for crossing seeds, seedlings, animals and their embryos, raw meat, byproducts, microbial cultures and clinical samples across national borders; procedures for examination of animals, plants, raw materials and products crossing state borders; procedures for issuing certificates for importing and exporting animals, plants, raw materials and products.

THE STATUS OF SELECTED ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LISTED IN THE APPENDICES OF THE CONVENTION



Mongolia has 13 species of birds and five species of mammals listed in the Appendix 1 and one species of insect, two species of fish, one species of reptiles, 58 species of birds, nine species of mammals, and eight species of plants in the Appendix 2 of CITES.

Detailed information on all insects, fish, reptiles, and plants from Mongolia listed in the Appendices 1 and 2 are provided in this report. However, detailed information is provided below for a sample of the most traded bird and mammal species from the lists.

This report presents the information on some species of birds and mammals listed in the CITES Appendices I and II that are exported from Mongolia and/or re-exported from other countries through Mongolia either illegally or in accordance with applicable permits.

INSECT

One species of butterfly from Mongolia is listed on Appendix II of CITES. There is very limited information on this species.

APOLLO

Order: Lepidoptera

Scientific name: *Parnassius apollo*

Common name: Apollo

Synonyms: Mountain apollo, Apollo butterfly, Winged butterfly

Global status: The species is included on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable, and on Appendix II of CITES, Appendix II of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and Appendix IV of the European Union Council's Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC).

Regional Status: Rare. Listed in the Mongolian Red Book and included in the appendix of the Mongolian Government's 2012 Resolution 07 on the list of rare species.

Regional distribution: Altai and Uliastai rivers in Khovd; southern part of Huvsgul lake and Arsaï river basin in Darkhad Depression; Dalbaa River Basin on the east side of Huvsgul lake, southern part of Sayan Mountain Range, Tosontsengel and Numrug soums of Zavkhan province, Tarvagatain mountain, Tsenkher Jiguur river of Arkhangai, Khangai mountain and Kharkhorin area of Uvurkhangai. Near Ulaanbaatar, it can be found in Nukht, Zaisan and Sanzai valleys of Bogd-Khaan mountain, Onon river valley of Norovlin, Binder and Dadal soums of Hentii province; Mandal soum, Yeroo river and Khiagt of Selenge province; and Zuun mod, Sugnugur river, Bayangol valley and boggy meadows in Mungun Morit of Tuv province.

Habitat: Prefers steep slopes facing the sun in high mountain areas; however it can also be found in river valleys, grassy meadows and high mountain meadows. Researchers identify the species based

on its external characteristics, unique distribution and for the fact that it occurs in isolated habitats. Each development stage of the butterfly (egg, caterpillar, pupa and adult) prefer a certain type of habitat. For example, the caterpillar requires a habitat that is abundant in plants such as *Sedum* spp., while in the pupa cycle it requires safe and sheltered habitat such as cliffs and rocks.

Population: Not evaluated. Its population is declining as its distribution range is occupied by livestock and used for haymaking and the Apollo is caught by human because of its beautifulness. However, no specific evidences have been compiled to show main causes of its population decline.

Trade: This species is found at markets for collection purposes.

Ecological economic evaluation: The species and its sub-species were not evaluated due to lack of information on their population biology, ecological distinctions and their roles in the ecosystem.

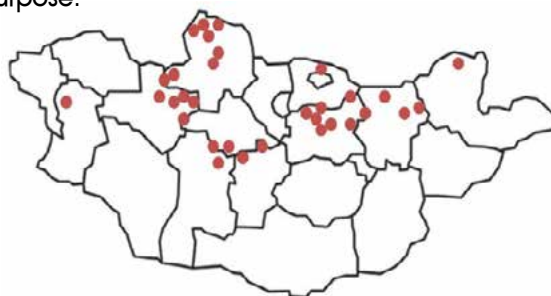
Fine set for illegal hunting: A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; a permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education and other purposes: It is possible that this species is illegally traded or smuggled out of the country.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: The butterfly spread and mounted is sold for exhibition purpose.



Ch. Gantigmaa





There are two species of fish from Mongolia listed on Appendix II of CITES (appendix 1). There is very little information on the trade and export of these species.

AMUR STURGEON

Order: Acipenseriformes

Scientific name: *Acipenser schrenckii*

Common name: Japanese sturgeon or Amur sturgeon

Synonyms: *Acipenser sturio* (non Linne) (Georgi, 1775; Pallas, 1811; Maak, 1861); *Acipenser schrenckii* (Brandt, 1869); *Sturio schrencki* (Dybowski, 1872, 1877); *Acipenser shrencki* (Berg, 1909, 1911, 1916; Soldatov, 1915; Mori, 1927; Soldatov and Lindberg, 1930; Taranets, 1937; Etsudi, 1939; Miyadi, 1940; Kizzevetter, 1942; Probatove, 1949; Constantinov, 1950; Soni, 1951; Nikoliskii, 1956; Yukhimenko, 1963; Svirskii, 1967); *Acipenser baeri schrenckii* (Svirskii, 1968); *Acipenser schrencki* (Krykhtin, 1972; Dashdorj, 1976).

Global Status: The species is listed on the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered. Listed on Appendix I of the Convention of Migratory Species and appendix II of CITES.

Regional Status: Hunting of this species was banned by the Law on Hunting 1995, and it is listed as a rare species in the Law on Fauna. Its regional status is categorized as Data Deficient in the Mongolian Red List of Fishes (2006).

Global distribution: Amur River basin, which flows from Russia into China. It also inhabits the Shilka, Nercha, Argun, Nonna, Ussuri and Sungar rivers (Nikolskii, 1956). It was recorded once at Khankh Lake in Chita district of Russia.

Regional distribution: Occurs in Onon and Balj rivers as well as some of their tributaries (Dashdorj, 1976; Sokolov, 1983; Maurice Kottelat, 2006; Ocock et al., 2006).

Habitat: Lives in flowing fresh water rivers. Males reach maturity at 8-10 years while females reach maturity at 11-14 years. This species migrates upstream to spawn, where it lays eggs in river sand, and on rocks and rocky bottoms. One female will lay between 27,000 and 433,000 eggs. There are no studies on this species' biology and ecology in Mongolia.

Trends and factors affecting the population: There are estimated to be no more than 2,000 individuals of 2 years or older (Koshelev, 2010). There are very few mature individuals that can breed. Illegal fishing, smuggling, pollution of the Amar River and gravel extraction are main threats affecting the population (Krykhtin, 1979). Mongolia has not conducted any population studies on the Amur sturgeon.

Trade: No information available.

Ecological and economic value: Not evaluated.

Fine set for illegal hunting: 9.8.6 of the Law on Animals includes the season when fishing is banned. Catching and trapping species alive for special purposes other than scientific purpose is prohibited. Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; Fine: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.2 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: None.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Its meat is used for food. Its spawns are illegally traded.



SIBERIAN STURGEON

Order: ACIPENSERIFORMES

Scientific name: *Acipenser baerii*

Common name: Siberian sturgeon

Synonyms: *Acipenser sturio* (Georgi, 1775); *Acipenser baeri* (Brandt, 1869; Dybowski, 1872)

Global status: The species is listed as vulnerable (Sturgeon Specialist Group, 1996) and is also listed on Appendix of the CMS and Appendix II of CITES.

Regional status: Listed as Critically Endangered, B2ab (iii,V) in the Mongolian Red List of Fishes (Ocock et al., 2006). It is registered in the Rare Species List approved by Mongolian Government Resolution 7 in 2012 as well as the Mongolian Red Book (2013).

Global distribution: In the Ob and Kolyma river basins and throughout Siberia, such as Lake Baikal.

Regional distribution: The subspecies (*Acipenser baeri baicalensis*) is distributed throughout the arctic river drainage of Mongolia, including the Selenge, Orkhon, Tuul, Delger, Eg and Kharaa rivers (Dashdorj, 1976; Sokolov, 1983; Kottelat, 2006; Ocock et al., 2006).

Habitat: Inhabits the bottom of fresh water basins. Feeds on mosquitoes, caddis fly larvae, worms and other organisms living at the bottom of water bodies. Females reach maturity at 12-14 years, while males reach maturity at 10-12 years. Individuals swim from Lake Baikal up the Selenge river into fresh water rivers in Mongolia, where they lay eggs from mid-May to early June. An adult female can lay 211,000-422,000 eggs in rocks, gravel at the bottom of the river or in rock crevices at the river bank.

Trends and Factors affecting the population: Sturgeon fishing in Baikal Lake reached 2.5-3.0 million tons in the 19th century, but declined to 20-21.5 tons in the 20th century.

The population of Siberian sturgeons living in Selenge river is about 19,000 individuals of all ages. Out of this number, about 100 are female that come upstream to spawn (Pavlov et al., 1994). The population of Siberian sturgeon is declining due to illegal fishing and poaching. Also, threats such as urban waste, pollution, non-organic waste from gold mining, reduction of water and diversion of river flow are disrupting the habitat and are likely to be causing a decline in the population.

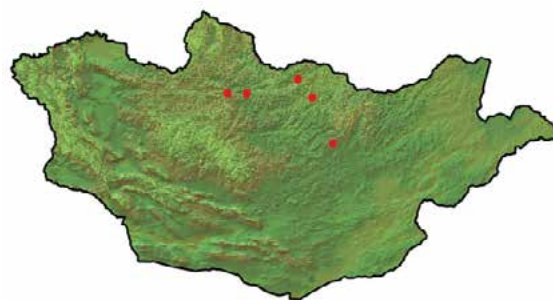
Trade: No information available

Ecological and economic value per individual: Adult fish vary in value depending on size, sex and maturity. There are two value categories for adult females; those above 1 meter are valued at 260,000 tugrugs, below 1 meter 195,000 tugrugs. A male over 1 meter in length is valued at 200,000 tugrugs and less than 1 meter, 150,000. Juveniles are valued at 255,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: 9.8.6 of the Law on Animals includes the season when fishing is banned. A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; Fine: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: None.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Its meat is used for food. Its spawns are illegally traded.



REPTILE

There is one species of reptile, detailed below, from Mongolia registered in Appendix II of the Convention (appendix 1 of this report). Currently there is a lack of information on the trade of this species of snake.

TATAR SAND BOA

Order: SQUAMATA

Scientific name: *Eryx tataricus*

Synonyms: *Eryx miliaris* var. *roborowskii* (Bedriaga, 1907); *Eryx miliaris* var. *kozlowi* (Bedriaga, 1907); *Eryx miliaris roborowskii* (Tsarevskii, 1915); *Eryx miliaris miliaris* (Nikolskii, 1916); *Eryx tataricus* (Bannikov, 1958); *Eryx tataricus tataricus* (Munkhbayer, 1976); *Eryx tataricus roborowskii* (Orlov, 1986); *Eryx miliaris tataricus* (Tokari, 1990).

Global status: Not evaluated.

Regional status: Near Threatened based on IUCN's Regional Red List (Terbish et al., 2006). Registered in the Rare Species List approved by Mongolian Government Resolution 7 in 2012; Included in the Mongolian Red Books (Munkhbayer et al., 2013). Included in Appendix II of CITES (UNEP-WCMC, 2006).

Global distribution: Northern Islamic Republic of Iran, eastern Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, North West India, western Pakistan, Tajikistan, western China (Xinjiang through Gansu to western Inner Mongolia and Ningxia), southern Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan (Uetz et al., 2006).

Regional distribution: Distributes across the Borzongiin Gobi in Alashan Gobi Desert, Nagoon Tsav, Toli Bulag and along the Ekh River in the Trans Altai Gobi and Takhiin Shar Nuruu and Nagoon Dovongiin Us in W Trans Altai Gobi (Ananjeva et al., 1997; Borkin et al., 1990; Munkhbayer, 1976; Terbish, 1989).

Habitat: Mainly inhabits sand dunes with bushy plants such as saxaul, ephedra and caragana and other shrubs. It is mostly nocturnal and is usually seen near river oases early in the morning or late in the evening (Terbish, 1989). Feeds on lizards and other small rodents. In late April and early May it starts to breed and gives birth to 3-34 live young from late July to August (Bogdanov, 1960).

Trends and threats: Over use of Gobi plants, such as saxaul and tamarisk has resulted in degradation of the species' habitat (Ananjeva et al., 1997; Terbish, 1989; Terbish et al., 2006).

Trade: No information available.

Ecological, economic evaluation: Not evaluated.

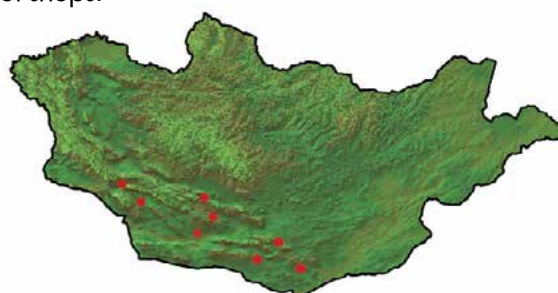
Fine set for illegal hunting: A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; a permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: None reported/recorded.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Less affected by illegal trade, but it is possibly sold in pet shops.



Kh. Terbish



BIRD

A total of 71 species of birds are listed in the Appendices of the convention from Mongolia. Saker falcon is the most exported species in high numbers from Mongolia to overseas.

PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE

Order: FALCONIFORMES

Scientific name: *Haliaeetus leucorhynchus*

Common name: Pallas' fish eagle

CITES Appendix I

Global status: Endangered

Regional status: Endangered

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Recorded in open valleys of Khoroo, Khodon, Berkh, Alagtsar, and Jargalant Rivers (Huvsgul Mountain Range); Uvs, Zost, Airag and Achit, Khar, Khar-Us and Durgun Lakes, and Buyant, Chonokharai and Khovd rivers (Great Lakes Depression); Khujirt of Uvurkhangai, Orkhon, Tamir and Tuul rivers and Ugii lake (Khangai Mountain Range); Buun Tsagaan lake (Lakes' Valley); Mongol Daguur Steppe and Khalkh Numrug Region. In addition to these areas, the species occurs in mountainous areas of Gobi Altai, Middle Khalkh steppe, and Lakes' Valley during its migration. Two adult and one young individual were recorded on the northern bank of Ugii lake in 2010-2017 (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Population: The global population was estimated at 2,500-9,999 adult in 2011, but it was reduced to 1,000-2,500 (BirdLife International, 2017). No population estimates were conducted for Mongolia.

Population trend and threats: The factors reducing the population include degradation and pollution of wetlands being caused by direct and indirect impacts of nomadic animal husbandry, mining, tourism, and human settlements. Over-fishing is likely to lead to prey shortage in Ugii lake and other lakes distributed by fish. The species population has been declined due to nets leftover by fishers and forest fire (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Trade: For now, no data on foreign trade is available in the country.

Ecological and economic value: According to the EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of one individual Pallas's fish eagle is set as 525,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: For now, there is no data on the species being internationally traded.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Its claws are possibly sold, but there are no records.



PEREGRINE FALCON

Order: FALCONIFORMES

Scientific name: *Falco peregrinus*

Common name: Peregrine falcon

CITES: Appendix I

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Data Deficient.

Status: Breeding visitor? to Mongolia.

Habitat: Nests on steep cliffs and rocks in mountains and river valleys in Hentii Mountain Range and Khovd river valley of Khovd province. During its spring and autumn migrations, the species occurs in wetlands of some major lakes and rivers, which are abundant by water birds and fishes. Moreover, it occurs in the Gobi Desert during its migration (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Population: The global population consists of 100,000-499,999 mature individuals and is stable (Birdlife international, 2017). No data on the species population in Mongolia has been published yet.

Population trend and threats: Potential threats to the population include habitat degradation and pollution caused by direct and indirect impacts of mining, Arabian falconers, and electrocution of powerlines (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Causes of population decline:

- Illegal foreign trade of the species along with Saker falcon and Barbary falcons;
- Collision on high powerline;
- Pesticide to control the distribution of Brandt's vole.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with the EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of one individual is set as 62,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: In 1998, 2001, and 2003, a total of 19 individuals of the species were exported to the Russian Federation, Italy, and Saudi Arabia for trade purpose. In 2001 and 2003, a total of 10 individuals were imported for personal and trade purposes.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses:

- Except the Saker falcon, the peregrine and Barbary falcon individuals are traded to Arabian countries.
- Claws are covered by silver and possibly sold as souvenirs at domestic markets.
- Flight and tail feathers are possibly used for shamanic rituals. Its leg toes and slope diameter are the same as those of the Saker falcon.



HOUBARA BUSTARD

Order: GRUIFORMES

Scientific name: *Chlamydotis undulata*

Common name: Houbara bustard

Synonyms: *Asian houbara bustard*, *Chlamydotis macqueenii*. The subspecies, *Chlamydotis undulata macqueenii* occurs in Mongolia. Recently, this subspecies is considered as a separate species.

CITES: Appendix I

Global status: Vulnerable

Regional status: Vulnerable

Status: Breeding visitor

Habitat: Prefers open areas in the desert steppe with hard, gravelly soil with shrubs and bushes.

Population: Although there is no definite population data in Mongolia, it is estimated that there are less than 200-300 individuals (MNE and JICA, 2001).

Population Trend and Threats: Habitat degradation due to livestock overgrazing, mining and human activities are all factors that contribute to the decline of the population. According to unofficial sources, it is possible that falconers from Qatar and Arabia also hunt these birds.

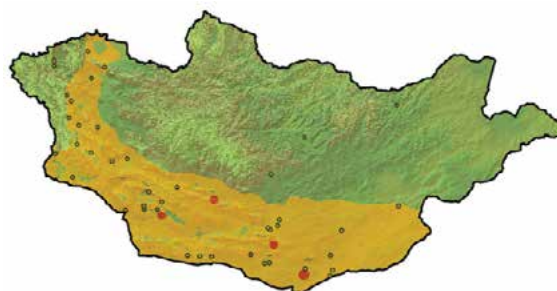
Trade: There is no record of export of the Houbara bustard, or its parts, from Mongolia. There is risk of exporting certain parts of the body and feather across the border.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual Houbara bustard is 210,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping an individual Houbara bustard for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 42,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: None recorded.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Possibly traded alive, but there are no records for now.



DALMATIAN PELICAN

Order: PELECANIFORMES

Scientific name: *Pelecanus crispus*

Common name: Dalmatian pelican

Synonyms: Pelican

CITES: Appendix I

Global status: Vulnerable

Regional status: Critically Endangered

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Breeds on Khar-Us lake in Khovd province. It has also been sighted on large lakes with abundant fish such as Airag, Ereen, Uvs, Oigon, Orog, Buuntsagaan, and Ugii lakes.

Population: Data indicate that from 1950-1970, there were 200-400 pairs of pelicans in Mongolia (MNE and JICA, 2001; Gombobaatar et al., 2011). Most recently, O. Munkhtogtokh observed 57 individuals with 5 chicks at Chono KharaiKh river mouth in Khovd aimag in June, 2013. The current global population is declining estimated at 10,000-13,900 individuals (BirdLife International, 2011).

Population Trend and Threats: The pelican population is declining both in Mongolia and worldwide. Main threats include habitat loss and degradation, illegal hunting, reed fires, livestock grazing and drought (Gombobaatar et al., 2011). The number of breeding pairs at Khar-Us Lake in W Mongolia has decreased each year, and there has been no sighting of breeding pairs at that particular site in the last 10 years.

Trade: The local nomads use the upper mandible of the pelican's beak to groom their horses, and the bills of illegally hunted pelican heads are sold domestically. This is one the main reasons for its population decline.

Ecological, economic evaluation: In accordance with the EEV approved by the Government Resolution No. 23, the value of an individual pelican is set at 6,570,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for one pelican for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 1,314,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: Catching and trapping species alive for special purposes other than scientific purpose is prohibited. Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; Fine: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.2 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Currently, there are no records of pelicans being traded internationally. There are a few records of domestic trade within Mongolia.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses:

- Locals use upper mandible of the pelican's beak to groom their horses. They cover it with silver and gold as decoration.
- Its parts are considered to have medicinal properties in China and its feathers and skins are used for making items.
- In Europe, its bills have been used as knife and tobacco cases for centuries.



