Article 1. Objective of this Law

1.1. The objective of this Law is to regulate relations concerning the search, registration, research, classification, evaluation, preservation, protection, restoration, recreation, transmission, inheritance, ownership, possession, use and promotion of cultural heritage.

Article 2. Legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage

2.1. The legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Culture, and the Law on Special Protected Areas, this Law and other legislative acts issued pursuant to these laws.

2.2. Should an international agreement to which Mongolia is a party state differently from this Law, the provision of the international agreement shall prevail.

Article 3. Definitions of terminology of this Law

3.1. The terminology used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

3.1.1. “cultural heritage” means the heritage of importance and value for nature, society, history, culture, art and science that represents any part of a certain historical space and time period;

3.1.2. “tangible cultural heritage” means the physically existing memorial that represents a certain historical space and time period;

3.1.3. “immovable historical and cultural memorial” means the memorial of which importance and value are expressed with the original surrounding environment;

3.1.4. “movable historical and cultural memorial object” means the memorial that is capable of being relocated within a certain space;
3.1.5. “intangible cultural heritage” means the customs, representations, expressions, traditional knowledge and methods, as well as the associated artefacts, instruments, art work and cultural spaces that communities, groups, and individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage;

3.1.6. “cultural heritage memorial site” means the cultural space and landscape where tangible and intangible cultural heritage are interrelated with the natural environment and traditional livelihood;

3.1.7. “historical and cultural memorial site” means the site and its subsoil with an immovable historical and cultural memorial, as stated in Article 5 of this Law;

3.1.8. “bearer of intangible cultural heritage” means the communities, groups, and individuals that have inherited and possessed intangible cultural heritage with competence and skill; and are sharing it publicly and transmitting to the next generations;

3.1.9. “apprenticeship training” means the training method which bearers of intangible cultural heritage use to teach and transmit a certain knowledge, technique and skill to students personally.

CHAPTER TWO
CATEGORIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 4. Categorization of cultural heritage

4.1. Cultural heritage comprises both the tangible and intangible.

4.2. Tangible cultural heritage is comprises of immovable historical and cultural memorials and movable memorial objects.

4.3. Immovable historical and cultural memorials may exist singly or in complex.

Article 5. Immovable historical and cultural memorials

5.1. The following tangible cultural heritage shall be considered immovable historical and cultural memorials irrespective of ownership:

5.1.1. sites of ancient fauna and flora;

5.1.2. relic-bearing strata of habitation of ancient people;

5.1.3. sites of the Stone Age;

5.1.4. petroglyphs;

5.1.5. burial grounds, barrows, graves and worshipping constructions;

5.1.6. remains of ancient cities, settlements, monasteries, temples, and architectural memorials;

5.1.7. monuments;
5.1.8. ancient sites of processing of mineral extraction, agriculture, and associated stone memorials;

5.1.9. sacred sites;

5.1.10. memorial sites of historical events;

5.1.11. other immovable historical and cultural memorials.

**Article 6. Movable historical and cultural memorial objects**

6.1. The following tangible heritage shall be considered movable historical and cultural memorial objects, irrespective of ownership:

6.1.1. rare minerals;

6.1.2. rare findings of gemstones;

6.1.3. meteorites;

6.1.4. collections of rare and endangered flora, and taxidermy;

6.1.5. findings of ancient fauna and flora;

6.1.6. archaeological findings;

6.1.7. ethnic clothes and accessories;

6.1.8. traditional household equipment and work tools;

6.1.9. traditional ethnic musical instruments and artefacts;

6.1.10. traditional games and toys;

6.1.11. artefacts associated with traditional religion and faith;

6.1.12. written memorial objects;

6.1.13. audiovisual documents;

6.1.14. all types of fine art and associated artefacts;

6.1.15. traditional Mongolian medical diagnostic and therapeutic tools and associated artefacts;

6.1.16. gers, dwellings and associated artefacts;

6.1.17. other historical and cultural memorial objects.