BAIKAL TEAL

Order: ANSERIFORMES

Scientific name: *Anas formasa*

Common name: Baikal teal

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Vulnerable

Status: Passage migrant for Mongolia

Habitat: During its migration, the species with other ducks occurs along in major rivers and ponds. Occurs in the eastern region from the end of April to the beginning of June. In the region, individuals of the species were recorded from the beginning of September to mid-October on the autumn migration. The species along with the ducks such as Garganey and Northern pintail occurs in fresh water and salty lakes. This species feeds on water and terrestrial plants and their roots. It along with other ducks also occurs in cropland on autumn migration.

Population: The global population is unknown. In 2004, there were 455,000-658,000 adult individuals in Korea, 50-10,000 adult individuals in China; and 10,000-100,000 adult individuals recorded in the Russian Federation (IUCN, 2017).

There is no data on the species population in Mongolia.

Population trend and threats: Main causes of the population decline include habitat degradation including reed bed overgrazing along lakes and rivers due to direct and indirect impacts of livestock husbandry and mining. The species may illegally hunted for meat and for feathers which are used for decoration (Gombobaatar et al., 2011; Gombobaatar and Odkhuu, 2018).

Trade: No data and information on the species being internationally traded is available in the country. However, the species is risky during permitted hunting of duck and goose.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of the individual is 143,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; a permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: There are no records on the species internationally traded.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Green-yellowish-brown stripes on head of male individuals are a key character in the field.



EURASIAN SPOONBILL

Order: CICONIIFORMES

Scientific name: *Platalea leucorodia*

Common name: Eurasian spoonbill

Synonyms: Spoonbill

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Nests in reed beds, marshy wetlands with reeds and bushes near lakes and rivers. Occurs in open water areas of lakes and, rarely, large rivers in the steppe on migration.

Population: A total of 600-700 breeding pairs nest in the Uvs lake basin (MNE & JICA, 2001). There is very little information on population estimates for Mongolia. The global population consists of 66,000 -140,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International, 2011).

Population trend and threats: Although the population is stable, factors such as livestock over grazing, poorly managed tourism activities, hydro-electric power

stations in Durgun and Taishir, drought and illegal hunting threaten the population (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Trade: There are a few records of trade of this species' bill between local nomads.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of one individual spoonbill is set as 110,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 22,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Currently, there are no records of this species being transported or traded internationally.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Spoon-shaped black bill is the key character.



BLACK STORK

Order: CICONIIFORMES

Scientific name: *Ciconia nigra*

Common name: Black stork

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Occurs in lakes and rivers with abundant fish, rocky areas in wetlands' valleys, and sparse forests. Breeds in forested and rocky valleys of Buyant, Bulgan, Khovd rivers, Khoton, Dund, Achit and Uureg lakes (Mongol-Altai); Uvs lake, Tes and Torkhilog river lower parts (Uvs Lake Depression); Ulaan and Khar Yamaat Mountains, Khar, Durgun, Khyargas, Khar-Us and Airag lakes, and Khovd river (Great Lakes Depression); Zavkhan and Khungui rivers, and Great Bogd Mountain (Gobi Altai); Ider, Chuluut, Tamir and Orkhon rivers and Sangiin Dalai and Ugii lakes (Khangai); Terkhiiin Tsagaan, Sangiin Dalai, Telmen, and Khar lakes (Tarvagatai-Bulnai Range); Huvsgul lake and Eg river (Huvsgul); Shishgid river and Dood lake (Darkhad Depression); Orkhon, Selenge, Kharaa, and Yuruu rivers (Orkhon-Selenge Basin); Tuul, Onon, Balj and Kherlen rivers (Hentii Mountain Range); Ulz and Duch rivers (Kherlen-Ulz River Basin); Khalkh, Numrug, and Azarga rivers (Buir Lake-Khalkh River-Khyangan Mountain Range) (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Population: The global population was estimated as 24,000-44,000 adult individuals in 2006 (Birdlife International, 2006). In Mongolia, there are 1,000-1,500 individuals (Bold and Tseveenmyadag, 2001).

Population trend and threats: The population has been declined due to overgrazing of livestock, mining, river and lake ecosystem pollution, drought, hydro-power station related to habitat degradation and human activities such as illegal fishing.

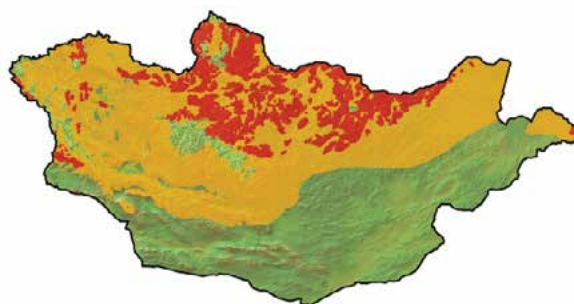
Trade: There are no records on the species internationally traded. Potential threat is hunting for feathers and beak.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual is 204,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: No records on the species being transported internationally.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: There is no record on trade in its parts for now. Mature individuals have white abdomen. Its back, neck, head, wings, and tail are black mixed with metal green color. There is a bare, red skin around its beak and eyes. Its legs are red. Body parts are identified with these descriptions.



NORTHERN GOSHAWK

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Accipiter gentilis*

Common name: Northern goshawk

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Occurs in coniferous and mixed forests in river valleys, floodplain forest stands, and gardens/parks in urban areas. Breeds in boreal deciduous and conifer forests in Khovd river valley (Mongol-Altai Mountain Range); Khangai, Hentii, and Huvsgul Mountain Ranges; Orkhon-Selenge and Kherlen-Ulz River Basins and Buir Lake-Khalkh River-Khyangan Region. Occurs in the Uvs Depression, Great Lakes Depression, Khan Huhii, Tarvagatai, Bulnai, Gobi-Altai Mountain Range (Gurvansaikhan Mountains), Lakes' Valley, and Dornod Mongol Steppe on migration.

Population: The global population consists of 1,000,000-2,500,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International, 2017). There is no data and information on its population published in Mongolia.

Population Trend and Threats: The population is declining due to habitat degradation, unsustainable timbering, mining activities, tour camps, fires, entanglement with the snairs on pigeon back for falcons put by Arabian falconers, poisoning, and illegal hunting (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

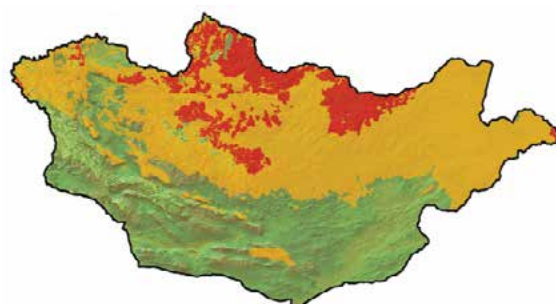
Trade: No record on the species internationally traded.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of the species individual is 86,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: No records on the species internationally transported.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: In Mongolia, some people and entities capture the species for training in hunting and photographing. Its claws are covered by silver and possibly sold as souvenir.



GOLDEN EAGLE

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Aquila chrysaetos*

Common name: Golden eagle

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Resident breeder

Habitat: Nests in trees, rocky mountains, cliff edges, and sandy precipices in the steppe, forest steppe, mountain steppe and desert steppe regions that are abundant in prey such as Mongolian marmots, vole, gerbils and Tolai hares. Individuals remain near nesting sites and feed on carrion in winter.

Population: There is no population estimate for Mongolia. As of 2001, it is estimated that the Kazakh people in western Mongolia have bred more than 300 gold eagles for hunting (MNE and JICA, 2001). The global population consists of 170,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International, 2011).

Population trend and threats: Main causes of the population decline include:

- Illegal hunting for stuffed displays or legs, claws, heads, and feathers to be used for souvenirs;
- Young individuals are caught by traps for wolf;
- Shooting by locals in springs for preventing from potential catches of baby lambs and goat kids;
- Electrocution or collision with high power lines;
- Indirect loss due to eating Brandt's vole and other rodents poisoned by bromadiolone to control distribution of these rodents;
- Shortage of prey species such as Mongolian marmot and Tolai hare.

Trade: The Kazakh people illegally trap Golden eagles and keep them in inadequate cages, which result in mortality. This is specially becoming common near Ulaanbaatar city and is expected to grow. They also sell young eagles and chicks taken from nests. There have been records of Golden eagle feathers exported to Japan for bow and arrow production.

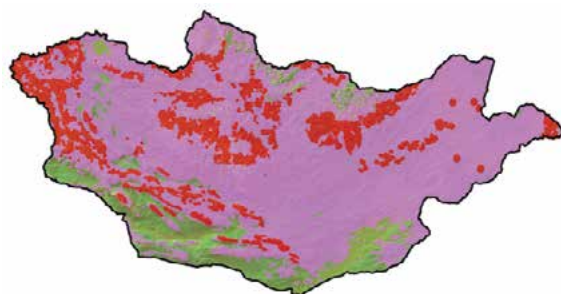
Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of the species individual is 402,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping an individual for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 80,400 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Currently, there are no records of this species being traded internationally.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses:

- Its feathers are used for making bow and arrow and some NGOs export.
- The parts e.g. legs and claws are used for decoration, key holders, and shamanic rituals.
- Dried head and bills are used as souvenirs, wall decorations, and accessories on garments.
- Wings and tail feathers are used for shamanic rituals.



STEPPE EAGLE

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Aquila nipalensis*

Common name: Steppe eagle

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Endangered

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia

Habitat: Abundant on low mountains, forest steppe, steppe, desert steppe and their mountainous valleys abundant by rodents, in particular Brandt's vole. When nesting, it produces 1-3 eggs, mostly two eggs.

Population: The global population has 50,000-75,000 mature individuals, but its population is declining (Birdlife International, 2017). There are 1,500-2,000 pairs (MNE, JICA, 2001) in Mongolia.

Population trend and threats: Main causes of the population decline are habitat degradation due to overgrazing of livestock, mining, steppe fire, poisoning and entanglement of traps for falcons put by Arabian falconers, electrocution or collision with high power lines, illegal hunting for stuffed displays or legs, claws, heads, and feathers to be used for souvenirs, use of some parts for religious rituals, shooting by locals in springs for preventing from potential catches of baby lambs and goat kids, and collision with vehicles (Gombobaatar et al., 2011, 2017, 2018).

Shortage of its prey species such as Brandt's vole and gerbil leads to reduced breeding.

Trade: In 2004 and 2006, two individuals of the species were exported to the USA.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of the species individual is 253,000 tugrugs.

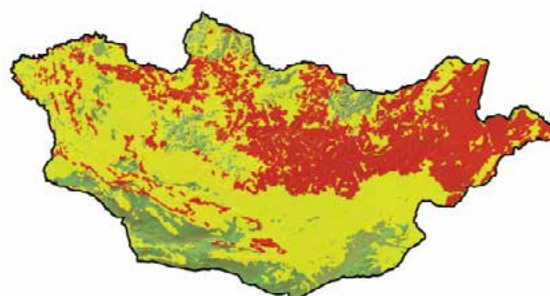
Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: In 2002, 2006, 2009, and 2011, samples of the species were sent to the USA, Germany, and Slovakia for scientific purpose.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses:

- Like those of other eagles, its legs and claws are used for decoration, accessories, key holders, and shamanic rituals. Differences of their parts are not easily recognized, but claws of Golden eagle are slightly large. Legs, except toes, are covered by feathers, but it is not regarded as an identification.

- Flight and tail feathers are used for shaman and religious rituals. These feathers have many dark bars.



UPLAND BUZZARD

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Buteo hemilasius*

Common name: Upland buzzard

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Resident breeder for Mongolia.

Habitat: Occurs in steppe, forest steppe, river valleys, and floodplains of the Mongol Altai and Gobi Altai Mountain Ranges, Great Lakes Depression, Khangai, Huvsgul, and Hentii Mountain Ranges (not included the boreal forests at 3,000 m a.s.l.), Middle Khalkh Steppe, Dornod Mongol Steppe, Buir Lake-Khalkh River, Khyangan Mountain Range, Lakes' Valley and North and East Gobi Depressions depending on abundance of its preys.

Population: The global population consists of 10,000 mature individuals, but no population has been estimated since then. No population density has been assessed in Mongolia.

Population trend and threats: Causes of the population decline include habitat degradation due to

overgrazing of livestock, mining, oil extraction, steppe fire, poisoning, electrocution, illegal hunting, and collision with vehicles (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Trade: The species was exported to the USA for personal use. In 2007, one individual was imported from Korea.

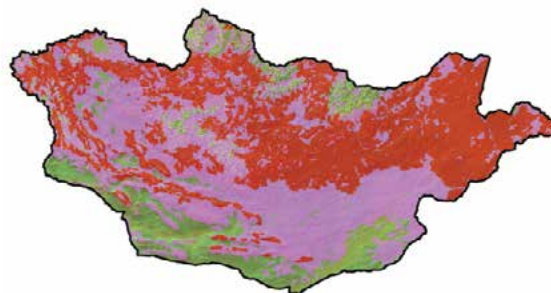
Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of the species individual is 84,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: In 1981, individuals to zoo parks in the former Soviet Union; in 2000, 2002, 2006, 2011, and 2012 – samples and eggs were sent to the USA and Germany for scientific purposes.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses:

- Legs and claws are used for decoration, accessories, key holders and shaman items. Legs, except for toes, are covered by feathers.
- Tail and flight feathers are used for shamanic and religious rituals.



BLACK KITE

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Milvus migrans*

Common name: Black kite

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia

Habitat: Occurs in the rocky and forested areas, from forests to Gobi Desert, where it is able to build their nests. Found in relatively large numbers near urban and settled areas.

Population: The global population consists of 1,000,000-2,500,000 individuals (Birdlife International, 2017). The species population in Mongolia is unknown.

Population trend and threats: Habitat degradation and loss due to unsustainable use of forests, fire, poisoning, illegal hunting and trade in its liver to treat human liver cancer based on mouth-to-mouth

gossips, and shooting by locals to prevent from grasp of baby lambs and goat kids (Gombobaatar et al., 2011, 2017, 2018).

Trade: One individual of the species was exported to the USA in 2006.

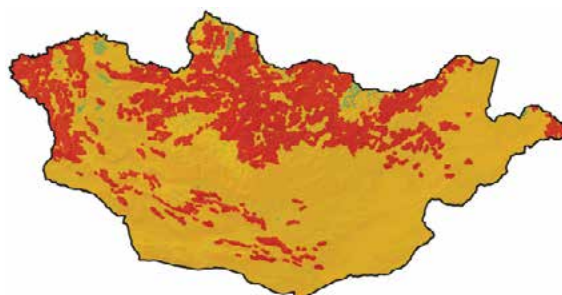
Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual is 78,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: In 2002, 2006, and 2011, the samples including feathers and eggs were taken to the USA and Germany for scientific purpose.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses:

- Legs and claws are used for decoration, accessories, key holders and shaman items. Its liver is also used for traditional medicine. Unlike other raptors, individuals of the species differ by their fork-shaped tail and naked tarsus.



HEN HARRIER

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Circus cyaneus*

Common name: Hen harrier

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Occurs in steppe, river valleys, wetlands with reeds, forest steppe. Breeds in Orkhon Selenge (Orkhon-Selenge River Basin), Onon and Balj rivers (Hentii Mountain Range), and Khalkh, Degee, Numrug, Tsagaan Chuluut, Azarga River, Buir, Shavar, Tashgai Tavan Lakes (Buir Lake-Khalkh River –Khyangan Region). Found in the Mongol-Altai Mountain Range, Great Lakes Depression, Khangai, Huvsgul and Hentii Mountain Ranges, Darkhad Depression, Orkhon-Selenge River Basin, Middle Khalkh and Dornod Mongol Steppes, Buir Lake –Khalkh River –Khyangan Region, Lakes' Valley, and Dzungaryn Gobi on migration.

Population: The global population consisted of 1,300,000 mature individuals, but it has reduced to 100,000- 500,000 (Birdlife International, 2017).

Population trend and threats: The main factors are habitat (wetland) degradation and breeding success reduction due to oversgrazing, mining activities, and drought. Also, some individuals do feed on poisoned rodents (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

Trade: No record on international trade for now.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual is 36,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: There are no records on samples, feathers, and eggs exported to foreign countries for scientific purpose.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Legs and claws are used for decoration, accessories, key holders and shaman items. People mistakenly shoot them as Black kite.



LAMMERGEIER

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Gypaetus barbatus*

Common name: Lammergeier or Bearded vulture

Global status: Near Threatened

Regional status: Vulnerable

Status: Resident breeder for Mongolia.

Habitat: Suitable habitats are steep cliffs and rocks in high mountains in the steppe. It is abundant in the Mongol Altai Mountain Range (in particular on Gobi Gurvansaikhan mountain and Yol Am, continued mountains such as Nemegt, Sevrei, Noyon, and Bayan Bor mountains in the eastern edge of Altai Mountain Range). Builds their nests by plant stems, twigs or branches, furs and bones of livestock on steep cliffs and rocks rarely inaccessible by human and livestock. Mostly, incubates mostly 1 egg. Chicks leave their nests by late July and early August.

Population: The global population was estimated at 2,000 - 10,000 mature individuals, but it has reduced to 1,300- 6,700 (Birdlife International, 2011, 2017). There is no data and information on its population in Mongolia.

Population Trend and Threats: Main causes of the population include habitat degradation and loss due to mining activities, concentration of tour camps, illegal hunting for stuffed displays, trade and use of its parts for traditional medicine, decoration; and shooting by locals to prevent from potential grasps of baby lambs and goat kids (Gombobaatar et al., 2011, 2017, 2018).

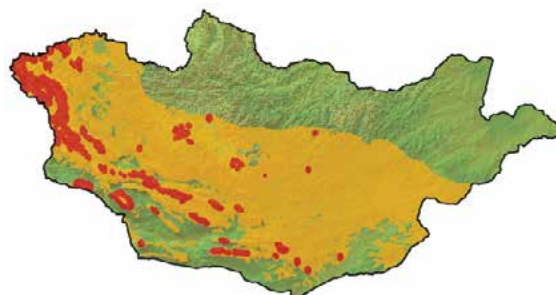
Trade: In 2002 and 2004, two individuals were exported to the USA.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual is 540,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; a permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: A sample was sent to the USA for scientific purpose in 2002.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: There are no records/reports on trade in alive individuals. Seldom, stuffed displays are sold to service entities. People mistake them for Cinereous vulture and eagles and shoot them. Some parts e.g. meat and stomach are secretly sold in Mongolia.



CINEREOUS VULTURE

Order: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Scientific name: *Aegypius monachus*

Common name: Cinereous Vulture

Synonyms: Black vulture, Eurasian black vulture

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Near Threatened

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Resident breeder in Mongolia

Habitat: The species is abundant in vast areas from mountain forest steppe, high mountains to the steppe, desert steppe, and Gobi Desert. Builds their nests on mountain tops and slopes, namely on cliffs, rocks and in conifer trees. Young vultures from Mongolia winter in South Korea and Nepal, while adults are resident. During wintering and seasonal migration, they can be found in all habitats in Mongolia.

Population: Information on its population in Mongolia is lacking. The global population consists of 15,600 - 21,000 mature individuals, but its population is declining (Birdlife International, 2017).

Population Trends and Threats: The species population is considered relatively stable in Mongolia. However, there are many threats. Their habitat and its resources are being reduced due to an increase of livestock overgrazing in nesting habitat. Illegal hunting for their claws and feathers, which are used to make religious instruments is still happening. The chicks, along with

Golden eagles, are taken from their nests to be raised for display to tourists. The local nomads mistake for eagles and shoot them. Mortality from electrocution and collision with high voltage lines is high. The hatchlings freeze to death or die of hunger during their early stages of development (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

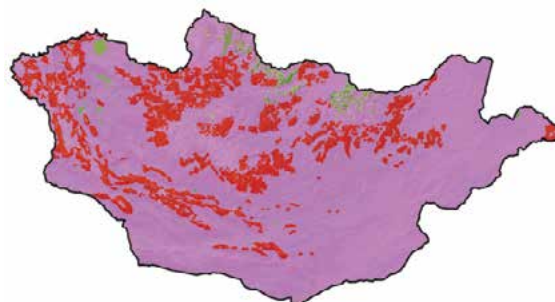
Trade: Some Kazakh people illegally trap vulture chicks from their nest and keep them in cages, which result in mortality. The trapped young birds and chicks are usually sold. The claws and feathers of illegally hunted vultures are used by shamans while the bodies are mounted for public displays.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of Animals, the value of an individual vulture is 972,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping an individual for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 194,400 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: One individual was exported to the Denver Zoo, USA.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Sometimes, stuffed displays are sold to service entities. Feathers are used for religious rituals and claws are covered by silver and widely sold as souvenirs in shops. Feathers are stripes of spotless black brown colour. Claws' ends are moderately rounded; claws are relatively straight and short in comparing to those of other eagles.



SAKER FALCON

Order: FALCONIFORMES

Scientific name: *Falco cherrug*

Common name: Saker falcon

Synonyms: Saker

CITES: Appendix: II

Global status: Endangered

Regional status: Vulnerable

Status: Resident breeder for Mongolia.

Habitat: Pairs nest in cliffs and trees, on rock boulders, sandy precipices, and electric poles in steppe, mountainous, semi-desert regions up to 3,000 meters a. s. l. where there is abundant prey such as rodents and other prey species of birds. Young birds migrate to northern China. During wintering and migrating seasons, this species can be found in all habitats except taiga forest and deserts.

Population: At the moment, there is no integrated data on the population of the Saker falcon in Mongolia. Based on research conducted in 1999, the population of Saker falcons in Mongolia was estimated at 3,000 breeding pairs. However, in 2000 the population had dropped to an estimated 2,200 pairs (Shagdarsuren et al., 2001). The 2002 Saker falcon census showed that the population size of the Saker falcon in Mongolia consisted of 186 breeding pairs and 6,050 individuals. From 1998-2005, the density of breeding pairs was on average 0.47 per 100 km² (Gombobaatar, 2006, 2013).

Population trends and threats: The drought led to a crash of prey species like Brandt's vole. Mining and cutting of trees with nests are a potential threat to the normal reproduction. Although the population of Saker falcons in Mongolia is relatively stable, it is expected to decline due to legal and illegal falcon

trade, electrocution, poisoning, and depletion of prey. Mortality of eggs and chicks, bird flu, and electrocution are having a negative impact on this species (Gombobaatar, 2003, 2013).

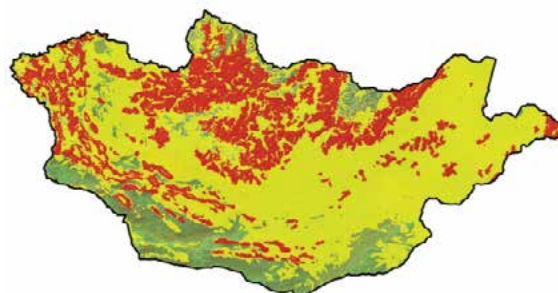
Trade: There is no official data on the illegal export of Saker falcons from Mongolia. The Mongolian Government has given official licenses as gifts and trade to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and other Middle East countries. Data indicate a total of 80 individuals were exported to Saudi Arabia in 1994-1995, 25 to Kuwait in 1996, 202 to Saudi Arabia and UAE in 1997, 25 to Kuwait in 1998, 25 to UAE in 1999, 50 to Kuwait in 2000, 184 to UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria in 2001, 303 to Kuwait, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in 2002, 392 in 2003, 365 in 2004, 385 in 2005, 185 in 2006, 233 in 2007, 204 in 2008, 292 in 2009, 216 in 2010, 140 in 2011 and 148 individuals in 2012 (Gombobaatar, 2006, 2013).

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual Saker falcon is 16,000,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping an individual Saker falcon for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 3,200,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: From 1994 to 2012, a total of 2,816 individual Saker falcons were traded accordance with applicable laws, all to Arabian countries.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Stuffed displays are sometimes sold to service entities. Feathers are used for religious rituals and claws are covered by silver and widely sold as souvenirs in shops. Feathers have brown bars.



COMMON KESTREL

Order: FALCONIFORMES

Scientific name: *Falco tinnunculus*

Common name: Common kestrel

Synonyms: Kestrel

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Resident breeder for Mongolia.

Habitat: Nests on rocks, in cliffs, sandy banks, and forest edges from forest steppe to the Gobi Desert. Occurs except for wetlands, dense boreal forests, and the areas other than high mountains at 3,500 m a.s.l.

Population: The global population consists of 4,000,000-6,500,000 mature individuals (Birdlife International, 2017). The species population in Mongolia is unknown.

Population trends and threats: Main causes of the population decline include habitat degradation, overgrazing of livestock, mining, forest use, fire, unregulated tourism, poisoning, hunting, trapping, and collision with power lines and vehicles on roads (Gombobaatar et al., 2011).

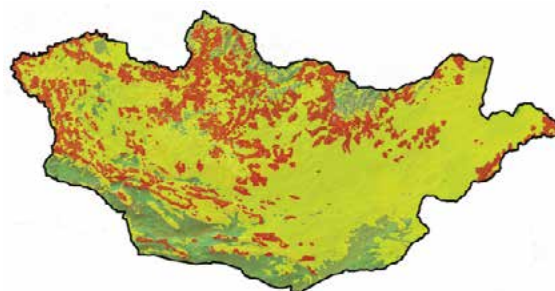
Trade: Three individuals were exported to the USA in 2002.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual is 21,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Three individuals were exported to the USA for scientific purpose.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: There are records on attempts to sell while mistaking them for Saker falcon. Stuffed displays are sometimes sold to service entities. Its body is relatively small and has light brown colour. Claws are covered by silver and sold. Claws are smaller than other raptors in Mongolia. Lesser kestrel has pale claws.



DEMOISELLE CRANE

Order: GRUIFORMES

Scientific name: *Grus virgo*

Common name: Demoiselle crane

Synonyms: *Anthropoides/Grus virgo*

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Prefers every type of habitats except for taiga forest, high mountains, and Gobi Desert. Most individuals inhabit dry open areas near lakes and rivers, including hillsides and the top of hills, mountain valleys, and wheat fields.

Population: There is no population estimate for Mongolia. The global population consists of 230,000-280,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International, 2011).

Population trends and threats: The population is considered relatively stable. Threats such as predatory mammals preying on the chicks, poisoning from rodenticide used to reduce the number of Brandt's vole, collision with high-voltage power lines, and drought are expected to have a negative impact on the population.

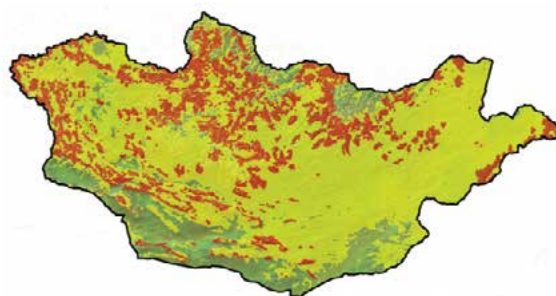
Trade: There are no records of Demoiselle crane being exported from Mongolia. There is a possibility of skins or feathers being traded internationally.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual Demoiselle crane is 112,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping an individual Demoiselle crane for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 22,400 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: No records.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Seldom, stuffed displays are sold to service entities. White feathers on head will be very distinct.



EURASIAN EAGLE -OWL

Order: STRIGIFORMES

Scientific name: *Bubo bubo*

Common name: Eurasian eagle-owl

Synonyms: Eagle owl

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Resident breeder for Mongolia.

Habitat: Nests on the ground sheltered by bushes and tall grasses, in rock crevices, on ledges, gorges or cliffs, or in large tree hollows. Occurs in all habitats except for desert, deep forest and high mountains.

Population: The global population is estimated to consist of 250,000-2,500,000 mature individuals (Birdlife International, 2011). The species population in Mongolia is unknown.

Population trend and threats: The population is considered stable. Main threats include habitat loss due to livestock overgrazing, mining activities and collision with high voltage power lines. The Kazakhs and shamans illegally hunt this species to use the

feathers for their rituals and they also sell the meat, claws and feathers.

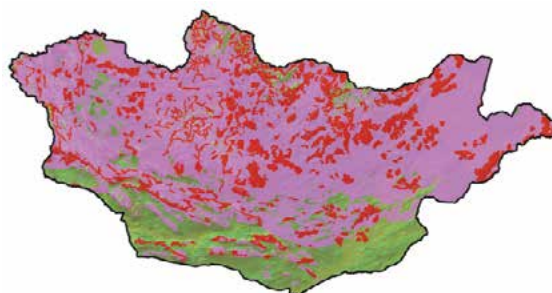
Trade: One stuffed display and one garment were sent to Japan for tourism exhibition and training purposes in 1998. In 2004, one individual was hunted and sent to the USA. Three feathers were sent to the USA for personal purpose in 2016.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual is 454,000 tugrugs. According to the Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping an individual Saker falcon for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 90,800 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: There are no records on the international trade from Mongolia. Alive and parts such as feathers, claws, and meat are sold largely on the domestic markets.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Feathers have yellow brown bars and soft. They are used for religious rituals. Its body is bigger and long feathers like ears are seen on its head. Tarsus are covered by feathers and strong. Claws are long and have rounded ends.



LONG-EARED OWL

Order: STRIGIFORMES

Scientific name: *Asio otus*

Common name: Long-eared owl

Synonyms: -

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Least Concern

Status: Breeding visitor to Mongolia.

Habitat: Occurs in forest, forest steppe, lake and river valleys and bushy/poplar stand. Breeds in Khoton, Khorgon and Achit lakes, Khovd and Bulgan rivers (Mongol-Altai Mountain Range); Uvs lake and its north west, and Tes river (Great Lakes Depression); Tamir, Khanui, Orkhon river's upper part, and Tarvagatai – Bulnai Range (Khangai Mountain Range); Huvsgul lake and Eg river (Huvsgul Mountain Range); Shishgid river and Dood lake's wetland (Darkhad Depression); Orkhon, Selenge, Eg and Kharaa rivers (Orkhon-Selenge River Basin); Tuul, Terelj, Onon, Balj, Khuder, Bulnai river's upper part, Kherlen Bayan Ulaan and Bogd Khan Mountain (Hentii Mountain Range); Ulz and Kherlen rivers; Mongol Daguur Steppe; Middle Khalkh Steppe; Buir Lake –Khalkh River -Khyangan Region; Baruun Khurai Depression; and Dzuungaryn Gobi.

Population: The global population consists of 2,000,000-5,500,000 mature individuals, but its population is declining (Birdlife International, 2017). No population estimates in Mongolia.

Population trend and threats: Major causes of the population decline include habitat degradation and loss due to over-exploitation of forests and pastures, mining, tour camps, fire, vehicle traffic, indirect impacts of rodenticides, electrocution, pollution, illegal hunting by the Kazakh, use of the parts such as claws and feathers for shamanic rituals, decoration, and stuffed displays for sale (Gombobaatar et al., 2011, 2017, 2018).

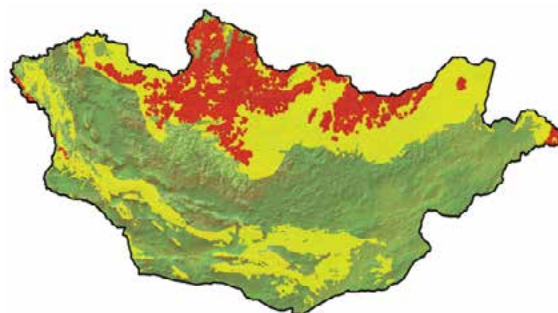
Trade: In 2002, one individual was exported to the USA.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual is 50,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: In 2002, one sample was sent to the USA for scientific purpose.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Feathers are used for religious rituals. They have yellow brown narrow bars. People use their feathers, claws, and claws for shamanic rituals. Also, its meat is possibly sold while mistaking it for the eagle owl. Its meat is hardly distinguished from meat of other owls.



MAMMALS

There are 14 species of mammals from Mongolia listed in the Convention Appendices I and II.

SNOW LEOPARD

Order: CARNIVORA

Scientific name: *Uncia uncia*

Common name: Snow leopard

CITES: Appendix I

Global status: Endangered

Regional status: Endangered

Description: Largest cat in Mongolia. Thick grey and white fur, with brownish or yellowish tinge; numerous dark ringed spots over the entire body, tail, head, and neck. Long tail covered in thick fur. Large and powerful paws.

Habitat: Distributed in Mongol Altai, Gobi Altai, Khangai, and Huvsgul Mountain Ranges. Snow leopard's suitable habitat includes rough or uneven rocky and cliffy mountains (2,500- 3,500 m) and their ravines, where the species easily stalk and attack at its preys. It also inhabit rocky mountains and oasis in the Gobi Desert (Batsaikhan et al., 2014).

Population: the population estimates in Mongolia were 700 individuals in the mid-1970s and 800-1,500 individuals in 2000 (McCarthy, 2000).

Population Trend and Threats: It is illegally hunted for use of its skin and bones for traditional medicine in China. Its meat is used for medicine ingredient. Drastic shortage of its prey species within its range is a basis of its population decline. In some areas, the Snow leopard attacks at livestock herds and is hunted by locals.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the values of male and female individual are 11,200,000 tugrugs and 13,000,000 tugrugs, respectively.

Fine set for illegal hunting: Catching and trapping species alive for special purposes other than scientific purpose is prohibited. Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; Fine: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.2 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: A total of 560 samples were sent to the USA and Japan for scientific purposes in 2011-2014.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: Skins and bones of illegally hunted Snow leopard are used for decoration and traditional medicine. Skins are easily recognized by its spots.



BROWN BEAR

Order: CARNIVORA

Scientific name: *Ursus arctos*

Common name: Brown bear

Synonyms: -

CITES: Appendix I

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Data Deficient

Description: Very large and heavily built. Dark to light brown fur, with light chest markings on some animals. Short thick legs, large feet covered in hair, and five toes with long powerful claws. The head is heavy on a short, thick neck. Ears are short and rounded. Very short tail.

Habitat: Distributed in Hentii, Huvsgul and Mongol Altai Ranges, Khangai and Great Khyangan Mountain Ranges and their forested areas (Dulamtsersen, 1970). Its suitable habitats includes boreal, pine-larch and mixed forests (Batsaikhan et al., 2014).

Population: Recent data and information on the Mongolian population are lacking.

Population Trend and Threats: All body parts are used for traditional medicine. A dominant threat to the species is illegal hunting.

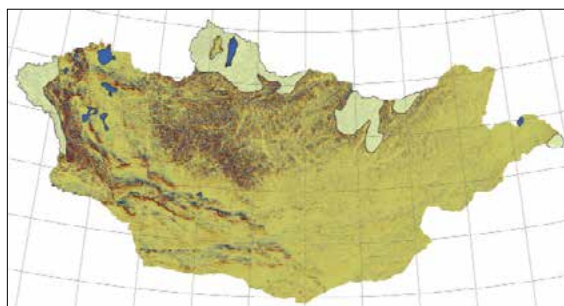
Skins, meat, claws, and gall bladders (bile) of the Brown bear are illegally traded in Mongolia (Wingard and Zahler, 2006).

Trade: Skin, meat, claws, and gall bladders are largely used.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the values of male and female individual are 6,500,000 tugrugs and 7,500,000 tugrugs, respectively.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; a permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Brown bear has dark claws (Gobi bear -pale claws) and slimmer body.



PRZEWALSKI'S WILD HORSE

Order: PERISSODACTYLA

Scientific name: *Equus przewalskii*

Common name: Przewalski's wild horse

Synonyms: Takhi, *E. caballus przewalskii*

CITES: Appendix I

Global status: Endangered

Regional status: Critically Endangered

Description: Large, heavy head with a white nose on a short thick neck. Light sandy to dark brown body with a pale belly. Short, erect, dark brown or black mane with no forelock, dark brown dorsal stripe. Long dark brown or black tail with short hairs along the bone, unlike domestic horses. Lower parts of legs usually black; black stripes on legs of some individuals.

Habitat: Its native habitat is a Dzungarian Gobi. It comprises low mountains in desert steppe areas, valleys, and lowlands. The Przewalski's wild horse population reintroduced to Hustai National Park, inhabit mountain steppe and forest steppe habitats (Batsaikhan et al., 2010).

Population: This species was extinct in the wild and a reintroduction program began in 1992 in Mongolia. Currently, there are 314 individuals in Hustai National Park (Usukhjargal, 2014), 113 individuals in Dzungarian

Gobi (Ganbaatar, pers. comm.), and 45 individuals in Khomyn Tal Protected Area (Feh, 2014).

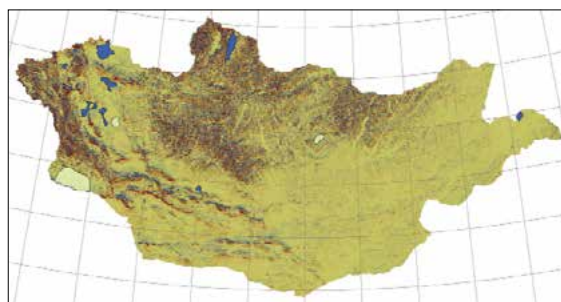
Population Trend and Threats: Predators, diseases, drought and blizzard are having a negative impact on the population.

Trade: There are no records of export of this species or its organs.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with the EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23 in 2011, the values of male and female individual Przewalski's wild horses are 11,000,000 tugrugs and 13,000,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by appendix II the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping of Przewalski's horses for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 2,200,000 tugrugs for male and 2,600,000 tugrugs for female.

Fine set for illegal hunting: Catching and trapping species alive for special purposes other than scientific purpose is prohibited. Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; Fine: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.2 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Since 1996, 65 skull specimens and 35 parts specimens were exported from Mongolia for scientific and research purposes.



ASIATIC WILD ASS

Order: ARTIODACTYLA

Scientific name: *Equus hemionus*

Common name: Asiatic wild ass or Khulan

CITES: Appendix I

Global status: Near Threatened

Regional status: Endangered

Description: Long legs, large heavy head and long ears. Grey to fawn or pale chestnut with a cream or white underside, depending on season and individual. Dark brown stripe along spine from the mane to the upper portion of the short tail, which is tufted. Short, erect dark mane with no forelock.

Habitat: Distributed in Trans-Altai Gobi, Northern Gobi, Alashan Gobi, and Eastern Gobi. Ikh Nart Chuluu NR is the northern part of its distribution. Occurs in *Stipa pennata*-*Allium mongolicum*, *Anabasis* – *Salsola* vegetated habitats in low mountains and their bottoms, valleys, rolling hills, vast depressions, channels, deltaic plain and terraces for grazing and access to water in open water bodies e.g. natural springs, ponds and ephemeral channels in the desert and semi-desert steppe (Batsaikhan et al., 2014).

Population: According to the survey conducted by the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the population estimates were at 19,000 in 2000. Its population declined by 60 percent in 2003 in comparing to that in 1997.

Population Trend and Threats: Its population has been declined due to illegal hunting for its skin and meat (Stubbe et al., 2005). Moreover, its population has faced competition with domestic livestock for its grazing areas and drinking water, impacts of mining activities and fragmentation by Ulaanbaatar-Beijing railroad.

Identification of its parts and derivatives and their uses: In addition to its skin and meat, people in particular horse trainers use its hooves (covered by silver) as souvenirs.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with the EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23 in 2011, the values of male and female are 9,700,000 tugrugs and 11,000,000 tugrugs, respectively.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; a permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Its tail is different than horses. Hooves of the species are smaller and narrower than Przewalski's wild and domestic horses.



GRAY WOLF

Order: CARNIVORA

Scientific name: *Canis lupus*

Common name: Gray wolf

Synonyms: Grey wolf

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Least Concern

Regional status: Near Threatened

Description: Largest canid in Mongolia. Fur is grey, with hints of light yellow, red and brown. Long legs.

Habitat: This species is distributed widely throughout all habitats in Mongolia.

Population: There are no current studies on the population of gray wolves in Mongolia. In 1980, the Mongolian population was estimated at 30,000 individuals by the Mongolian Academy of Sciences.

Population Trend and Threats: The population is declining due to illegal hunting and sports hunting. Hunting wolves has been banned in several regions.