6.2. The issues concerning the protection of natural heritage, except those stated in Articles 5.1.1, 6.1.1-6.1.3 of this Law, shall be regulated by other relevant laws.
Article 7. Intangible cultural heritage

7.1. The following cultural heritage shall be considered intangible cultural heritage:

7.1.1. mother language, script, and its cultural sphere;
7.1.2. oral literature traditions, and its expressions;
7.1.3. performing arts;
7.1.4. making and playing traditional musical instruments and its methods of noting melodies;
7.1.5. traditional craftsmanship schools and methods;
7.1.6. folk customs and rituals;
7.1.7. traditional folk knowledge and techniques;
7.1.8. tradition of folk well-wishing;
7.1.9. national festivals, traditional games and associated rituals;
7.1.10. traditional folk technology;
7.1.11. tradition of recording a family tree;
7.1.12. best tradition of ger school as form of apprentice training.
7.1.13. customs, rituals of the traditional religion and faith;
7.1.14. traditional names of land and water;
7.1.15. other intangible cultural heritage.

Article 8. Classification of cultural heritage

8.1. Immovable historical and cultural memorials shall be classified by protection status as under protection of the state, provinces, the capital city, soums and districts.

8.2. Movable historical and cultural memorial objects shall be classified as the exceptionally valuable or the valuable in accordance with the criteria in Article 8.3 of this Law.

8.3. The classification of the exceptionally valuable and the valuable historical and cultural memorial objects shall be defined by the following criteria:

8.3.1. importance and value for history, culture, art, aesthetics and science;
8.3.2. associated time period;
8.3.3. unique and inimitable qualities;
8.4. Intangible cultural heritage shall be inscribed on the National Representative List and the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, for protection.

8.5. The intangible cultural heritage to be inscribed on the Lists referred to in Article 8.4 of this Law, shall be defined by the following criteria:

8.5.1. forms of expressions of history, culture, custom and tradition;

8.5.2. in grave threat of destruction or endangered or at risk.

Article 9. Evaluation of cultural heritage

9.1. The procedure to conduct the evaluation of tangible cultural heritage shall be jointly approved by members of Government in charge of financial, budgetary and cultural affairs.

9.2. The evaluation of publicly owned tangible cultural heritage shall be made by the Professional Council for classification and evaluation of historical and cultural memorial objects under the state central administrative authority in charge of cultural affairs.

9.3. The evaluation of privately owned tangible cultural heritage may be made at the request of the owner, in accordance with Article 9.2 of this Law.

Article 10. Insurance of tangible cultural heritage

10.1. Movable historical and cultural memorial objects, which are temporarily exported from the territory of Mongolia, for purposes of exhibition, restoration and research, must be insured.

10.2. The tangible cultural heritage may be insured in other circumstances not stated in Article 10.1 of this Law.

CHAPTER THREE
THE POWERS OF STATE AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING BODIES CONCERNING CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 11. Powers of the President of Mongolia

11.1. The President of Mongolia shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

11.1.1. to issue directives for the relevant bodies to implement tasks related to research on, protection of and information on the burial grounds, tombs, surroundings of memorials and findings of the Great Chinggis Khaan as well as Mongolian Kings and Queens;

11.1.2. to appoint and empower the accredited representative of Mongolia to claim, the illegally trafficked cultural heritage, from foreign countries, citizens, business entities and organizations;
11.1.3. to announce the cultural heritage which can be protected under the auspices of the President, as well as to decide for sacred mountains and waters to be state worshipped properties.

11.1.4. other powers stated in the law.

**Article 12. Powers of the State Great Khural**

12.1. The State Great Khural shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

12.1.1. to define state policy concerning the protection and use of cultural heritage;

12.1.2. to monitor the Government activities associated with the implementation of the legislation concerning the protection and use of cultural heritage;

12.1.3. to take cultural heritage memorial sites under the state special protection and delineate their boundaries, by the Government submission;

12.1.4. to approve the amount of investment from the state budget for protection of cultural heritage;

12.1.5. other powers stated in the law.

**Article 13. Powers of the Government**

13.1. The Government shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

13.1.1. to organize the implementation of the state policy and legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage;

13.1.2. to approve and implement the national programme concerning the protection of cultural heritage;

13.1.3. to approve the rules, staff, and structure of the protection administration of the World Cultural Heritage Sites and National Cultural Heritage Memorial Sites, based on proposals by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs;

13.1.4. to make agreements and develop cooperations with foreign states that preserve cultural heritage, which is of importance for the history of the Mongolian nations with the same origin as well as common characteristic expressions, in order to protect such heritage.