Trade: Illegal internal trade of wolf skin and organs is increasing. Hunting levels are believed to have reached 18,000 individuals in 1993 (Scharf et al., 2003), and between 1942 and 1960 the average number of wolves removed for skin annually was estimated to be 5,827 (Stubbe, 1965).

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23, the value of an individual male Gray wolf is 510,000 tugrugs and a female wolf is 600,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping of an individual gray wolf for cultural, scientific, or medical purposes is 102,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: The greatest number of individuals exported was in 1996. Of the exported Gray wolf organs from 1996-2012, there were 675 pieces of skin, 315 items of specimen, 291 products from derivatives, 81 skulls, 27 skeletons, 24 canines, 22 live animals, and 9 organs of all types.



PALLAS'S CAT

Order: CARNIVORE

Scientific name: *Otocolobus manul*

Common name: Pallas's cat

Synonyms: *Felis manul*, Manul

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Near Threatened

Regional status: Near threatened

Description: Small cat. Short, stocky legs and thick, bushy tail. Thick greyish fur, with spots or stripes varying from red-brown to yellowish in colour. Black-tipped tail has dark rings toward the end.

Habitat: In habits forest steppe, hills, mountains, rocky desert areas, and open dry habitats.

Population: There is no population estimate for Mongolia.

Population Trend and Threats: The population is thought to be decreasing due to illegal hunting and poisoning from rodenticide targeting the vole.

Trade: During 1958-1960, 5,500 Pallas's cat skins were prepared each year in Mongolia (Stubbe, 1965). In 2005, six individuals were exported from Mongolia (UNEP-WCMC, 2006).

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with "EEV of animals" approved by Government Resolution 23 in 2011, the value of an individual male Pallas' cat is 440,000 tugrugs and a female is 500,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping this species for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 88,000 tugrugs.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and hunting and trapping in PA 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Specimens of Pallas's cats are exported for hunting, research and trade purposes.



MUSK DEER

Order: ARTIODACTYLA

Scientific name: *Moschus moschiferus*

Common name: Musk deer

Synonyms: Siberian musk deer

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Vulnerable

Regional status: Endangered

Description: Long well-muscled hind legs, shorter and weaker forelimbs, so the animal is much higher at the sacrum than the shoulders, resulting in movement in a series of hare-like jumps. Neither sex has antlers. Male has long (up to 7 cm) sharp canines protruding directly downward from the mouth. Canines in females are much smaller. Pelage brown to dark brown in colour with yellowish or white spots on flanks and the back. Two light stripes on the underside start from below the chin. Underside is light brown or greyish.

Habitat: Forested habitats. Mainly lives in dense deciduous and coniferous forests as well as mountain slopes rich in vegetation and shrubs (Dulamtsersen, 1977; Dulamtsersen et al., 1989; Tsendjav, 2002).

Population: During the 1970's, the population size was estimated at 60,000-80,000 individuals in Mongolia (Dulamtsersen, 1977).

The Institute of Biology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences assessed the Mongolian population size in 1986 across 63 soums in six provinces, resulting in an estimate of 43,000 individuals in study area (Dulamtsersen, 1989). The population size is continuing to decrease and in one observed population, densities fell from 1.2 per km² to 0.2 per km² between 1990 and 2000 (Tsendjav and Bujinkhand, 2000; Tsendjav, 2002).

Population Trend and Threats: The Mongolian population has been declining due to illegal hunting and habitat fragmentation.

Trade: None.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23 in 2011, the value of one individual male Musk deer is 3,000,000 tugrugs and female is 3,500,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 600,000 tugrugs for male deer and 700,000 for female deer.

Fine set for illegal hunting: Catching and trapping species alive for special purposes other than scientific purpose is prohibited. Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; Fine: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.2 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: There were several instances of export of specimen of the species to China.



SAIGA ANTELOPE

Order: ARTIODACTYLA

Scientific name: *Saiga tatarica mongolica*

Common name: Saiga antelope

Synonyms: Mongolian saiga

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Critically Endangered

Regional status: Endangered

Description: Stooping body. Coat coloration varies seasonally: sandy grey in summer with a brownish spot on the rump, becoming darker in winter. Head is large, with a pendulant, proboscoïd nose. Males have pale yellowish horns, 28-38 cm in length.

Habitat: The species lives in sparsely vegetated open plains in the desert steppe.

Population: The Mongolian population consisted of 2,950 individuals in 1998, rising to 5,240 in 2000 (Dulamtsuren and Amgalan, 2003). The Mongolian population declined to approximately 1,020 individuals in 2002, and then 750 individuals in 2003 due to series of droughts and blizzards. The population was 800 as of 2004 (WWF, 2004; Zahler et al., 2004). During the project of Conservation on Saiga antelope in the Great Lakes Depression in W Mongolia implemented by WWF, the Saiga antelope population which were 2,860 individuals in 2007 has increased to 14,600 individuals in 2013.

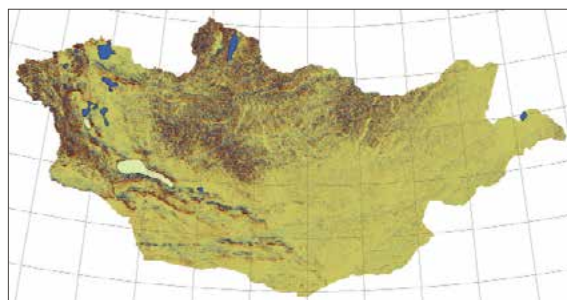
Population trends and threats: The population has been declining due to illegal hunting, pasture degradation, droughts and blizzard (Lkhagvasuren et al., 2001).

Trade: Horns of the species are illegally traded in Mongolia and neighbouring countries.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23 in 2011, the value of one individual male Musk deer is 2,000,000 tugrugs and female is 2,200,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 400,000 tugrugs for a male deer and 440,000 for a female deer.

Fine set for illegal hunting: Catching and trapping species alive for special purposes other than scientific purpose is prohibited. Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; Fine: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.2 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: There were records of Saiga antelope organs being exported once in 1999 and 2009.



ARGALI SHEEP

Order: ARTIODACTYLA

Scientific name: *Ovis ammon*

Common name: Argali sheep

Synonyms: Argali

CITES: Appendix II

Global status: Near Threatened

Regional status: Endangered

Description: Stocky and heavy, but legs are relatively longer than ibex *Capra sibirica*. Coat coloration varies by individual and seasonally: brownish-grey in summer, becoming lighter in winter; pale belly. Males have long yellowish hairs on underside of neck in winter. Both sexes have horns. The male's horns are curved, spiralled and thick: 58-150 cm in length, occasionally up to 170 cm, 40-44 mm in circumference at the base. The female's horns are smaller: 25-35 cm in length.

Habitat: Inhabits rolling hills, mountains, rocky outcrops, plateaus and small hills in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia.

Population: Population estimate of this species in Mongolia has been estimated many times throughout the years using various methods. For example, the population of this species in 1970s was estimated to be 40,000 individuals, then it was estimated to be 50,000 in 1975, 60,000 in 1985 and 13,000-15,000 in 2001 (Dulamtsuren, 1970; Amgalanbaatar et al., 2002; Zahler et al., 2004; Clark et al., 2006).

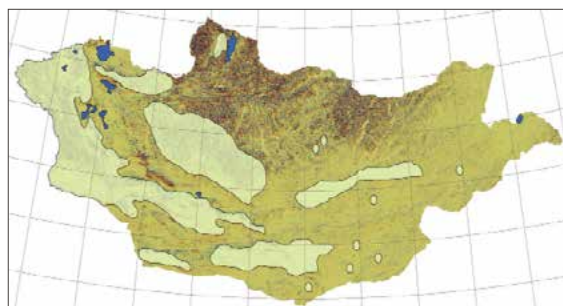
Population trend and threats: The population has been decreasing caused by illegal hunting, legal trophy/ sport hunting, and habitat degradation from mining activities (Clark et al., 2006).

Trade: Mongolia issues a certain quota of Argali sheep trophy hunting licenses each year. Males of the species were hunted in large numbers, but no records were maintained because Mongolia was not a signatory to the Convention.

Ecological and economic value: In accordance with EEV of animals approved by Government Resolution 23 in 2011, the value of one individual male Argali is 11,000,000 tugrugs and female is 13,200,000 tugrugs. Also, in accordance with Hunting Reserve Payment and Hunting and Trapping Authorizations Fees approved by the same resolution, the fee for hunting or trapping for cultural, scientific, and medical purposes is 2,200,000 tugrugs for male Argali and 2,600,000 for female.

Fine set for illegal hunting: A special permit for hunting and trapping: Government Resolution No. 93 in 2013; a permit/certificate for export and trade: Article 8 of the Mongolian Law on Regulating Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants and their Derivatives; Compensation to the fauna: the ecological and economic value is doubled, Article 37 of the Law on Animals; liabilities: 7.3.1., 7.6.1.-7.6.5., 11.22.3., and 11.22.4 of the Law on Violation and 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.

Export for science, education or other purposes: Argali sheep export was the highest in 1999 and 2002 and mainly trophy hunting.



PLANTS

There is very little information on the trade of the eight species listed on Appendices I and II of CITES, a small number of exports for scientific purposes from Mongolia has been registered by CITES.

DESERT CISTANCHE

Order: LAMIALES

Family: OROBANCHACEAE

Scientific name: *Cistanche deserticola* Ma

Common name: Desert cistanche or Desert-living cistanche

Global status: Not Evaluated

Status in Mongolia: Listed as Endangered according to the IUCN Red List and regional assessment (Nyambayar et al., 2011). The genus *Cistanche* comprises about 27 species worldwide. Among them, five species have been reported in Mongolia (Grubov, 1982; Gubanov, 1996; Oyuntsetseg et al., 2018).

Description: Perennial herb, 40-160 cm tall. Stems unbranched or 2-4 branched, 6-8 (20) cm in diameter. Leaves on lower part of stem ovate or triangular-ovate, 1-2 cm, leaves on upper part lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, 2-4 cm, glabrous. Inflorescences spicate, 15-50 cm, bract subequalling corolla, ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, along with bractlets and corolla sparsely pubescent abaxially, bractlets ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, subequalling calyx. Corolla pale yellow-white or pale purple, becoming brown when dry, tubular-campanulate. Capsule ovoid-globose. Flowering in May-June, Fruiting in June-August.



D. Suran

Global distribution: China (Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Xinjiang etc...) and Mongolia.

Distribution in Mongolia: Mongol and Gobi Altai Mountains, Great Lakes Depression, Valley of Lakes, East Gobi, Dzungarian Gobi, Transaltai Gobi, and Alashan Gobi.

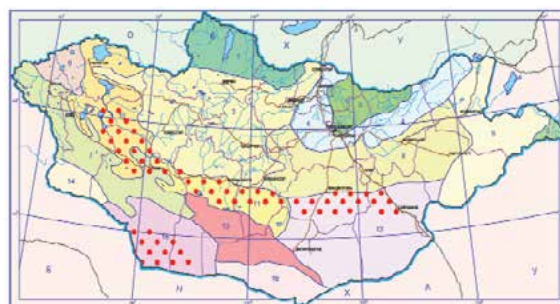
Habitat: Grows in sticks to roots of Saxual tree in the Gobi Desert. This species can be found at elevations between 1,000 and 1,600 m in several localities in Bulgan (Khovd).

Threats: Illegal extraction of the species for trade and medicinal purposes is a main cause of the species decline. Threats to the species are also use of Saxual as fire wood by locals, desertification, overgrazing by camels, and habitat degradation. The greatest threat to this plant is harvesting for medicinal purposes and for trade (Nyambayar et al., 2011). This species has been assessed as Endangered in Mongolia (Nyambayar et al., 2011) and China (Qin et al., 2017)

Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995). Entered in the Mongolian Red Book.

Trade: Illegally traded in China. There are records on the amounts confiscated at border and customs points.

Ecological and economic value: Not Evaluated.



LADY-SLIPPER

Order: ASPARAGALES

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Scientific name: *Cypripedium guttatum* Sw.

Common name: Lady-slipper, Mocassin flower

Global Status: Not Evaluated.

Status in Mongolia: Listed as Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List and regional assessment (Oyuntsetseg et al., 2018; Urgamal et al., 2019)

Description: Plants 15-25 cm tall, with slender, creeping rhizome. Stem erect, pubescent and glandular hairy, with several sheaths at base and 2 or rarely 3 leaves above. Leaves subopposite or occasionally alternate, at or above middle of plant, elliptic, ovate-lanceolate, abaxial veins sparsely pubescent or subglabrous, apex acute or acuminate. Inflorescence terminal, with 1 flower, peduncle densely pubescent and glandular hairy. Flower white with purplish red or brownish red markings. Staminode ovate-elliptic, abaxially broadly keeled, adaxially minutely longitudinally ridged, apex emarginate or subtruncate. Capsule pendulous, nearly narrowly ellipsoid, puberulent. Flowering May-July, fruiting August-September.

Global distribution: Russia, China, Japan, Korea, and N America (Yukon, Alaska, Aleutian Islands).



D. Suran

Distribution in Mongolia: Huvsgul, Hentii, and Khangai Mountain Range, Mongol Daguur Steppe, and Great Khyangan Mountain Range.

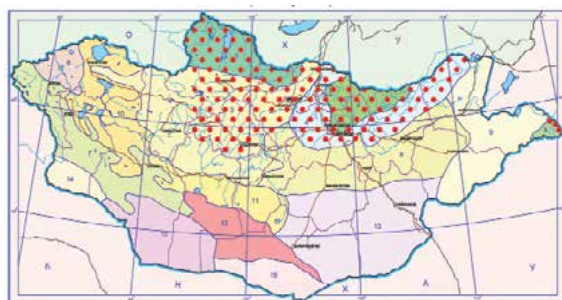
Habitat: Grows in birch forests, forest meadows and fringes, and banks of small rivers in forest.

Threats: This species is under numerous threats, especially fires, tourism, random cutting, human interference, the private mineral industry and climate change. Based on the extent of occurrence and area of occupancy, the population number has decreased by 30% in the past and it is likely to decrease in the future because of overharvesting for medicinal use (Nyambayar et al., 2011).

Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995). Its main distribution range is included in Protected Areas. It has been suggested that this species is Endangered in China by Qin et al. (2017).

Trade: Data and information are lacking.

Ecological and economic value: No information.



GRAND LADY'S SLIPPER

Order: ASPARAGALES

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Scientific name: *Cypripedium macranthos* Sw.

Common name: Grand lady's slipper

Global status: Not Evaluated.

Status in Mongolia: Listed as Endangered according to the IUCN Red List and regional assessment (Nyambayar et al., 2012). It is listed as Very Rare in the Mongolian Red Book (2013).

Description: Perennial herb, 15-30 cm tall. Rhizomes stout, branching. Roots dense. Stems erect, 10-20 cm long, with few tubular sheaths at base. Leaves 2-5, alternate, sessile, closely arranged when flowering, with their bases overlapping, elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, 5-10 cm long, 3-4 cm wide, apex acute. Flowers solitary rarely 2, pale pink to purple, with red stripes and spots especially on lip. Fruit a capsula. Flowering in June-July.

Global distribution: China (Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Shandong and Taiwan), Japan, Korea, Belarus, and Russia (European Russia and Siberia).

Distribution in Mongolia: Huvsgul and Hentii Mountain Range, Mongol Daguur Steppe, and Great Khyangan Mountain Range.



D. Suran

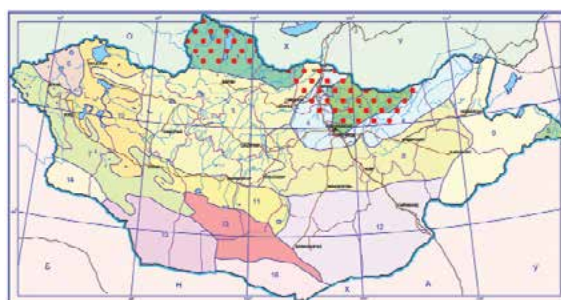
Habitat: Grows in forest meadows and forest edges of sparse larch, larch-birch, pine, and birch forests.

Threats: Habitat degradation, timber or tree cutting, collection for medicinal and decorative purposes, regional trade, forest fire, drought, low regeneration capacity, and limited distribution range.

Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995). Its main distribution range is included in Protected Areas. The species is very rare in local area, and the population size is decreasing with small subpopulations and a small number of mature individuals and distribution. The estimated area of occupancy is 32 km². Therefore, *Cypripedium macranthos* has been assessed as Endangered. This species has also been assessed as Endangered in China (Qin et al., 2017).

Trade: No information is available.

Ecological and economic value: Not evaluated.



LADY'S SLIPPER-ORCHID

Order: ASPARAGALES

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Scientific name: *Cypripedium calceolus* L.

Common name: Lady's slipper-orchid

Global status: Not Evaluated.

Status in Mongolia: the species is listed as Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List (Nyambayar et al., 2011; Oyuntsetseg et al., 2018). It is listed as Very Rare in the Mongolian Red Book (2013). Based on the extent of its occurrence and area of occupancy, the population number has decreased by 30% in the past and is likely to continue to decrease in the future (Nyambayar et al., 2011).

Description: Perennial herb, 20-45 cm tall, with a somewhat stout rhizome. Stem erect, with glandular hairs, with several sheaths at base and 3 or 4 leaves above middle. Leaf blade elliptic or ovate-elliptic. Inflorescence terminal, usually 1 or 2 flowered, floral bracts foliaceous, elliptic-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate. Labellum light yellow, shorter than reddish-brown lanceolate tepals, lateral tepals narrower than others and somewhat twisted axially. Flowering in June-July.

Global distribution: China (Heilongjiang, E Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia), Japan, N Korea, Russia, and Europe. The genus *Cypripedium* L. consists of

approximately 50 species of terrestrial herbs found in woodland and meadow habitats from sea level to middle-montane elevations. These species are distributed through subtropical to temperate latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, excluding northern Africa (Chen and Cribb, 2005; Perner 2008). Among them, four species have been reported in Mongolia (Grubov, 1982; Gubanov, 1996; Urgamal et al., 2014).

Distribution in Mongolia: Huvsgul and Hentii Mountain Ranges (Khonin nuga) and Mongol Daguur Steppe.

Habitat: Grows in forest meadows, forest edges, and banks of rivers of birch forest. This species occurs at elevations between 900 and 1,500 m a.s.l. in forest mountain of Khuder (Selenge) and a forest in Teshig (Bulgan).

Threats: Habitat degradation, timber or tree cutting, collection for medicinal and decorative purposes, regional trade, forest fire, drought, slow regeneration, and limited distribution range.

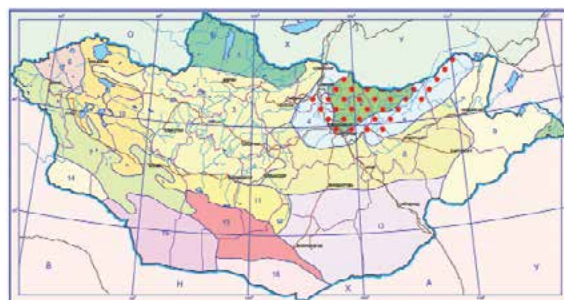
Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995). Its main distribution range is included in Protected Areas. *Cypripedium calceolus*, which is a very rare species in Mongolia, is found mainly in the northwest (Ligaa et al., 2008; Mongolian Red Book, 2013).

Trade: No information is available.

Ecological and economic value: Not Evaluated.



D. Suran



CALYPSO ORCHID

Order: ASPARAGALES

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Scientific name: *Calypso bulbosa* (L.) Oakes.

Common name: Fairy slipper, Calypso orchid

Global status: Not Evaluated.

Status in Mongolia: According to the IUCN Red List assessment, it is listed as Critically Endangered (Nyambayar et al., 2011). In the Mongolian Red Book (2013), it is listed as "Very Rare".

Description: Perennial herb, 8-15 cm tall. Tuber ovoid to narrowly oblong, few noded. Leaf dark green, ovate or ovate-elliptic, base subtruncate, apex acute, petiole-like stalk 2-4.5 cm. Inflorescence 10-14 cm, much taller than leaf, with 2 or 3 tubular sheaths, floral bract lanceolate, membranous, basal half tubular and embracing pedicel. Flower 2.5-3.0 cm in diameter, labellum 1.5-2 cm long, pink, with variegate yellowish-brown-spotted labellum. Flowering April-June.