13.1.5. to monitor the implementation, and organize campaigns for the recovery of tangible cultural heritage illegally removed from the territory of Mongolia, as well as issue directives for the relevant organizations;

13.1.6. to carry out an inventory and inspection of the cultural heritage, as well as approve the procedure for the temporary export of exceptionally valuable historical and cultural memorial objects;

13.1.7. to approve the List of Immovable Historical and Cultural Memorials under Protection of the State, based on proposals by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs;
13.1.8. to approve the List of Exceptionally valuable Historical and Cultural Memorial Objects and the List of National Bearers of Intangible Cultural Heritage, based on proposals by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs;

13.1.9. to approve the National World Heritage Committee’s structure and function procedure;

13.1.10. to approve the procedure to make albums, stamps, cards, photographs, videos, films, product designs, replicas and reproductions of cultural heritage;

13.1.11. to approve the procedure to incentivize citizens, business entities and organizations which have been involved in the protection of cultural heritage with active enthusiasm;

13.1.12. to delineate the protection boundaries of historical and cultural memorial sites;

13.1.13. to allocate funds in the state annual budget for the activities to promote, transmit, preserve and protect the cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and submit nomination proposals of cultural heritage for the World Heritage List;


Article 14. Powers of the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs

14.1. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

14.1.1. to approve and provide the implementation of instructions, procedures and rules concerning the implementation of the legislation to protect cultural heritage;

14.1.2. to conduct the state inspection and inventory of cultural heritage, in accordance with the date defined by the law, and report the outcome to the Government;

14.1.3. to organize activities to nominate cultural heritage to be inscribed on the World Heritage List as well as take measures to preserve and protect the inscribed properties;

14.1.4. to approve the procedure to identify and register bearers of intangible cultural heritage, as well as the procedure to search for and research intangible cultural heritage;

14.1.5. to approve the List of Immovable Historical and Cultural Memorials under Protection of the Provinces and the Capital city, taking into consideration proposals by professional scientific organizations;

14.1.6. to approve the List of Valuable Historical and Cultural Memorial Objects;

14.1.7. to monitor the activities of business entities and enterprises with the licenses to reproduce and make product designs for supply to the market;

14.1.8. to monitor, receive reports on and conduct registration of tangible cultural heritage to be sold at auctions;
14.1.9. to create conditions to register and preserve publicly owned cultural heritage by professional staff;

14.1.10. to develop measures to restore and emergency safeguard cultural heritage in grave threat of damage, breakage or destruction, as well as organize the implementation of tasks using finance from state and local budgets, or donations;

14.1.11. to grant permission for paleontological and archaeological prospecting, excavation and research, as well as for temporary export and restoration of tangible cultural heritage;

14.1.12. to approve the procedure of the Professional Council’s structure and function with the directive and duty to determine classification, evaluation, research and restoration of cultural heritage;

14.1.13. to approve the procedure to register cultural heritage in the registration and information databases;

14.1.14. to approve the management plans of cultural heritage memorial sites;

14.1.15. to provide financial assistance to citizens and legal entities for activities to promote and protect cultural heritage;

14.1.16. to appoint and dismiss the authority of the protection administration of cultural heritage memorial sites;

14.1.17. other powers stated in the law.

**Article 15. Powers of the Citizens’ Representatives Khurals of provinces, the capital city, soums and districts**

15.1. Citizens’ Representatives Khurals of provinces, the capital city, soums and districts shall have the following common powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

15.1.1. to monitor and approve the necessary budget to develop plans and programmes for implementation, as well as provide implementation of the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage within their territory;

15.1.2. to take measures to involve citizens in the protection of cultural heritage, to receive information from the public about violations of the protection of cultural heritage, as well as prevent illegal prospecting and excavation of immovable historical and cultural memorials;

15.1.3. to issue directives for the Governor to implement the measures concerning the plans and programmes for the protection of cultural heritage, monitor their implementation, and discuss reports for the assessment;

15.1.4. to monitor the activities of the protection administration, as well as issue proposals concerning the protection of historical and cultural memorial sites within their territory;

15.1.5. to make decisions concerning the use of historical and cultural memorial sites under local protection, by contract to tourist organizations, in accordance with procedures defined by the legislation;
15.1.6. to take measures to recreate, restore and emergency safeguard cultural heritage in grave threat of damage, breakage or destruction;

15.1.7. other powers stated in the law.

15.2. Based on proposals by professional scientific organizations, the Citizens’ Representatives Khurals of provinces and the capital city shall approve the List of Immovable Historical and Cultural Memorials under Protection of the soums and districts, as well as delineate boundaries, establish protection rules to monitor.