D. Suran

Global distribution: Canada, China, England, Mongolia, Russia, and USA

Distribution in Mongolia: Hentii Mountain Range (Sangastai, Khonin nuga) and Mongol Daguur Steppe.

Habitat: Grows in mossy shadow of coniferous forests.

Threats: Habitat degradation, collection for medicinal and decorative purposes, forest fire, drought, slow regeneration, and limited distribution range.

Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995). Its main distribution range is included in Protected Areas.

Trade: No information is available.

Ecological and economic value: Not Evaluated.



TWO LEAF HOODSHAPED ORCHID

Order: ASPARAGALES

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Scientific name: *Neottianthe cucullata* (L.) Schltr.

Common name: Cucullated neottianthe, Two leaf hoodshaped orchid

Global status: Not Evaluated.

Status in Mongolia: Listed as Critically Endangered (Nyambayar et al., 2012).

Description: (4-) 8-24 cm tall. Tubers subglobose to ovoid, 8-15 mm. Stem erect or ascending, with 1 or 2 tubular sheaths at base, 1 or 2 leaved. Leaves basal, dark green, adaxially often with purple spots, ovate, elliptic or narrowly oblong, 2-5 cm long, apex acute. Rachis 1.5-8 cm, 6-20 flowered, floral bracts lanceolate, 5-12 mm. Petals, linear-lanceolate, 4-7 mm long, lip spreading, narrowly oblong, 3 lobed, spur pendulous, straight to strongly curved forward, cylindric-conic. Flowering in July-August.

Global distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Russia, and Eastern European countries.



D. Suran

Distribution in Mongolia: Huvsgul, Hentii, and Khangai Mountain Ranges and Mongol Daguur Steppe.

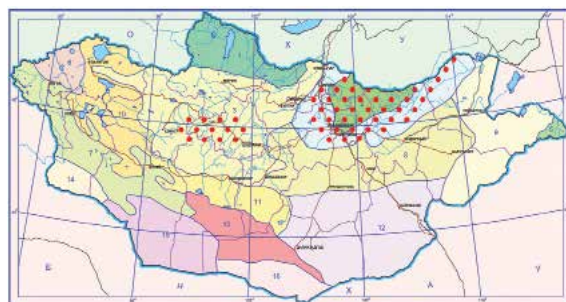
Habitat: Grows in larch–birch and pine forests.

Threats: Habitat degradation, tree cutting, collection for medicinal and decorative purposes, forest fire, drought, and slow regeneration rate.

Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995).

Trade: No information is available.

Ecological and economic value: Not Evaluated.



FRAGRANT ORCHID

Order: ASPARAGALES

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Scientific name: *Gymnadenia conopsea* (L.) R. Br.

Common name: Fragrant orchid, Marsh fragrant orchid

Global status: Not Evaluated.

Status in Mongolia: Listed as Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List (Urgamal et al., 2019).

Description: Plants slender to robust, 20-60 cm tall. Tubers ovoid, 1-3.5 cm, with many short, slender lobes. Stem stout, with 2 or 3 tubular sheaths at base and 3-5 cauline leaves. Leaves widely spaced or clustered, narrowly oblong or linear-lanceolate, apex acuminate to subobtusate. Inflorescence 11-26 cm, slender, peduncle with 1 to a few scattered, lanceolate bracts, rachis 4-12 cm, densely many flowered. Flowers fragrant, pink, rarely pinkish white, ovary 5-8 mm including pedicel. Petals obliquely ovate-triangular, 3-veined, apex acute, lip spreading, broadly cuneate-obovate, 3-lobed at apex. Column 1-1.5 mm, viscidia linear-oblong. Flowering July-August.

Global distribution: China, Japan, Korea, Russia, and Europe.

Distribution in Mongolia: Huvsgul, Khangai, Hentii and Khyangan Mountain Ranges, and Mongol Daguur Steppe.

Habitat: Grows in sparse larch and birch forest, forest clearances, forest meadows and shrubbery stands.

Threats: Habitat degradation, tree cutting, collection for medicinal and decorative purposes, regional trade, drought, slow regeneration rate, and limited distribution range.

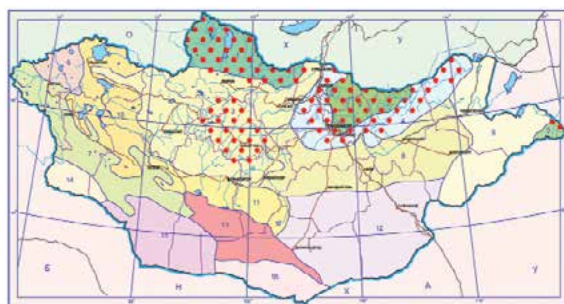
Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995).

Trade: No information is available.

Ecological and economic value: Not Evaluated.



D. Suran



EARLY CORALROOT

Order: ASPARAGALES

Family: ORCHIDACEAE

Scientific name: *Corallorhiza trifida* Chatel.

Common name: Early coralroot, Northern coral-root, Corallorhiza trifida or Trifid coralroot

Global status: Not Evaluated.

Status in Mongolia: According to the IUCN Red List and regional assessment, it is listed as Vulnerable (Nyambayar et al., 2012).

Description: Perennial herb, 10-15 cm long. Rhizome beige to brown, coral-like branched, without rott fibrils. Stem thin, yellowish, glabrous, with 2-4 scarious sheaths. Inflorescence reddish brown, with 3-5 sheaths, sheaths amplexicaul, reddish brown, tubular, 1-6 cm, rachis 1-3 cm, laxly to densely 3-7 flowered, floral bracts ca. 1 mm. Flowers ascending, pale yellowish green to white. Dorsal sepal narrowly oblong-lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, 1-veined, apex obtuse or acute, lateral sepals similar to dorsal sepal, slightly oblique, connate at base.



D. Suran

Petals broadly lanceolate to oblanceolate, 1-veined. Column 2.5-3 mm, with small wings, stigma transversely oblong, broad. Capsule ellipsoid. Flowering and fruiting June-August.

Global distribution: Canada, China, India, Japan, Kashmir, Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Russia, and USA.

Distribution in Mongolia: Huvsgul Mountain Range (Uran Dush, Khoridol Saridag, Sant and Ikh Khilen mountains), Hentii Mountain Range (Bogd Khan mountain, Sharga Morit, Suvragatai, Zaan Terelj, Gachuurt, Gorkhi Terelj, Gyalalzakh mountain), and Mongol Daguur Steppe.

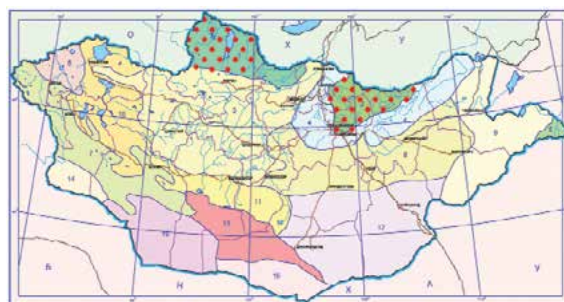
Habitat: Grows in moist coniferous and mixed forests.

Threats: Habitat degradation, timber or tree cutting, collection for medicinal purposes, fire, drought, slow regeneration capacity, and limited distribution range.

Protection: Listed in the Convention Appendix II. In accordance with the 3.3 of the Law on Natural Plants, it is included in the List of Very Rare Plants and its use is restricted (1995). Its distribution range is included in protected areas of Mongolia.

Trade: No information is available.

Ecological and economic value: Not Evaluated.



CHALLENGES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

- Acquiring and compiling the data and information on the work completed within the framework of the Convention often is somehow challenging due to high ambitions of the parties involved. Therefore, a focus should be given to cooperation and partnership between the law enforcement agencies, research institutions, and environmental governmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention. Cooperation and capacities of the law enforcement agencies, environmental organizations research institutions, and academic or training organizations need to be improved through joint training events such as workshops and seminars and national forums.
- Activities of the Management Authority, which are in charge of coordinating the implementation of the Convention, need to be advanced. One of the weaknesses is that all the data including activity reports of the Management and Scientific Authorities, the conclusions, recommendations, and records of problems solved and implemented by the Scientific Authority are not appropriately archived. This weakness often limits the efforts to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Convention.
- A lack of funds affects the implementation of the COP Resolutions.
- There is a lack of coherence in the implementation of environmental conventions that Mongolia has become a member of.
- Weak law enforcement, poor ability to detect illegal hunting and trade, in adequate staffing, and a lack of systematic capacity building activities are all challenges facing the implementation of the Convention.
- The public participation and monitoring are inadequate due to a lack of information and awareness available to the public on the Convention and of the animals and plants listed in the Convention Appendices.
- Law enforcement agencies, the National Management Authority, and specialists should jointly monitor the items and products made of wild animal and plant parts being sold in souvenir shops and make a decision over them.

- Guidance and recommendations from relevant projects and programmes should be adequately considered and reflected in policy documents.
- It is important to strengthen capacities of customs and law enforcement agencies by standardizing data across relevant organizations and develop a database system which can be used by multiple organizations to collate data effectively. As a result, the database updates will be maintained, detection and monitoring of illegal wildlife (fauna and flora) related actions will be upgraded, and eventually, illegal hunting and trade shall be reduced.
- Strengthen the legal mechanisms for engaging public in reduction and elimination of illegal hunting and trade by advertising negative impacts of illegal hunting on the environment and increasing their awareness. Implement public awareness projects, especially projects introducing alternative income sources, for people who make a living on profits from illegal hunting and trade.
- Conduct update research on the effects of illegal hunting on animals listed on the CITES Appendices; Update or develop action plans and programmes to decrease illegal hunting and trade of wild animals based on such research conclusions.
- The CITES implementation improvement plan, based on the CITES Strategy 2008-2020, which was approved through COP Decision 16.3, must be implemented in coordination with the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, NBSAP National Programme for Conservation of Biological Diversity and other applicable Conventions.
- The Mongolian delegates, who participated in CITES COP must make introductions of the decisions of COP to related officials and departments for information sharing and consideration and reflection of applicable provisions into relevant environmental action plans. Reports to the Secretariat of the Convention should be submitted in a timely manner in accordance with the duties and responsibilities set out in 8.7 of the Convention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank to Ts. Tsengel, the State Secretary of the MET, Dr. G. Nyamdavaa, former director of Environment and Natural Resource Management Department of the MET, P. Tsogtsaikhan, the director of Environment and Natural Resource Management Department, MET, and N. Khorloo and N. Jamiyankhuu the officers of the Department for their financial support. Our thanks go to G. Lkham, B. Yumjirmaa, and Y. Tuvshin, researchers of the MOS, for their encouragements and hard works.

We would like to express our appreciation to the people for their valuable inputs in preparation of this report: Dr. Ch. Gantigmaa, Prof. Kh. Terbish, Dr. S. Shar, Dr. D. Lkhagvasuren, Dr. B. Oyuntsetseg, and Dr. D. Suran, the taxonomic experts and N. Batsaikhan, Dr. D. Lkhagvasuren, and Mongolica publishing those generously provided the photographs.

We appreciate the National University of Mongolia, the Zoological Society of London, the General Police Office's Information, Research, and Technology Centre, the General Authority for Customs, the General Authority for Border Protection, the Mongolian Ornithological Society, the WWF Mongolia Programme Office, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Mongolica Publishing for working together to develop this report.

We are grateful for Dr. G. Erdenebayar (former dean) and Dr. D. Zayabaatar, the dean of School of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Ts. Amartaivan, vice dean of Natural Science Division, and Dr. B. Oyuntsetseg, the head of Biological Department of the National University of Mongolia and the Zoological Society of London for their continued support during the preparation and publication of this report.

We thanked to the WWF -Mongolia Programme, including D. Batbold, general director, B. Chimeddorj, conservation director, and S. Purevsuren, advisor of the illegal hunting and trade of the programme, for financial support in translating and printing of the report.

Appendix 1. A list of wild animal and plant species in the convention appendices from Mongolia

A LIST OF SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA, LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX I FROM MONGOLIA

No	Scientific name	Mongolian name	Common name	IUCN assessment		Ecological-economic valuation (MTN thous.)	
				Global status	National status	Male	Female
MAMMALS							
1	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Хулан	Wild ass	Vulnerable	Endangered	9,700	11,000
2	<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Тахь	Przewalski's wild horse	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	11,000	13,000
3	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Хүрэн баавгай	Brown bear	Least Concern	Data Deficient	6,500	7,500
4	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Голын халиу	Eurasian otter	Near Threatened	Data Deficient	2,400	2,700
5	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Цоохор ирвэс	Snow leopard	Endangered	Endangered	11,200	13,000
BIRDS							
1	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Реликт цахлай	Relict gull	Vulnerable	Endangered		
2	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Дорнын өрөвтас	Oriental stork	Endangered	Not Applicable		
3	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Хан бүргэд	Eastern Imperial eagle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	513	
4	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Цагаан сүүлт нөмрөг бүргэд	White-tailed eagle	Least Concern	Not Applicable	1,052	
5	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Эгэл шонхор	Peregrine falcon	Least Concern	Data Deficient	62	
6	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	Шилийн шонхор	Barbary falcon	Least Concern	Not Applicable	66	
7	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Цагаан шонхор	Gyr falcon	Least Concern	Data Deficient	322	
8	<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Алаг тогоруу	Red-crowned crane	Endangered	Not Applicable	733	
9	<i>Leucogeranus/Grus leucogeranus</i>	Цагаан тогоруу	Siberian crane	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	771	
10	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Хар тогоруу	Hooded crane	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	610	
11	<i>Antigone/Grus vipio</i>	Цэн тогоруу	White-naped crane	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	680	
12	<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>	Жороо тоодог	Houbara bustard	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	210	
13	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Борцгор хотон	Dalmatian pelican	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered	6,570	

A LIST OF SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA, LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX II FROM MONGOLIA

No	Scientific name	Mongolian name	Common name	IUCN assessment		Ecological-economic Valuation (MTN thous.)	
				Global status	National status	Male	Female
INSECTS							
1	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	Аполлон	Apollo butterfly	-	-		
FISHES							
1	<i>Acipenser baeri</i>	Шивэр хилэм	Siberian sturgeon	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered		
2	<i>Acipenser schrencki</i>	Хар мөрний хилэм	Amur sturgeon	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered		
REPTILES							
1	<i>Eryx tataricus</i>	Тэмээн сүүл могой	Tatary sand boa	Not Evaluated	Near Threatened		
BIRDS							
1	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Үүрсээ харцага	Shikra	Least Concern	Not Applicable	22	
2	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Үлэг харцага	Northern goshawk	Least Concern	Least Concern	86	
3	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Шунгаач харцага	Japanese sparrowhawk	Least Concern	Least Concern	15	
4	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Морин харцага	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Least Concern	Least Concern	23	
5	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Нөмрөг тас	Cinereous vulture	Least Concern	Near Threatened	972	
6	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Саватг ариан	Boreal owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	32	
7	<i>Anas formosa</i>	Байгалийн нугас	Baikal Teal	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	143	
8	<i>Asio otus</i>	Соотон гуйванга	Long-eared owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	50	
9	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Хулгар гуйванга	Short-eared owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	56	
10	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Цармын бүргэд	Golden eagle	Least Concern	Least Concern	402	
11	<i>Clanga/Aquila clanga</i>	Бор бүргэд	Greater spotted eagle	Vulnerable	Endangered	353	
12	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Тарважи бүргэд	Steppe eagle	Least Concern	Least Concern	253	
13	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Хотны бүгээхэй	Little owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	28	
14	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Саржуу харцгай	Grey-faced buzzard	Least Concern	Not Applicable	22	
15	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Шар шувуу	Eurasian eagle-owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	454	
16	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Ойн сар	Common buzzard	Least Concern	Least Concern	67	
17	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Шилийн сар	Upland buzzard	Least Concern	Least Concern	84	

18	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Тарлан сар	Rough-legged buzzard	Least Concern	Least Concern	70	
19	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Талын сар	Long -legged buzzard	Least Concern	Least Concern	74	
20	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Хар ерөвтас	Black stork	Least Concern	Least Concern	204	
21	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Могойч загалай	Short-toed snake-eagle	Least Concern	Least Concern	140	
22	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Намгийн хууд	Western marsh harrier	Least Concern	Data Deficient	51	
23	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Саарал хууд	Hen harrier	Least Concern	Least Concern	36	
24	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Хээрийн хууд	Pallid harrier	Near Threatened	Data Deficient	77	
25	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Алаг хууд	Pied harrier	Least Concern	Data Deficient	36	
26	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Нугын хууд	Montagu's harrier	Least Concern	Data Deficient	51	
27	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Намгийн хууд	Eastern marsh harrier	Least Concern	Least Concern	40	
28	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Амарын шонхор	Amur falcon	Least Concern	Least Concern	28	
29	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Идлэг шонхор	Saker Falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	16,000	
30	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Хайргууна шонхор	Merlin	Least Concern	Least Concern	22	
31	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Зээрд шонхор	Lesser kestrel	Vulnerable	Least Concern	37	
32	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Шууман шонхор	Eurasian hobby	Least Concern	Least Concern	23	
33	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Начин шонхор	Common kestrel	Least Concern	Least Concern	21	
34	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Турамтай шонхор	Red-footed falcon	Near Threatened	Not Applicable	20	
35	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Буслаг сүлиг	Eurasian pygmy owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	12	
36	<i>Grus grus</i>	Хархираа тогоруу	Common crane	Least Concern	Near Threatened	220	
37	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Өвөгт тогоруу	Demoiselle crane	Least Concern	Least Concern	112	
38	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Ооч ёл	Lammergeier	Least Concern	Vulnerable	540	
39	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Ухаа хажир	Eurasian griffon	Least Concern	Least Concern	540	
40	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Хималайн хажир	Himalayan griffon	Least Concern	Least Concern	807	
41	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Усны нөмрөгбүргэд	Pallas's fish eagle	Least Concern	Least Concern	525	
42	<i>Aquila/Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Харсун бүргэдэй	Bonelli's eagle	Least Concern	Not Applicable	58	
43	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Бахим бүргэдэй	Booted eagle	Least Concern	Least Concern	64	
44	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Сохор элээ	Black kite	Least Concern	Least Concern	78	
45	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Дэлт ёлон	Egyptian vulture	Endangered	Not Applicable	190	
46	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Цэвдгийн ууль	Snowy owl	Vulnerable	Least Concern	280	
47	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Хонин тоодог	Great bustard	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	465	
48	<i>Otus scops</i>	Ердийн орволго	Eurasian scops owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	15	
49	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Ойн орволго	Oriental scops owl	Least Concern	Not Applicable	15	

50	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Ямаан сүүлт нугас	White-headed duck	Endangered	Endangered	90	
51	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Загасч явлаг	Osprey	Least Concern	Least Concern	238	
52	<i>Phoenicopiterus roseus</i>	Ягаан нал	Greater flamingo	Least Concern	Not Applicable	84	
53	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Халбаган хошуут	Eurasian spoonbill	Least Concern	Least Concern	110	
54	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Согсоот гоорбис	Eurasian honey buzzard	Least Concern	Least Concern	84	
55	<i>Nisaetus/ Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	Уулын согсоот бүргэд	Mountain hawk-eagle	Least Concern	Not Applicable	220	
56	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Хув ууль	Ural owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	148	
57	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Угалзан ууль	Great grey owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	148	
58	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Харсуун бэгбаатар	Northern hawk owl	Least Concern	Least Concern	51	

MAMMALS

1	<i>Ursus arctos gobiensis</i>	Мазаалай баавгай	Gobi bear	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	19,000	22,000
2	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Саарал чоно	Gray wolf	Near Threatened	Least Concern	510	600
3	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Шарнад цөөвөр	Asiatic wild dog	Endangered	Extinct in the Wild		
4	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Шилүүс	Eurasian lynx	Near Threatened	Near Threatened	2,300	2,600
5	<i>Felis manul</i>	Мануул	Pallas's cat	Near Threatened	Near Threatened	440	500
6	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Цоохондой	Wild cat	Least Concern	Data Deficient	850	950
7	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>	Баданга хүдэр	Musk deer	Vulnerable	Endangered	3,000	3,500
8	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Аргаль	Argali sheep	Vulnerable	Endangered	11,000	13,000
9	<i>Saiga tatarica mongolica</i>	Монгол бөхөн	Saiga antelope	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	2,000	2,200