**Article 16. Powers of the Governors of provinces and the capital city**

16.1. The Governors of provinces and the capital city shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

16.1.1. to organize tasks to implement the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage as well as decrees issued by the Government, the Citizens’ Representatives Khurals and higher level organizations;

16.1.2. to draft plans for the appropriate measures of use and protection of cultural heritage, and submit them to the appropriate level of the Citizens’ Representatives Khurals for consideration to approve, as well as to organize tasks for their implementation;

16.1.3. to organize tasks to monitor, protect, register and search for cultural heritage;

16.1.4. to conduct surveys and reports of cultural heritage, in accordance with the established procedure, and deliver them to the registration and information databases of the state, provinces and the capital city;

16.1.5. to conduct an inventory and inspection of cultural heritage in accordance with the established procedure;

16.1.6. to take measures, in accordance with the law, to intercept any activities which might cause risk to cultural heritage;

16.1.7. to support professional organizations or teams with permission to carry out paleontological and archaeological prospecting, excavation and research;

16.1.8. to promote cultural heritage;

16.1.9. to jointly conduct tasks with professional organizations to delineate the boundaries of protection zones of cultural World Heritage Sites as well as National cultural heritage memorial sites and deliver reports to the competent authority;

16.1.10. to support and incentivize citizens, business entities and organizations, involved in protection of cultural heritage with active enthusiasm, as stated in the law;

16.1.11. to intercept illegal excavation of immovable cultural heritage memorials and take measures to organize action against violations to cultural heritage, according to received information;

16.1.12. to identify bearers of intangible cultural heritage, as well as provide publicity and assistance and organize activities of transmission;
16.1.13. other powers stated in the law.

**Article 17. Powers of the Governors of soums and districts**

17.1. The Governors of soums and districts shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

17.1.1. to provide implementation of the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage;

17.1.2. to organize tasks to monitor, protect, register and search for cultural heritage;

17.1.3. to allow the use of designated sites for professional organizations or teams with permission to carry out paleontological and archaeological prospecting, excavation and research;

17.1.4. to receive and request the elimination of any potential hazards of the site, after paleontological and archaeological prospecting, excavation and research has been finished.

**Article 18. Powers of the Citizens’ Public Khurals of baghs and khoroo**s

18.1. The Citizens’ Public Khurals of baghs and khoroo shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

18.1.1. to involve the community in the protection of cultural heritage;

18.1.2. to submit proposals to higher level khurals to support and incentivize citizens, business entities and organizations which have been involved in the protection of cultural heritage with active enthusiasm;

18.1.3. other powers stated in the law.

**Article 19. Powers of the Governors of baghs and khoroo**s

19.1. The Governors of baghs and khoroo shall have the following powers concerning the protection of cultural heritage:

19.1.1. to organize tasks to implement the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage and decrees issued by the Citizens’ Public Khurals, higher level khurals and the Governors;

19.1.2. to urgently inform the relevant officials about imposing sanctions and intercepting illegal paleontological and archaeological prospecting and excavation;

19.1.3. to organize tasks to involve citizens in clearing up rubbish and keeping the immovable historical and cultural memorials and their surrounding areas clean;

19.1.4. to recommend to higher level organizations to support and incentivize citizens, business entities and organizations which have been involved in the protection of cultural heritage with active enthusiasm, in accordance with the law;

19.1.5. other powers stated in the law.
CHAPTER FOUR
CULTURAL HERITAGE REGISTRATION

Article 20. Structure of cultural heritage registration and information database

20.1. The cultural heritage registration and information database shall have the following structure:

20.1.1. the registration and information database of organizations;

20.1.2. the registration and information database of soums and districts;

20.1.3. the registration and information database of provinces and the capital city;

20.1.4. the state integrated registration and information database.

20.2. The registration and information database of soums and districts at the cultural center; the registration and information database of provinces at the local museum; the registration and information database of the capital city at the city administrative unit in charge of cultural affairs; the state integrated registration and information database at the National Center of Cultural Heritage shall be created and maintained, respectively.

20.3. The National Center of Cultural Heritage shall be the cultural and scientific organization with the directive and duty to register, inform, as well as emergency safeguard the cultural heritage of Mongolia.

20.4. The state and local museums shall be the cultural and scientific organizations with the directive and duty to promote, research, preserve, protect, collect and register the cultural heritage located within their territories.

20.5. The soum and district cultural centers shall have the duty to protect, register and document the cultural heritage within their territories.

20.6. The following business entities and organizations must create the registration and information databases:

20.6.1. Bank of Mongolia;

20.6.2. management offices of memorial sites;

20.6.3. museums, galleries, libraries, and monasteries;

20.6.4. scientific organizations and research laboratories.

20.7. Citizens or legal entities may register the cultural heritage they own and possess to the state integrated registration and information database.

20.8. The cultural heritage registration and information database shall be created both on paper and in electronic format, and the information contained in the two formats should be correct, complete and identical without differences.

20.9. The cultural heritage registration and information database shall be owned by the State.
20.10. The organization that created the cultural heritage registration and information database shall be responsible for its security, preservation, protection, location and confidentiality.

**Article 21. Registration component of cultural heritage**

21.1. The cultural heritage registration and information database should contain all information required for restoration of cultural heritage in the case of damage, destruction or disappearance.

21.2. Cultural heritage registration consists of the following supplementary applications:

- 21.2.1. description of the cultural heritage;
- 21.2.2. reports of research and analysis;
- 21.2.3. reports of restoration works;
- 21.2.4. documentation of the inspection and inventory procedure;
- 21.2.5. related documents of domestic and overseas exhibitions;
- 21.2.6. photographs, both film and discs;
- 21.2.7. all types of recordings containing audio and images;
- 21.2.8. prints, replicas and imprints;
- 21.2.9. information concerning the bearers of intangible heritage;
- 21.2.10. blueprints, research, and measurement of restoration work;
- 21.2.11. other applications related to the registration.

21.3. The cultural heritage registration and its supplementary applications shall provide an integrated set of references and information.

21.4. The transfer, use, reproduction, misappropriation to maintain the cultural heritage registration and information database in a non-standard condition, on a basis other than as stated in the law is prohibited.

21.5. The state integrated cultural heritage registration and information database shall be kept in an archival institution.

**Article 22. Registration of cultural heritage**

22.1. The member of Government in charge of cultural affairs shall approve the registration and information use of the cultural heritage entered in the registration and information database. The President of the Bank of Mongolia, jointly with the member of Government in charge of cultural affairs, shall approve the procedure of registration of the historical and cultural memorial objects stored in the Treasure fund.

22.2. The information concerning the publicly owned tangible cultural heritage must be registered in the registration and information database.
22.3. The tangible cultural heritage, other than as stated in Article 22.2 of this Law, may be registered on the appropriate level of the registration and information database, upon request by the owner and possessor. The registered information’s confidentiality and storage conditions shall be regulated by agreement.

22.4. The information of intangible cultural heritage and its bearers shall be registered in the cultural heritage registration and information database.

22.5. Cultural heritage shall be disposed from state and local property, in the case of destruction or misappropriation, by the decision of the member of Government in charge of cultural affairs, based on an assessment of the Professional Council.

22.6. Disposal of information from the cultural heritage registration and information database is prohibited.

**Article 23. Registration period of cultural heritage**

23.1. The citizens or organizations that find and discover cultural heritage shall inform the registration and information database of that location, within 15 days for initial registration.

23.2. The registration and information databases of organizations shall submit a report to the soums and districts four times a year; the registration and information databases of the soums and districts shall submit a report to the provinces and the capital city twice a year; the registration and information database of the provinces and the capital city shall submit a report to the state integrated registration and information database once a year.

23.3. In the case that Mongolian citizens and legal entities, or foreign citizens and organizations, or stateless persons give objects associated with the cultural heritage of Mongolia to the ownership of the State on their own initiative, the objects shall be registered in the cultural heritage state integrated registration and information database and transferred to responsible organizations for storage.

**Article 24. Information use of the cultural heritage registration and information database**

24.1. The information of the cultural heritage registration and information database may be used by citizens and legal entities, with the permission of an authorized entity. The infringement of any legitimate interest of the owner and possessor while using the information is prohibited.

24.2. The information of cultural heritage registered in the cultural heritage registration and information database may be used to make comprehensive promotional materials for the public.

24.3. The responsible organization for the state integrated cultural heritage registration and information database shall urgently take measures to distribute information to the border agency, customs, police and inspection organizations in the case of loss of cultural heritage.

**Article 25. Registration of the ownership, possession rights and land cadastre of the immovable historical and cultural memorials**

25.1 The owner and possessor of an immovable historical and cultural memorial, as well as the land on which it is located, shall register their property to the state registrations of property rights and land cadastre.