PLANTS

1	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i>	Цөлийн аргамжинцэцэг (Цагаан гоёо)	Desert cistanche	Not Evaluated	Endangered		
2	<i>Cypripedium guttatum</i>	Цоохор саадган цэцэг	Lady slipper	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		
3	<i>Cypripedium macranthum</i>	Том цэцэгт саадган цэцэг	Grand lady's slipper	Not Evaluated	Vulnerable		
4	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Шар саадган цэцэг	Yellow lady's slipper	Not Evaluated	Vulnerable		
5	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Түдэн хавх	Calypso	Not Evaluated	Critically Endangered		
6	<i>Neottianthe cuculata</i>	Хөхөө цүнхрэг	Cucullated neottianthe	Not Evaluated	Critically Endangered		
7	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Сэрхэн хөхөө цэцэг	Fragrant orchid	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated		
8	<i>Corallorhiza trifida chatel</i>	Шүрэн үндэс	Coralroot orchid	Not Evaluated	Vulnerable		

Appendix 2. Animal and Plant Specimens stopped at the Mongolian State Border and Customs crossing points (2002-2018)

No	Species name and items	Unit	2002-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Нийт
1	Brown bear skin	Piece	1	0	0		0	0		1				2
2	Brown bear gallbladder	Piece	157	0	0		0	500		2				659
3	Brown bear paws	Piece	21	4	12	0	0	0	0	8				45
4	Saiga antelope antler	Kg	0.1	0	0		0	0						0.1
5	Saiga antelope horns	Piece	8	106	0		0	0						114
6	Red deer tongue	Piece	2	0	0		0	5						7
7	Red deer gallbladder	Piece	0			2								2
8	Red deer antler	Kg	10.9	10.2	0	0	0	20	0.6					41.8
9	Red deer penis	Piece	68	16	11	3	9	5	0					112
10	Moose horn	Kg	0		150									150
11	Red deer horn	Kg	18	119.6	46	0	14.5	253.6	0		2	12		465.7
12	Mink skin	Piece	0	0	0		67	0						67
13	Amur carp		0	0	0		0	25						25
14	Eagle meat	Piece	0					4						4
15	Molluscs	Kg	0	0	0		0.5	0						0.5
16	Badger fat	Kg	0	0	0		0	3						3
17	<i>Saposhnikovia divaricata</i>	Kg	0	0	0		0	10						10
18	Mongolian gazelle horn	Kg	116	0	0	0	50	80	0	10				256
19	Snow leopard skin	Piece	3	0	0		0	0		1				4
20	Pallas's cat skin	Piece	11	0	0		0	0						11
21	Young marmot skin	Piece	0	24	0		1,253	0						1,277
22	Carp	Kg	0	0	0		10	0				72		82
23	Musk rat skin	Piece	2374	0	0	0	0	0	0					2,374
24	Female Red deer tail	Piece	1	0	0		0	0						1
25	Capercaillie	Piece	0	0	0		0	9			1			10
26	Mustelid skins	Piece	0	2	0		2	0						4
27	Mongolian marmot skin	Piece	23,166	2,739	6,746	187	3,935	528	216	44				37,561
28	Siberian ibex skin	Piece	2	0	0		0	0						2
29	Red fox skin	Piece	1428	167	138	0	9	156	51	37				1,986
30	Moose horn	Kg	15	0	0	0	5.4	0	0					20.4
31	Altai snowcock meat	Piece	0					11	4					15
32	Pine nut	Kg	0	0	0		4,852.2	2717.9						7,570.1

33	Musk deer gland	Piece	12	0	0		0	0						12
34	Red squirrel skin	Piece	9,401	17	68		9	0			20			9,515
35	Red fox skin	Piece	106	675	35		4		223		1			1,044
36	Corsac fox skin	Piece	2,010	812	84		85	247						3,238
37	Reindeer horn	Kg	0	0	0		1	0						1
38	Mongolian gazelle horn	Piece									32	95		
39	Desert cistanche	Kg	0	0			920	78.5						998.5
40	Siberian ibex horn	Piece									4			
41	Gray wolf (frozen body)	Piece	110	312	1	4	23	10	0		2			462
42	Gray wolf (skin)	Piece	121	0	1	0	25	36	0	12	25	14	5	239
43	Gray wolf (canine teeth)	Piece	0	0	0	0	3	232	0	130	11	7	26	409
44	Gray wolf (skull)	Piece	0		2			2	1	16	15		1	37
45	Gray wolf (stomach, ankle bone and others)	Piece	0	0	12	0	15	0	1	6	49		8	91
46	Dalmatian pelican beak	Piece									5			5

Appendix 3. Crimes against the hunting legislation registered at the national level (2011- 2018)

No	Species name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Нийт
1	Brown bear	4	4	10	2	12	3	36	10	81
2	Red squirrel	0					20			20
3	Ide							4		4
4	Saiga antelope		10	2	10		7	78		107
5	Altai marmot					29		13		42
6	Altai osman						50			50
7	Argali sheep	7	5	1		1	2			16
8	Asiatic wild ass	6	20	8	2	4	5	143		188
9	Moose		1		1	1	1	1		5
10	Bactrian camel		1							1
11	Musk deer		5			15		5		25
12	Eurasian lynx	1	6		1					8
13	Saker falcon						4		1	5
14	Snow leopard				1	2	1	2		6
15	Gray wolf	1	1			311	82	43	139	577
16	Beech martin					12				12
17	Red deer	48	70	1	10	253	7	828		1,217
18	Wild boar		3	3	1	1		3		11
19	Mongolian marmot	2,529	92	209		1	2	65		2,898
20	Mongolian grayling					32		36		68
21	Goitered gazelle	3	4	1	1	7	4	7		27
22	Corsac fox					347				347
23	Mongolian gazelle	22		33		104	64	96		319
24	Roe deer	1	1				2	3		7
25	Dalmatian pelican						5	1		6
26	Siberian ibex	1	6	1	5	3	8	5	1	30
27	Taimen	2	1			1		6		10
28	Ptarmigan	25								25
29	Altai snowcock	16				3				19
30	Pallas's sandgrouse						7			7
31	Cinereous vulture			16						16
32	Common pheasant				1					1
33	Lenok							106		106

Appendix 4. A List of border crossing points, through which specimens of plant seeds and seedlings, animals and their embryos and seeds, raw meat, by-products, micro-organism cultures, and clinical sample materials are crossed over the state border.

One. Border crossing points for transporting plant seeds and seedlings:

1. Buyant-Ukhua, Ulaanbaatar
2. Zamyn-Uud, Dornogobi province
3. Sukhbaatar, Selenge province
4. Altanbulag, Selenge province
5. Borshoo, Uvs province
6. Ereentsav, Dornod province
7. Tsagaannuur, Bayan-Ulgii province
8. Bulgan, Khovd province (a revision was made by Resolution No: 22 dated January 27, 2010).

Two. Border crossing points for importing wild and domestic animals and live breeding stocks:

1. Altanbulag, Selenge province
2. Sukhbaatar, Selenge province
3. Zamyn-Uud, Dornogobi province
4. Khavirga, Dornod province
5. Ereentsav, Dornod province
6. Tsagaannuur, Bayan-Ulgii province
7. Buyant-Ukhua, Ulaanbaatar
8. Khankh, Huvsgul province
9. Artssuuri, Zavkhan province
10. Borshoo, Uvs province
11. Ulikhan, Dornod province
12. Bulgan, Khovd province (this part was amended in the Government Resolution No: 22 dated January 27, 2010).

Three. Border crossing points for exporting animal seeds and embryos, micro-organism cultures, clinical sample materials, and live breeding stocks:

1. Buyant-Ukhua, Ulaanbaatar
2. Zamyn-Uud, Dornogobi province
3. Altanbulag, Selenge province
4. Sukhbaatar, Selenge province.

Four. Border crossing points for exporting raw meat and by-products:

1. Borshoo, Uvs province
2. Artssuuri, Zavkhan province
3. Sukhbaatar, Selenge province
4. Altanbulag, Selenge province
5. Ereentsav, Dornod province
6. Ulikhan, Dornod province
7. Khavirga, Dornod province
8. Zamyn-Uud, Dornogobi province
9. Buyant-Ukhua, Ulaanbaatar
10. Tsagaannuur, Bayan-Ulgii province
11. Ulgii, Bayan-Ulgii province
12. Khankh, Hovsgul province
13. Bulgan, Khovd province (this part was amended in the Government Resolution No: 22 dated January 27, 2010).

Five. Border crossing points for importing raw meat and by-products are imported:

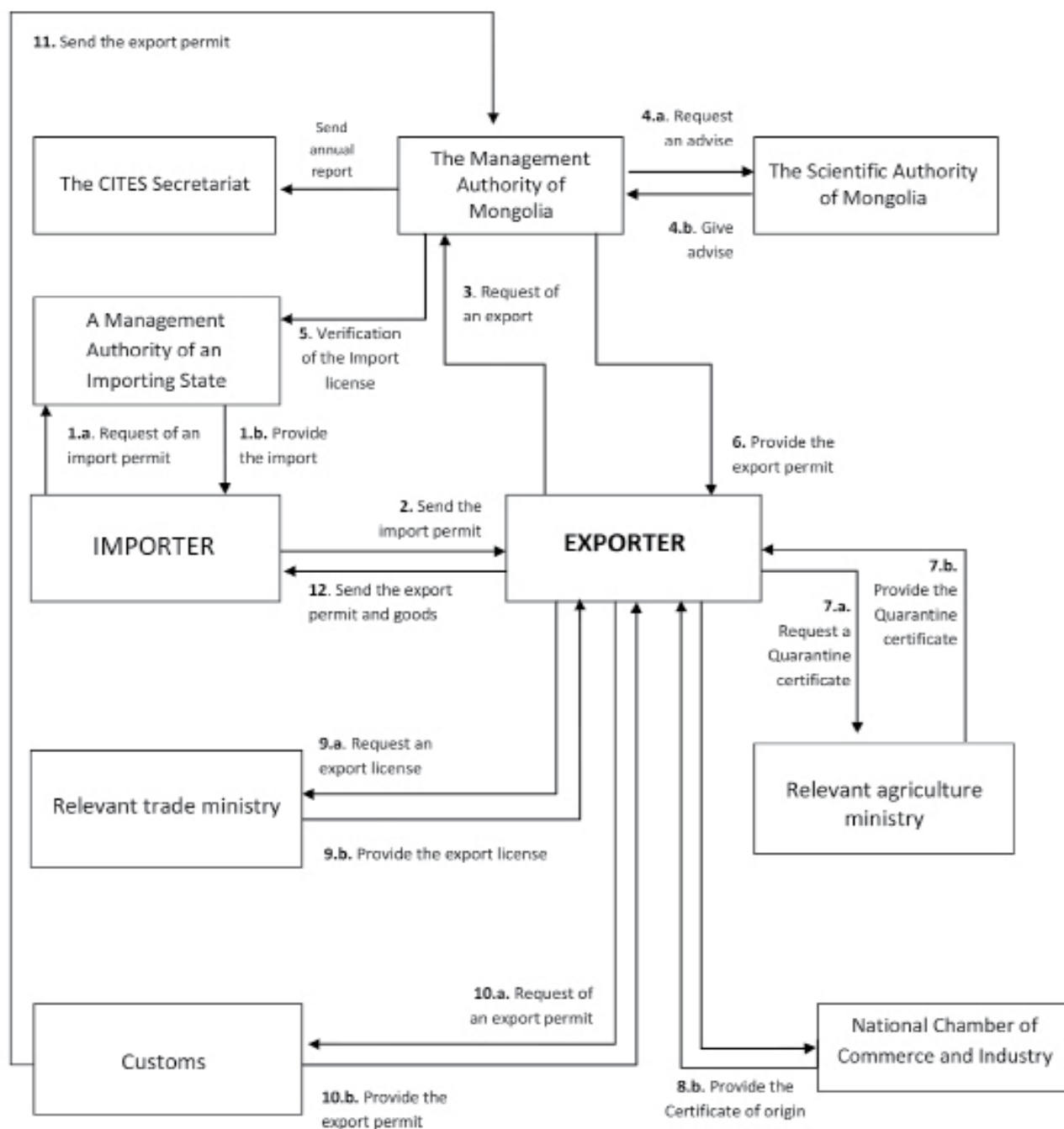
1. Zamyn-Uud, Dornogobi province
2. Sukhbaatar, Selenge province
3. Altanbulag, Selenge province
4. Tsagaannuur, Bayan-Ulgii province
5. Ulgii, Bayan-Ulgii province
6. Buyant-Ukhua, Ulaanbaatar
7. Ereentsav, Dornod province
8. Bichigt, Sukhbaatar province (added by the Government Resolution No: 190 dated June 14, 2014).

Six. Border crossing points for exporting plant seeds and seedlings, livestock, wild animals and breeding stocks (added by the Government Resolution No: 190 dated June 14, 2014):

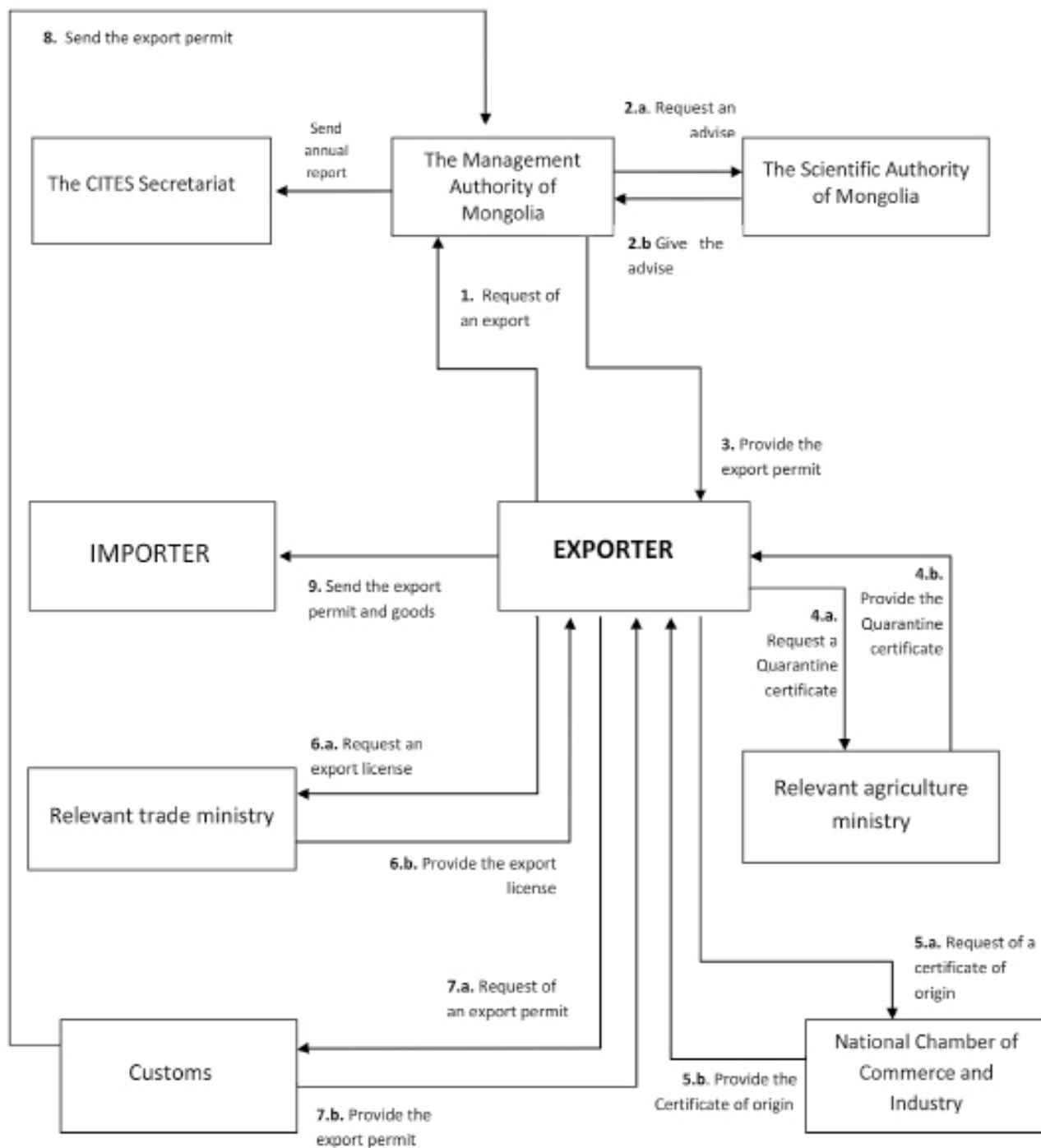
1. Bichigt, Sukhbaatar province
2. Bayankhoshuu, Dornod province.

Appendix 5. Importing, exporting, and re-exporting of specimens of wild animal and plant species listed in the Convention Appendices

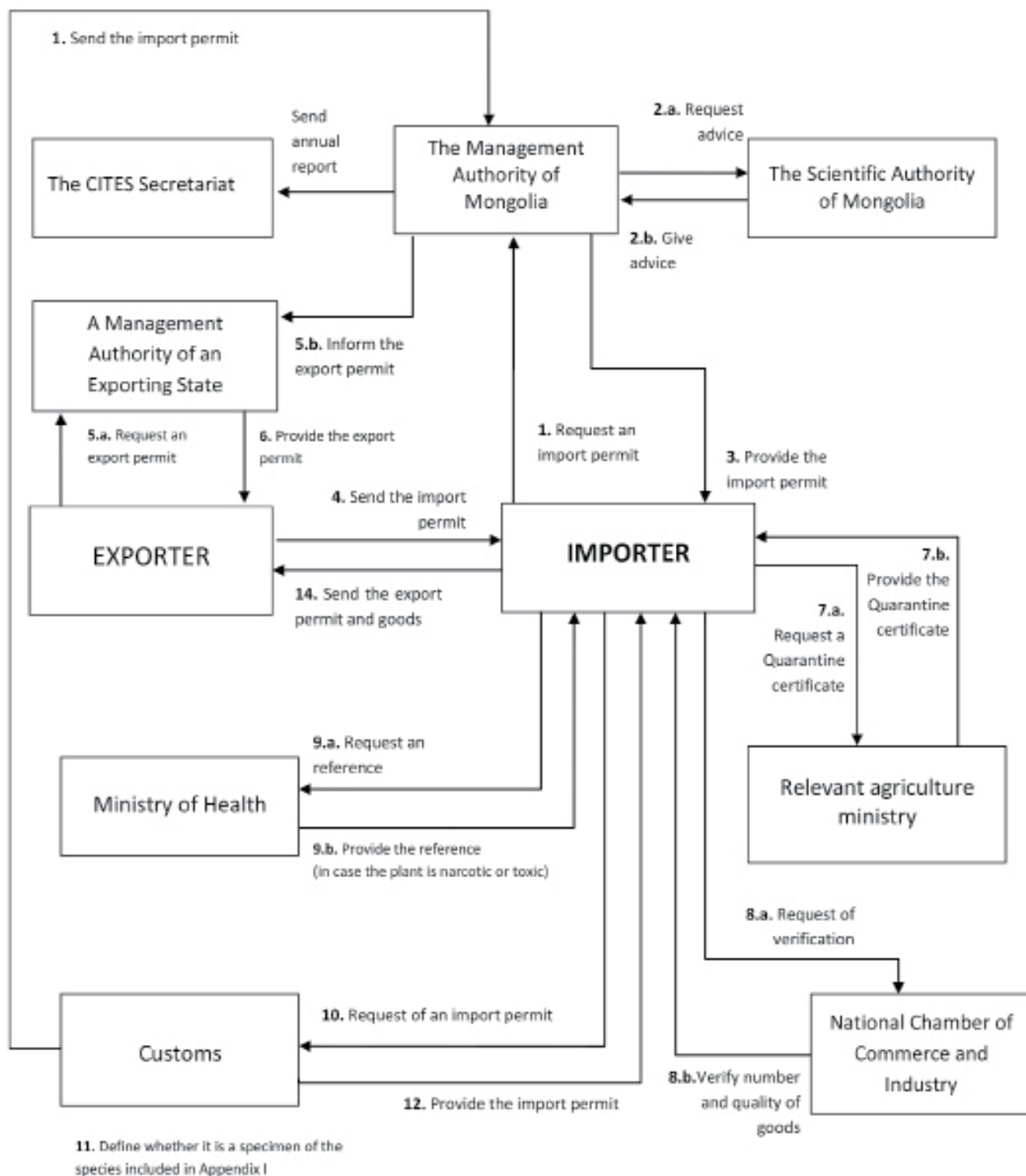
EXPORTS OF WILD ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX I