25.2. The registration stated in Article 25.1 of this Law shall be stored in the cultural heritage registration and information database.
Article 26. Inspection and inventory of cultural heritage

26.1. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall jointly organize with the Governors of the provinces and the capital city, an inventory of intangible cultural heritage once every 3 years, immovable historical and cultural memorials once every 5 years, and movable historical and cultural memorial objects once every 4 years.

26.2. The possessor of cultural heritage shall take urgent measures, jointly with the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs and the local administrative authority of appropriate level, to eliminate violations revealed during the inventory.

CHAPTER FIVE
CULTURAL HERITAGE RESEARCH

Article 27. Cultural heritage research

27.1. The professional scientific organizations shall execute research on tangible cultural heritage.

27.2. Paleontological and archaeological prospecting, excavation and research shall have scientific and emergency safeguarding directive.

27.3. The permission for paleontological and archaeological prospecting and excavation, or ethnological study by foreign citizens, research teams and organizations within the territory of Mongolia shall be issued by the member of Government in charge of cultural affairs, based on proposals by the Professional Council under the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs.

27.4. The procedure to conduct cultural heritage research shall be jointly approved by the Government members in charge of cultural and scientific affairs.

27.5. The permission for scientific and emergency safeguarding prospecting, excavation and research shall be granted to the professional scientific organizations.

27.6. The permission for emergency safeguarding prospecting, excavation and research may be granted to professional research teams.

27.7. The research for identifying tangible cultural heritage may be conducted in scientific laboratories under all types of ownership.

27.8. Preliminary prospecting and research shall be carried out by professional paleontological, archaeological or ethnological scientific organizations for the assessment, prior to issuing land for purposes of economic activity associated with settlement, construction, paving new roads, establishing hydro power plants, conducting agriculture, mine prospecting and exploitation.

27.9. The client shall be liable for required expenses of preliminary prospecting and research as well as the emergency safeguarding of historical and cultural memorials which are discovered.

27.10. It shall give basis to revoke the decision on land use if preliminary prospecting and research have not been conducted and the assessment has not been issued.

27.11. The professional arts, cultural and scientific organizations, as well as citizens, legal entities, governmental and non-governmental organizations, shall conduct the search for and research of intangible cultural heritage, in accordance with related procedures.
Article 28. Prohibited aspects of paleontological and archaeological prospecting, excavation and research

28.1. The following shall be prohibited concerning paleontological and archaeological prospecting, excavation and research:

28.1.1. to damage natural formations and vulnerable areas of water sources, springs, brooks, special mineral formations, rare geological outcrops;

28.1.2. to use explosive devices;

28.1.3. to use techniques and equipment that have the potential to cause detriment to outcomes of research;

28.1.4. to desert open holes or cavities or leave behind sand, earth and stone mounds as the outcome of excavation and research, to the detriment of the surrounding landscape.

Article 29. Report of cultural heritage research work

29.1. A detailed report of cultural heritage research work shall be delivered to the state integrated cultural heritage registration and information database.

29.2. In the case that the full report is not published, the issues of use shall be resolved in accordance with the Law on copyright and related rights.

Article 30. Findings

30.1. The land and subsoil that accommodate properties which are of importance for history, culture and science shall be under state protection and any findings shall be owned by the State.

30.2. To damage or distort the authenticity, shape and characteristic of findings, during preservation, protection and research, is prohibited.

30.3. To store findings in an inadequate setting and environment is prohibited.

30.4. A finding must be registered to the registration and information database of that soum and district, within 30 days of the day of discovery.

30.5. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall consider the opinion of the scientific organization which discovered the finding, before transferring it to an organization for storage and possession.

30.6. The integrity of provenance shall be secured during the storage and use of the finding.

CHAPTER SIX
THE OWNERSHIP, POSSESSION AND USE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 31. Possession of tangible cultural heritage

31.1. The state, local, religious and public organizations shall possess publicly owned tangible cultural heritage, under the conditions set by the owner.
31.2. The following organizations and legal entities shall possess publicly owned tangible cultural heritage:

31.2.1. state and local museums;
31.2.2. galleries;
31.2.3. scientific organizations;
31.2.4. national, provincial, the capital city and district libraries;
31.2.5. provincial, the capital city and national central archives;
31.2.6. religious organizations;
31.2.7. other responsible organizations to preserve and protect cultural heritage according to the legislation.