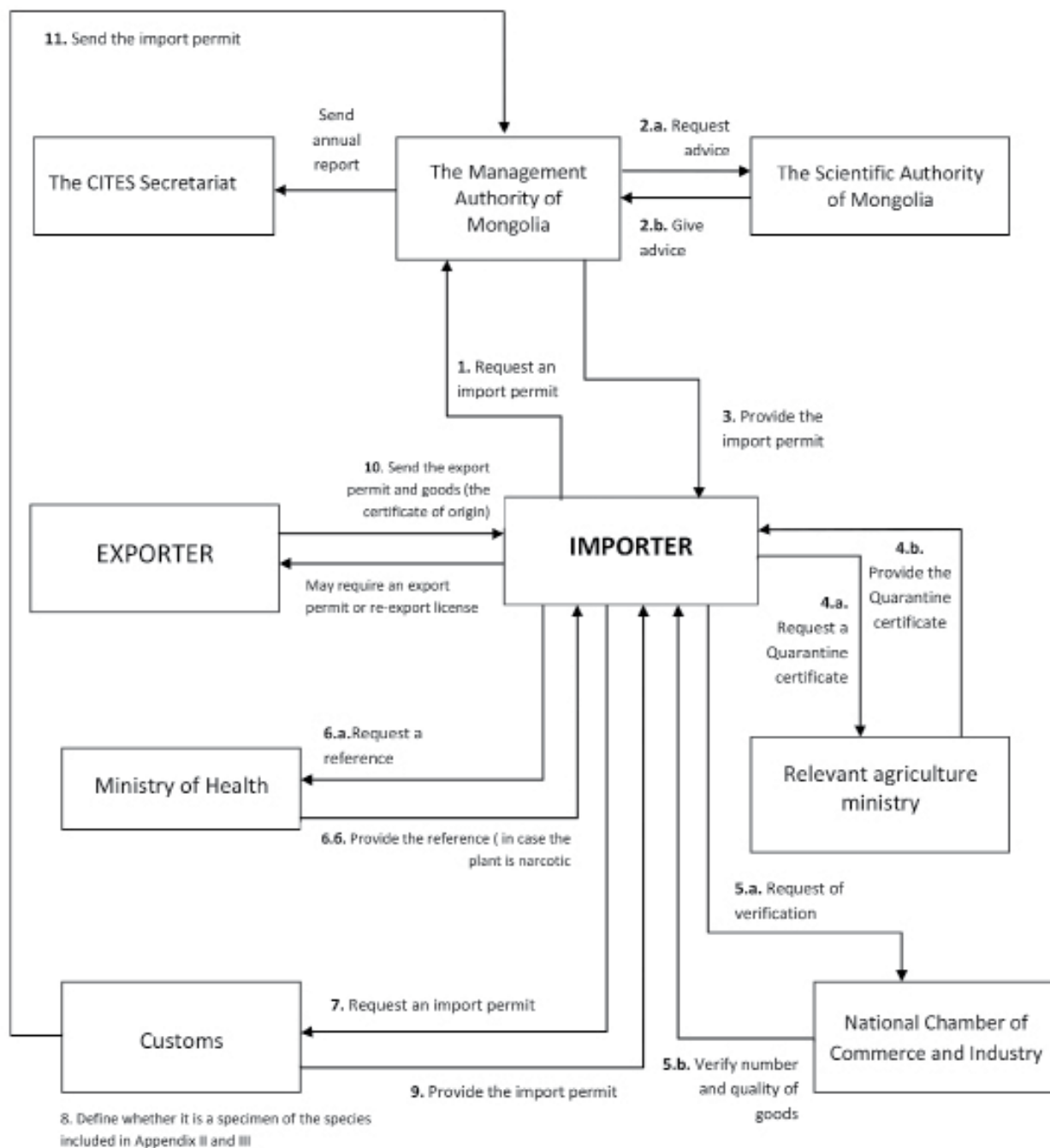
EXPORTS OF WILD ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX II & III



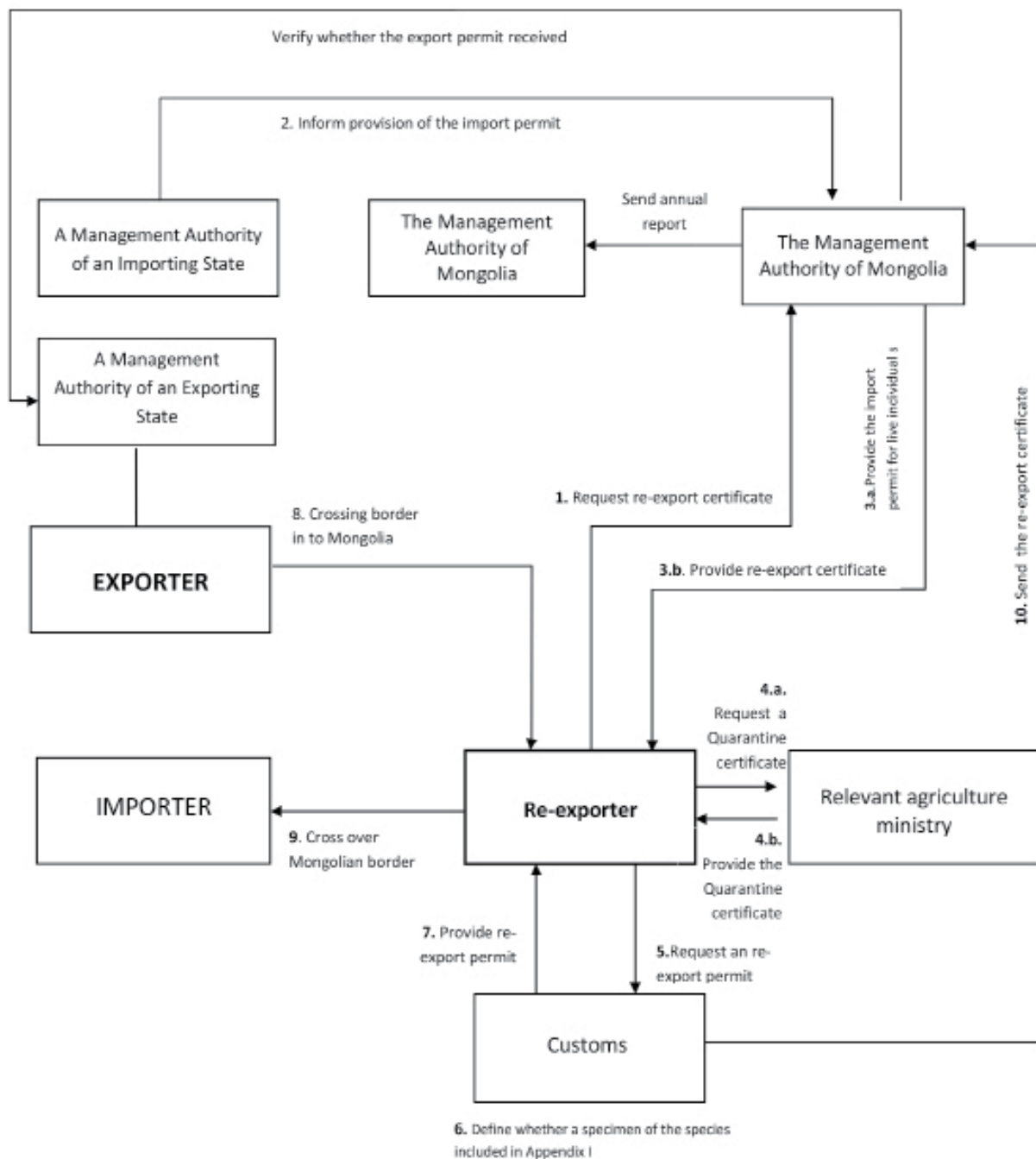
IMPORTS OF WILD ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX I



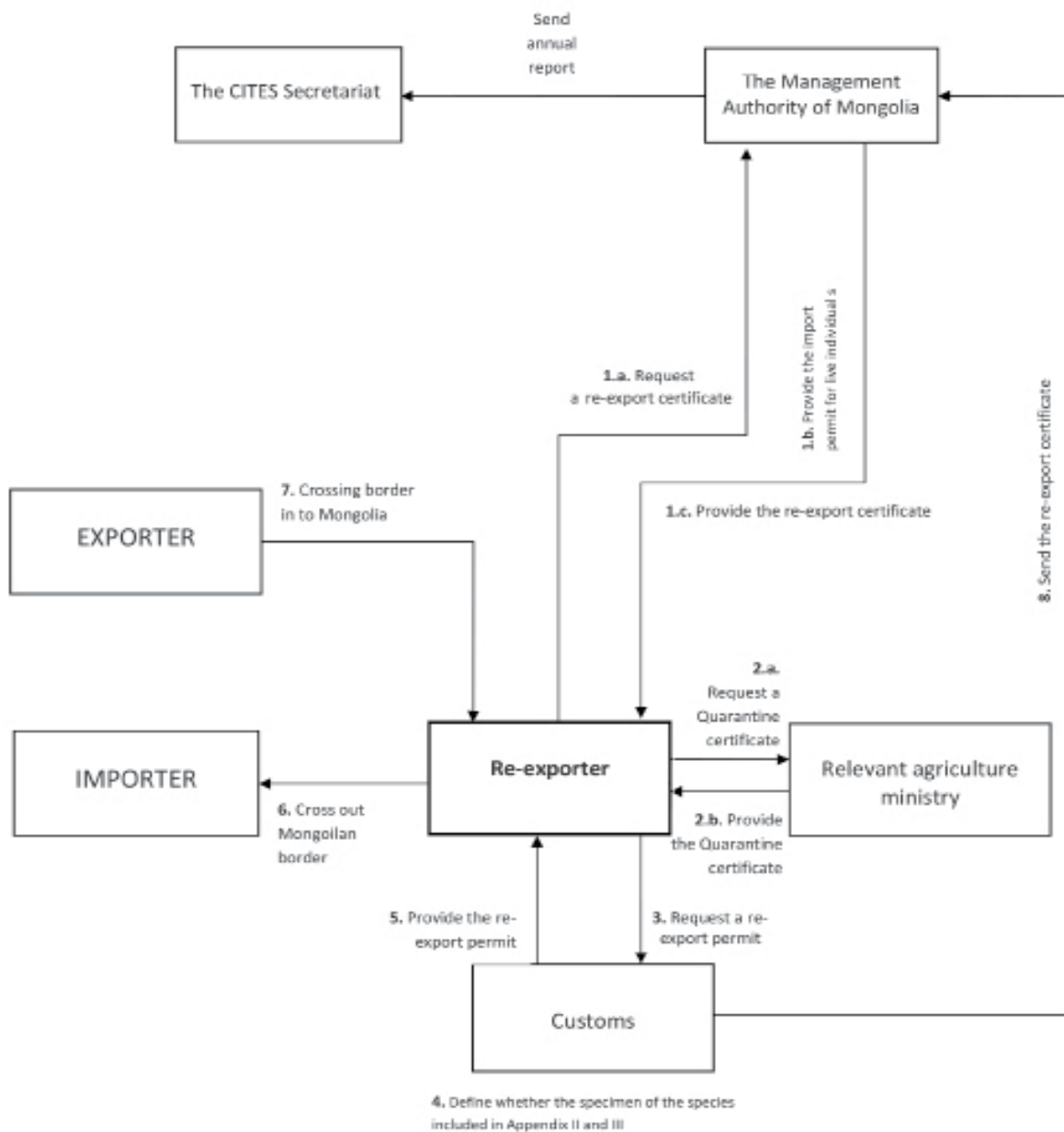
IMPORTS OF WILD ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX II & III



RE-EXPORTS OF WILD ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX I



RE-EXPORTS OF WILD ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LISTED IN THE CONVENTION APPENDIX III & III



Appendix 6. A List and Content of Publications related to the Convention

No	Publication title	Authors	Institutions	Year of published	Content
1	A Directory of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	G. Ganzorig Ts. Damdin B. Dorjgotov P. Naranbayar A. Nasanjargal R. Sarangoo Ch. Enkhuya A. Bold S. Dulamtseren Ts. Jamsran N. Munkhbayar and N. Tseveenmyadag Consultant: Tsubochu Toshinori	Ministry of Environment and JICA	2001	The manual provides detailed information on the species listed in the CITES Appendices along with relevant national laws, regulations, and resolutions to customs officers.
2	A Manual for Identification of Wild Animals and Plants and their Specimens	Compiled by: L. Amgalan and D. Suran Edited by: Yo. Onon	WWF	2003	This manual is for customs officers and environmental inspectors. It contains the details on: -an introduction to the Convention; -a list of wild animal and plant species registered in the CITES Appendices from Mongolia; -information on animals and plants which are likely to be traded internationally, though not registered in the CITES Appendices.
3	A Guidebook for Identification of Wild Animals and Plants listed in the Convention Appendices	Translated and compiled by: D. Suran and Yo. Onon Edited by: Ya. Adiya Editor of Russian Edition: V.U. Iliyashenko	WWF	2004	The guide is for customs officers and environmental inspectors. The first chapter of the guidebook enables its users to identify specimens and products made of specimens of the amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and plants listed in the CITES Appendices from Russia. The second part shows colour photos and morphological information and definitions of the wild animal and plant species listed in the CITES Appendices from Mongolia.
4	Silent Steppe: The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis	James R. Wingard and Peter Zahler	World Bank	2006	A comprehensive study on illegal wildlife trade in Mongolia. The report covers illegal trade in endangered animals and plants, the impacts on local livelihoods, and biodiversity trade information, and recommendations for the future.
5	The first national report of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).	Sh. Myagmarsuren, S. Gombobaatar, M. Munkhjargal and N. Conaboy.	MEGD, SFP, ZSL, and Mongolica Publishing. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. P.1-70	2014	The first national report on the CITES implementation in Mongolia presents the Convention implementation in the country against the Decisions from the COP in the past since Mongolia became its signatory. The report was printed in the Mongolian and English languages.

6	Illegally Traded Animals and Plants of Mongolia.	S. Gombobaatar and Sh. Myagmarsuren (compilers)	Zoological Society of London, Steppe forward Programme, and National University of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 136 pp.	2017	The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Management Authority of CITES, the Council for Crime Prevention in Mongolia, the WWF Mongolia, the National University of Mongolia, and the Mongolian Ornithological Society worked together for preparation and publishing the Directory of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was prepared and published in 2017 and 2018. The Directory covers the revisions and amendments to the set of environmental laws enacted by the Parliament in 2012 along with the respective legislations, resolutions, decisions, and regulations issued in conformity with the Laws and the information on the wild animal and plant species listed in the CITES Appendices. It is a useful reference book for the border, customs, police, and inspection officers, and environmental inspectors, as well as university and college students.
7	A Directory of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	B. Chimeddorj, S. Purevsuren, Kh. Terbish, Kh., S. Gombobaatar, B. Odkhuu, U. Tuvshin, N. Jamiyankhuu, B. Gerel and D. Suran.	The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the WWF Mongolia, the National University of Mongolia, the Council for Crime Prevention in Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.	2018 & 2019	This directory covers detailed information on the wild animal and plant species listed in the CITES Appendices 1-3, the introduction to the CITES and respective national legislations and the CITES implementation. It is produced in the Mongolian language.
8	Wildlife Trade Crisis, Ten Years Later. Silent steppe II	J. Wingard, M. Pascual, A. Rude, A. Houle, S. Gombobaatar, G. Bhattacharya, M. Munkhjargal, N. Conaboy, M. Myagmarsuren, T. Khaliun, T. Batsugar and T. Bold.	Zoological Society of London, London UK, Legal Atlas and IRIM. 218 pp.	2018	To review the current status of illegal wildlife trade, the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) prepared a comprehensive study report on "Mongolia: Silent Steppe II: Mongolia's Wildlife Trade Crisis, Ten Years Later" to compare and assess what changes have been made since the first study report "Silent Steppe: The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis" was published in 2006.
9	Wild Animals and Plants Affected by Illegal Trade in Mongolia. Second Edition.	S. Gombobaatar and Sh. Myagmarsuren. (compilers).	Zoological Society of London, Steppe Forward Programme and National University of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar. 138 pp.	2018	Updated edition of the book in 2017. It is a useful reference book for the border, customs, police, and inspection officers, and others.

REFERENCES

- A List of Very Rare Wild Fauna Species Annexed to Article 7 of the Law of Mongolia on Fauna.* 2012. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Amgalan, L., Bayasgalan, A., Ichinkhorloo, B., Suran, D., Temuujin, L., Terbish, Kh. and Tseveenmyadag, N. 2008. *A Manual for Identification of Specimens of Wild Animals and Plants.* WWF Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Amgalan, L., Suran, D. and Onon, Yo. 2003. *Identification Manual of Wild Animal and Plants, and their Parts.* WWF. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Amgalanbaatar, S. and Reading, R. P. 2000. Altai argali. In: R. P. Reading and B. Miller (eds.) *Endangered Animals: Conflicting Issues.* Greenwood Press, Westport. p. 5-9.
- An Illustrated Guide on Useful Plants in Mongolia.* 2003. Admon Printing. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. p. 156-161.
- Ananieva, N. B., Munkhbayar, Kh., Orlov, N. L., Orlov, V. F., Semenov, D.V and Terbish, Kh. 1997. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Mongolia. Reptiles.* Moscow, Russia. 416 pp. (In Russian)
- Audit Report on Protection Status of Very Rare and Rare Wildlife in Mongolia.* 2010. Performance Audit Department. National Audit Office. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Baasanjav, G. and Tsend-Auysh, Ya. 2001. *Fishes of Mongolia.* Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 180 pp. (In Mongolian)
- Baasanmunkh Shukherdorj, Oyuntsetseg Batlai, Oyundelger Khurelpurev, Khaliunaa Khurelbaatar, Urgamal Magsar, Batkhuu Nyam-Osor, Takashi Shiga, Gyu Young Chung and Hyeok Jae Choi. 2019. *Contribution to the knowledge on the Flora of Northern Mongolia.* Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity. Vol. 12, Issue 2. p. 284-301.
- Badamkhand, J. 2014. *Mongolian Wildlife in the CITES Appendices.* General Agency for Specialized Inspection. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Bannikov, A. G. 1958. Documents on the biology of amphibians and reptiles of Mongolia. Bulletin of Moscow Society of Nature Experiment. *Biology* 63(2): 71-91. (In Russian)
- Batsaikhan, N., Samiya, R., Shar, S. and King, S. R. B. 2010. *A Field Guidebook to the Mammals of Mongolia.* Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 307 pp.
- Bedriaga, L. 1907. Reptiles collected by the Central-Asian Expedition by captian W.Roborowsky in 1893-1895. *Annual Publication of Zoological Museum. Russian Academy of Science* 10 (3-4): 159-200. (In Russian)
- Berg, L.S 1916. *Freshwater fish of the Russian Federation.* Moscow, Russia. p. 563. (In Russian)
- Berg, L. S. 1909. *Fishes of the Amur basin.* Russian Academy of Science. Vol. 24 (9). 270 pp. (In Russian)
- Berg, L. S. 1948. *Freshwater Fish of the USSR and Satellite Countries.* Russian Academy of Science. Vol. 1. 466 pp. (In Russian)
- BirdLife International. 2011. *IUCN Red List for birds.* [Online] Available from: <http://www.BirdLife.org> on [Accessed: 18/01/2011].
- BirdLife International. 2017. *IUCN Red List for Birds.* Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.
- Bogdanov, O.P 1960. Amphibians and reptiles. Tashkent. *Fauna of the Uzbek of USSR.* Vol.1. (In Russian)
- Borkin, L. Ya., Munkhbayar, Kh., Orlov, N. L., Semenov, D. V. and Terbish, Kh. 1990. Distribution of reptiles in Mongolia. *Reptiles in Mountainous and Arid Areas: Taxonomy and Distribution.* Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science. Vol. 207. p. 22-138 (In Russian)
- Brandt, J. F. 1869. Notes on the European-Asiatic sturgeon (Sturionidae). *Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Science.* Vol. 7. p. 110-116. (In German)
- Chimiddorj, B., Purevsuren, S., Terbish, Kh., Gombobaatar, S., Odkhuu, B., Tuvshin, U., Jamiayankhuu, N., Gerel, N. and Suran, D. 2018. *A Directory of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.* MoET, WWF Mongolia Programme Office, NUM and Council for Crime Prevention in Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Clark, E. L., Munkhbat, J., Dulamtseren, S., Baillie, J. E. M., Batsaikhan, N., Samiya, R. and Stubbe, M. (compilers and editors). 2006. *Mongolian Red List of Mammals. Regional Red List Series* Vol. 1. Zoological Society of London, London. (In English and Mongolian)