Article 32. Rights and duties of the possessor of state owned tangible cultural heritage

32.1. The possessor of tangible cultural heritage shall have the following rights:

32.1.1. to organize public displays, advertisements, and participation in an exhibition, according to the agreement made with the owner, as well as take a percentage of the revenue generated;
32.1.2. to consider the categorization and classification for purchase, lease and temporary exchange, according to the related procedures;
32.1.3. to organize scientific conferences, meetings and training workshops, as well as searches and collections;
32.1.4. to be provided with the adequate standard equipment, tools and premises;
32.1.5. to order the manufacture of products by the design of tangible cultural heritage.

32.2. The possessor of the tangible cultural heritage shall have the following duties:

32.2.1. to create a registration and information database and maintain records of cultural heritage;
32.2.2. to be registered in a higher level registration and information database;
32.2.3. to record the transfer of cultural heritage registered in the registration and information database;
32.2.4. to obtain permission for moveable historical and cultural memorial objects for temporary export, in accordance with the established procedure;
32.2.5. to urgently inform the appropriate level of the registration and information database, the Governor, and police, in the case of loss or misappropriation of tangible cultural heritage;
32.2.6. not to restore tangible cultural heritage or pass for others to use, without the permission of the owner.

Article 33. Rights and duties of the owner of tangible cultural heritage

33.1. Citizens and legal entities that own tangible cultural heritage shall have the following rights:

33.1.1. to use for its primary function;

33.1.2. to organize public displays, advertisements, and participation in exhibitions, as well as take a percentage of the revenue generated;

33.1.3. to receive state financial support, in accordance with the established procedure, for restoration under the necessary circumstances;

33.1.4. to receive tax relief, in the case of selling an exceptionally valuable historical and cultural memorial object to the state by their own initiative;

33.1.5. to establish a museum or gallery.

33.2. Citizens and legal entities that own tangible cultural heritage shall adhere to the following duties:

33.2.1. to establish the provenance of cultural heritage;

33.2.2. to be registered in a cultural heritage registration and information database;

33.2.3. to inform the appropriate level of the cultural heritage registration and information database in the case of transfer of ownership rights to others by sale, gift or inheritance;

33.2.4. to obtain permission for moveable historical and cultural memorial objects for temporary export, in accordance with the established procedure;

33.2.5. to urgently inform the appropriate level of the registration and information database, the Governor, and police, in the case of loss or misappropriation;

33.2.6. to offer an initial sale proposal of exceptionally valuable historical and cultural memorial objects to the State;

33.2.7. not to transfer the ownership of exceptionally valuable historical and cultural memorial objects to foreign citizens and legal entities, or stateless persons by gift, inheritance etc.

Article 34. Rights and duties of bearers of intangible cultural heritage

34.1. Bearers of intangible cultural heritage shall have the following rights:

34.1.1. to receive financial support to protect, transmit and recreate the intangible cultural heritage, under the necessary circumstances.

34.2. Bearers of intangible cultural heritage shall have the following duties:

34.2.1. to teach students and transmit intangible cultural heritage to the next generations;
34.2.2. to disseminate and promote intangible cultural heritage;

34.2.3. to provide assistance to record information and conduct registration of intangible cultural heritage.

**Article 35. Purchase and sale of tangible cultural heritage**

35.1. The member of the Government in charge of cultural affairs shall approve the procedure for temporary exchange, leasing, purchasing and sale of tangible cultural heritage.

35.2. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, state and local museums, and libraries shall organize the open, public, and transparent purchase of tangible cultural heritage.

35.3. The organization which has purchased tangible cultural heritage shall organize an annual exhibition to promote it publicly.

35.4. The sale of exceptionally valuable historical and cultural memorial objects to foreign citizens and legal entities, or stateless persons is prohibited.

35.5. The sale of paleontological and archeological findings is prohibited.

**Article 36. Use of tangible cultural heritage**

36.1. Tangible cultural heritage shall be used for purposes of promotion, research, study, and training.

36.2. To damage or misappropriate tangible cultural heritage, while using it for purposes of promotion, research, study, and training is prohibited.

36.3. To use state owned tangible cultural heritage for its primary function is prohibited. This provision shall not apply to the historical and cultural memorial buildings.

**CHAPTER SEVEN**

**SYSTEM FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Article 37. System for the protection of cultural heritage**

37.1. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, Citizens’ Representatives Khurals and Governors of all levels, as well as the organizations and authorized entities that are obligated by this Law, shall be responsible for issues regarding the protection of cultural heritage.