- Collins, N. M. and Morris, M. G. 1985. *Threatened Swallowtail Butterflies of the World*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.
- Dashdorj, A. 1976. The diversity of fish in Mongolia. Proc.: *Environment and Resources in Hovsgol*. Irkutsk. p. 227-235. (In Russian)
- Dawaa, N., Busching, W. D., Sumijaa, D., Bold, A. and Samjaa, R. 1994. *Checklist of Birds and Mammals*. V. 1: Voegel Naumann-Museum Koethen. p.1-207. (In German)
- del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. (eds). 1992. *Handbook of the Birds of the World*. Vol. 1. Ostich to Duck. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- Dulamtsersen, S. 1970. *Guidebook to the Mammals of the Mongolian People's Republic*. Publishing House of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 105 pp. (In Mongolian)
- Dulamtsersen S. 1977. *Ecology and Hunting Value of the Forest Ungulates in Hentii and Hangai Mountain Ranges*. Ph. D Dissertation, National University of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Dulamtsersen, S. 1989. Ungulate ecology and hunting value in Hentii and Hangai Mountain Range. In: *Mammals of Mongolia*. Publishing House of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 160 pp. (In Mongolian)
- Dulamtsersen, S. and Amgalan, L. 1995. Distribution and contemporary populations of Mongolian saiga (*Saiga tatarica mongolica* Bannikov). In: Zh. Badamkhand (ed.). *Natural Conditions and Biological Resources of the Great Gobi PA*. Ministry of Nature and Environment. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. p. 45-51. (In Mongolian)
- Dulamtsersen, S., Tsendjav, D. and Avirmed, D. 1989. *Mammals of Mongolia*. Publishing House of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulaanbaatar. 160 pp. (In Mongolian)
- Dulmaa, A. 2013. *Fish. Mongolian Red Book*. Editor-in-chief Ts. Shiirevdamba. Ministry of Environment and Green Development. Third Edition. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolian. p. 211-222. (In Mongolian)
- Dybowski, B. I. 1872. *For the Knowledge of the Fish Fauna of the Amur Region*. Zoological-Botanical Society. Vienna. p. 209-222. (In German)
- Dybowski, B. I. 1877. *Fish system of waters of Lake Baikal*. Geography. Vol. 8. p. 1-29. (In Russian)
- Etsudi, Sio. 1939. *Catalogue of Manchurian Freshwater Fish*. Russia. (In Russian)
- Feh, C. 2014. *Reintroduction of Przewalski's Horses in Khomyn Tal*. Demography report, January 1 - September 8, 2014.
- Ganzorigt, G., Damdin, Ts., Dorjgotov, B., Naranbayar, P., Nasanjargal, A., Sarangoo, R., Enkhtuya, Ch., Bold, A., Dulamtseren, S., Jamsran, Ts., Munkhbayar, Kh., Tseveenmyadag, N. and Tsiibochi, T. 2001. *A Directory of the Convention on International Trade in Wild Animal and Plant Species*. Ministry of Environment and JICA. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Georgi, L. G. 1775. *Notes of a Trip in the Russian Empire in 1772*. Vol. 1/2. St. Petersburg, 970 pp. (In German)
- Gimenez, D. 1996. "*Parnassius apollo*". IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2009.2. International Union for Conservation of Nature. Retrieved May 11, 2006.
- Gombobaatar, S. 2006. *Saker Falcon (Falco cherrug milvipes) in the Central Region of Mongolia*. Desertation Paper for PhD. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Gombobaatar, S. 2013. *Saker Falcon in Mongolia*. Mongolian Ornithological Society and National University of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. p. 1-246. (In Mongolian)
- Gombobaatar, S. and Monks, E. M. (compilers), Seidler, R., Sumiya, D., Tseveenmyadag, N., Bayarkhuu, S., Baillie, J. E. M., Boldbaatar, Sh. and Uuganbayar, Ch. (editors). 2011. *Regional Red List Series Vol.7. Birds*. Zoological Society of London, National University of Mongolia and Mongolian Ornithological Society. 1036 pp. (In English)
- Gombobaatar, S. and Myagmarsuren, Sh. 2017. (compilers). *Wild Animals and Plants Affected by Illegal Trade in Mongolia*. Second Edition. Zoological Society of London, Steppe Forward Programme, National University of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar. (In Mongolian)
- Grubov, V. I. 1982. Identification guide to the Vascular Plants of Mongolia. Leningrad, Russia. (In Russian)
- Gubanov, I. A. 1996. *Conspectus of Flora in Outer Mongolia (vascular plants)*. Valang, Moscow. (In Russian)
- Homes, V. (ed). 2004. *No License to Kill: the Population and Harvest of Musk Deer and Trade in Musk in the Russian Federation and Mongolia*. TRAFFIC Europe, Belgium.

- Iliyashenko, V. U. (translated and compiled by: Suran, D. and Onon, Yo. Edited by: Adiaya Ya.). 2004. *A Guidebook for Identification of Wild Animals and Plants listed in the Convention Appendices*. WWF Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of CITES*. 2010. Information Monitoring and Evaluation Department, Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- Kizewetter, I. V. 1942. Technical and chemical characteristics of edible fish in Russia's far east. *Izvestia. TINRO*. Vol. 21. p. 207. (In Russian)
- Konstantinov, A. S. 1950. Chironomids in the Amur basin and their role in the diet of Amur fish. *Transactions of the Amur Ichthyologic Expedition 1941-1949*. Vol. 1. (In Russian)
- Korshunov, Yu. P. 1977. Diurnal butterflies (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera) of the Mongolian People's Republic. *Insects of Mongolia*. Vol. 5. p. 649-681. (In Russian)
- Korshunov, Yu. P. 2002. Identifications of the flora and fauna of Russia. *Butterflies of North Asia*. Vol. 4. 424 pp.
- Koshelev, V. N. 2010. *Amur Sturgeon Acipenser schrenckii* Brandt, 1869 (Distribution, Biology, Artificial Reproduction). Dissertation abstract of Biological Sciences. Moscow. p 25. (In Russian)
- Kottelat, M. 2006. *Fishes of Mongolia*. World Bank. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 103 pp.
- Kryhtin, M. L. 1972. Changes in the composition and abundance of Kaluga *Huso dauricus* (Georgi) and Sturgeon *Acipenser schrencki* Brandt during the period of a fishing ban in the Amur basin. *Ichthyology* 12 (6): 94-98.
- Kryhtin, M. L. 1979. Current status and prospects of development of sturgeon fisheries in the Amur basin. *Biological Basis of Sturgeon Fishery in Waters of the USSR*. Nauka, Moscow. p. 68-74. (In Russian)
- Ligaa, U., Dariimaa, S., Tserennadmid, P., Janchivdorj, N., Sarangerel, U. and Bat-Enerel, B. 2008. *Photo Album of Very Rare Plants of Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Ligaa, U. 1996. *Methods to Use and Ingredients of Medicinal Plants in Mongolian Traditional Medicine*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Lkhagvasuren, B., Dulamtseren, S. and Amgalan, L. 2001. Mongolia. In: *D.P. Mallon and S.C. Kingswood (eds.) Antelopes. Part 4: North Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Global Survey and Regional Action Plans*. IUCN/SSC Antelope Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland and Cambridge. pp. 159-167.
- Maak, R. 1861. *The Journey Through the Valley of the Ussuri*. Saint Petersburg. Vol. 1. 340 pp. (In Russian)
- Miyadi, D. 1940. *Freshwater Fishes of Manchoukuo. In Report Limnobiology Survey Kwantung and Manchoukuo*. (in Japanese). p. 22-88.
- MNE and JICA. 2001. *Manual Guide of the Convention International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)*. Uran bishrelt. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- MNET. 2010. Introduction of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of CITES. Information, monitoring and evaluation office. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Mongolian Law on Fauna*. 2012. Article 7. List of very rare animals. (In Mongolian)
- Mori, T. 1927. On the freshwater fishes from the Liao Ho and the Amur river with a zoogeographical note. *J. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc.* 5:8-15.
- Munkhbayar, Kh. 1976. *Reptiles and Amphibians in Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 167 pp. (in Mongolian)
- Munkhbayar, Kh., Terbish, Kh. and Munkhbaatar, M. 2013. Reptiles and amphibians. *Mongolian Red Book*. Chief editor Shiirevdamba, Ts. Ministry of Environment and Green Development. Third edition. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. p. 189-208. (in Mongolian)
- Munkhbayar, Kh., Terbish, Kh. and Munkhbayar, M. 2010. *Reptiles and Amphibians in Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar. p.78. (in Mongolian)
- National Audit Office. 2010. *Audit report on conservation status of very rare and rare animals of Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Nikolsky, A. M. 1916. Reptiles (Reptilia). Vol. 1. Ophidia. Petrograd. III p.350. In: *Fauna of Russia and Neighbouring Countries*. (In Russian)
- Nikolsky, G. V. 1956. *Fishes of the Amur Basin: (Amur ichthyologic expedition 1945-1956)*. Publishing House. Russian Academy of Science, Russia. 551 pp. (In Russian)

- Nyambayar, D., Oyuntsetseg, B. and Tungalag, R. (compilers) Jamsran, Ts. and Sanchir, Ch. (editors) 2012. *Red List and Conservation Plan for Plants in Mongolia. Regional Red List Series*. Vol. 10. Zoological Society of London and National University of Mongolia. (in Mongolian and English).
- Ocock, J., Baasanjav, G., Baillie, J. E. M., Erdenebat, M., Kottelat, M., Mendsaikhan, V. and Smith, K. 2006. *Red List of Fish in Mongolia. Regional Red List Series*. Vol. 3. Zoological Society of London. London. (In Mongolian and English)
- Onon, Yo. 2007. *Illegal Hunting and Trade are adding Species to the Endangered List*. WWF. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (In Mongolian)
- Orlov, N. L. 1986. Fauna of southern Mongolia. *Herpetological Research in Mongolia*. Moscow. p. 91-108. (In Russian)
- Oyuntsetseg Batlai, Baasanmunkh Shukherdorj, Nyambayar Dashzeveg, Nyam-Osor Bathhuu, Lee Cheol Ho, Chang Kae Sun and Choi Hyeok Jae. 2018. *The Conservation Status of 100 Rare Plants in Mongolia*. Publisher: East Asian Biodiversity Conservation Network (EABCN) & Korea National Arboretum (KNA). Pochen. 232 pp.
- Probatov, A. N. 1949. The Amur sturgeon. *Commercial Fish of the USSR*. (Berg, L. C., Bogdanov, A. S., Kojina, N. I., Rass and Pishchepromizdat, T. S. (eds)). p. 61-64. (In Russian)
- Qin, H. N., Yang, Y., Dong, S. Y., He, Q., Jia, Y., Zhao, L.N., Yu, S. X., Liu, H. Y., Liu, B., Yan, Y. H. and Xiang, J. Y. 2017. Threatened species list of China's higher plants. *Biodiversity Science* 25: 696-744.
- Reading, R. P., Amgalanbaatar, S., Kenny, D., Onon, Yo., Namshir, Z. and DeNicola, A. 2003. Argali ecology in Ikh Nartiin Chuluu Nature Reserve: Preliminary findings. *Mongolian Journal of Biological Sciences* 1(2): 3-14.
- Reading, R. P., Amgalanbaatar, S., Wingard, G. J., Kenny, D. and De Nicola, A. 2005. Ecology of Argali in Ikh Nartiin Chuluu Nature Reserve, Dornogobi Aimag. *Erforschung Biologischer Ressourcen der Mongolei (Halle/Saale) (Exploration into the Biological Resources of Mongolia)* 9: 77-89.
- Reshetnikov, Yu. S. (Ed.). 2003. *Atlas of the Freshwater Fishes of Russia*. Vol. 2. p. 379. (In Russian)
- Roman, V. Y. 2012. Checklist of Butterflies (Papilionoidea) of the Mongolian Altai Mountains, including descriptions of new taxa. *Nota Lepi* 35 (1): 51-96.
- Scharf, K., Enkhbold, S. and Burnee, M. 2003. *Hunting in Mongolia*. Unpublished report.
- Shagdarsuren, O., Sumiya, D., Gombobaatar, S., Potapov, E. and Fox, N. 2001. The Saker in Mongolia: numbers and distribution. *Proceedings of the II International Conference on the Saker Falcon and Houbara Bustard*. Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar. p. 25-33.
- Shiirevdamba, Ts., Shagdarsuren, O., Erdenejav, G., Amgalan, L. and Tsetsegmaa, Ts. (editors). 1997. *Mongolian Red Book*. Admon Printing. Ulaanbaatar. 388 pp.
- Shiirevdamba, Ts. (editor). 2013. *Mongolian Red Book*. Admon Printing. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 535 pp.
- Soin, S. G. 1951. Materials on Development of Sturgeon in Amur. *Ichthyologic Expedition between 1945 and 1949*. Vol. 2. p. 223-232. (In Russian)
- Sokolov, V. E. (chief editor). 1983. *Fishes of the People's Republic of Mongolia (Habitat conditions, systematics, morphology, zoogeography)*. Moscow. 277 pp. (In Russian)
- Soldatov, V. K. 1915. Study of Amur sturgeon. *Materials of Russian Fisheries*. Vol. 3. p. 95-415. (In Russian)
- Soldatov, V. K. and Lindberg, G. W. 1930. *Review of the Fish of Far Eastern Seas*. Vol. 5. 576 pp. (In Russian)
- Still, J. 1996. *Butterflies and Moths of Britain and Europe*. Harper Collins, London.
- Stubbe, M. 1965. Hunting, hunting acts in the People's Republic of Mongolia. *Contributions to Hunting and Poaching Research* 4: 163-178. (In German)
- Suran, D. 2009. *Pilot Manual on Monitoring Wild Plants and their Raw Materials, Transported through the Borders*. MNET, World Bank, Netherlands Trust Fund. (In Mongolian)
- Svirsky, V. G. 1967. *Amur Sturgeon and Kaluga (Systematics, biology, prospects, reproduction): Thesis of PhD in biological sciences*. Vladivostok. (In Russian)
- Taranets, A. J. 1937. On the question of the fish fauna of the Upper Amur basin and areas of contact Ingoda, Selenge and Vitim. *Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences*. p. 108-109 (In Russian)
- Terbish, Kh. 1989. *Reptile Fauna of SW Mongolia and their Practical Importance*. PhD thesis. Ulaanbaatar and Khovd University, Mongolia. (In Russian).
- Terbish, Kh., Munkhbayar, Kh., Clark, E. L., Munkhbat, J. and Monks, E. M. 2006. *Mongolian Red List of Reptiles and Amphibians. Regional Red List Series* Vol. 5. Zoological Society of London.
- The Government of Mongolia*. 2011. Government Resolution No: 23 (2011). Appendix to the Resolution Ecological-economic Assessment of Wildlife.

- Tokari, A. A. 1990. *Systematics of Snakes of the genus Eryx (Serpentes, Boidae)*. Thesis of Ph.D. in biological sciences. Kiev, Russia. p. 21. (In Russian)
- Tsarevsky, S. F. 1915. Review of the representatives of boas (*Eryx*) mainly in Russia and its neighbouring countries. *Annual Publication of Zoological Museum, Russian Academy of Science*. Petrograd. Vol. 20. p. 340-388. (In Russian)
- Tsendjav, D. 2002. *Musk Deer (Moschus moschiferus Linnaeus, 1758) in Mongolia*. Jinst Khargana. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. p. 1-262. (In Mongolian)
- Tsendjav, D. and Bujinkhand, Ch. 2000. Present and Future of Musk Deer (*Moschus moschiferus* L., 1758). *Scientific proceedings of the Institute of Biology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences* 22: 91-94. (In Mongolian)
- Tseveenmyadag, N., Bold, A., Boldbaatar, Sh. and Mainjargal, G. 2005. *Birds in Khentii Mountainous Areas*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Tshikolovets, V., Yakovlev, R. and Balint, Zs. 2009. *The Butterflies of Mongolia*. Vol. 08. 320 pp.
- Tungalag Radnaahand, Altantsetseg Magsarjav and Gantigmaa Chuluunbaatar. 2012. Apollo butterflies (*Parnassius apollo* and *Parnassius nomion*) and their habitats. *Proc. of the 70th Anniversary of NUM, Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- UNEP-WCMC. 2006. UNEP-WCMC species database: CITES-listed species. Available online at <http://www.cites.org/>. Accessed 25 March 2006.
- Urgamal, M., Oyuntsetseg, B., Nyambayar, D. and Dulamsuren, Ch. 2014. *Conspectus of the Vascular Plants of Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. 334 pp. (In Mongolian)
- Usukhjargal, D. 2014. *Current Status of the Re-introduced Takhi Population in Khustai National Park*. Research Report. Khustai NP, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- Wingard J. R. and Zahler, P. 2006. *Silent Steppe: The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis in Mongolia*. Mongolia Discussion Papers, East Asia and Pacific Environment and Social Development Department. Washington D.C
- Wingard, J., Pascual, M., Rude, A., Houle, A., Gombobaatar, S., Bhattacharya, G., Munkhjargal, M., Conaboy, N., Myagmarsuren, S., Khaliun, T., Batsugar, T. and Bold, T. 2018. *Wildlife Trade Crisis, Ten Years Later*. Zoological Society of London, London UK, Legal Atlas and IRIM.
- World Bank. 2008. *Survey on Media Advertisements on Wildlife Trade in Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (In Mongolian)
- WWF 2004. Workshop on Illegal Trade of Wildlife and its Monitoring, Bayan-Ulgii aimag December 12-13, 2004. WWF Mongolia Programme Office, State Specialized Inspection Agency, Mongolian Central Customs Authority, and Mongolian CITES Commission.
- Yukhimenko, S. S. 1963. Nutrition of Amur sturgeon *Acipenser shrencki* Brandt and kaluga *Huso dauricus* in the lower reaches of the Amur. *Issues. Ichthyology* 2 (27): 311-318. (In Russian)
- Zahler, P., Lhagvasuren, B., Reading, R., Wingard, J. R., Amgalanbaatar, S., Gombobaatar, S., Barton, N. and Onon, Yo. 2004. Illegal and Unsustainable Wildlife Hunting and Trade in Mongolia. *Mongolian Journal of Biological Science* 2(2):23-31.

INTERNET SOURCES:

- <http://www.inaturalist.org>
- <http://birds.kz/v2checklist.php?l=en>
- <http://www.cites.org/eng>
- <http://www.cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/MN/national-reports>
- <http://www.iucnredlist.org>
- <http://www.legalinfo.mn/>
- <http://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/2817?lawid=4723>
- <http://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/8670?lawid=8670>
- <http://www.nationalredlist.org/mongolia-red-lists/>
- <http://www.НЗХК-ийн.int/en/species>
- https://trade.ЗҮАНЗОВХК-ийн.org/en/ЗҮАНЗОВХК-ийн_trade