37.2. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, Governors of all levels, cultural heritage monitoring state inspectors, contracted guards, organizations and officials authorized by the law shall monitor the protection of cultural heritage.

37.3. The principle of preserving cultural heritage on its local site, without distortion to its authenticity and integrity, shall be adhered to. For purposes of improving preservation and protection conditions, cultural heritage may be transferred to the state and local museums for storage with permission of the member of Government in charge of cultural affairs.
37.4. Protection duties of immovable historical and cultural memorials can be implemented by the citizens and legal entities based on contracts made with the Governors of soums and districts.

37.5. An introduction, explanation, sign and note shall be placed beside the immovable historical and cultural memorials under protection of the state, provinces, and the capital city. The Governors of the provinces and the capital city shall be responsible for organizing tasks to make and place the introduction, explanation, sign and note, in accordance with the standards.

**Article 38. Prohibited activities concerning the protection of cultural heritage**

38.1. The following activities that have the potential to damage cultural heritage are prohibited:

38.1.1. to conduct mining, agricultural and industrial activities, as well as building infrastructure, within the historical and cultural memorial site and its buffer zone;

38.1.2. to allocate land for the economic activities of building settlements, construction, paving new roads, cultivating plantations, establishing water power plants, or mineral prospecting and exploitation without preliminary prospecting and research carried out by professional paleontological, archeological and ethnological organizations;

38.1.3. to move, transport and transfer to a different environment and organization for preservation, without permission from the owner of the publicly owned movable historical and cultural memorial object, other than as stated in the law;

38.1.4. to change the authenticity, original shape, structure and design, to attach advertising boards and notes to the immovable historical and cultural memorials under protection of the state, provinces and the capital city.

38.2. If paleontological, archeological or ethnological preliminary prospecting and research ascertain and conclude that there is a risk to cultural heritage, this shall give basis to halt economic activity.

38.3. If tangible cultural heritage is discovered during the possession and use of subsoil, the subsoil user shall stop the work, and urgently inform the Governors of the soum and district, police, and the organizations responsible for the issue.

**Article 39. Transmission of intangible cultural heritage**

39.1. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs and Governors of all levels shall be responsible for preserving, protecting, transmitting, promoting, and researching intangible cultural heritage and its bearers in association with ethnological history, traditions, customs, and livelihood.

39.2. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall organize the state intangible cultural heritage festival once every 3 years, for the purposes of safeguarding, promoting and disseminating intangible cultural heritage, as well as identifying, honoring and developing the talents of its bearers.

39.3. The Governors of all levels shall safeguard intangible cultural heritage, and incentivize the bearers of intangible cultural heritage as well as organize apprenticeship training.
Article 40. Incentives for citizens, business entities and organizations

40.1. The state shall incentivize citizens, business entities and organizations which have been involved in activities to restore, recreate, transmit, promote, emergency safeguard, search for and discover cultural heritage, as well as to enrich the cultural heritage fund, with active enthusiasm;

40.2. The state shall incentivize and honor citizens who have contributed to the detection of administrative violations and crimes against cultural heritage.

40.3. The Governors of the provinces, the capital city, soums and districts shall grant 15 percent of sales revenue to the citizens, business entities, organizations, state inspectors and contracted guards for detecting and informing about the illegal replication, manufacture and sale of cultural heritage and violations to the requirements stated in this Law.

40.4. The Government shall approve the procedure to purchase information about violations. Information confidentiality shall be maintained strictly in accordance with the legislation.

40.5. The Government shall approve the procedure for a monetary reward as well as for annually identifying and granting the monetary reward to the bearer of intangible cultural heritage who has distinctively contributed to the dissemination and promotion of intangible cultural heritage at a national and global level.

Article 41. Financing cultural heritage

41.1. Activities for the protection of cultural heritage shall be financed by the following resources:

41.1.1. state budgets;

41.1.2. local budgets;

41.1.3. assistance, donations and funds provided by Mongolian and foreign citizens, as well as legal entities and international organizations;

41.1.4. other resources.

CHAPTER EIGHT
PROTECTION OF MEMORIAL SITES

Article 42. Cultural heritage memorial sites

42.1. The State Great Khural shall make the decision to take cultural heritage memorial sites under special protection with the purpose to protect the authenticity and original features of the cultural property, as well as to approve its boundary.

42.2. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall submit proposals to the Government to establish cultural heritage memorial sites. The decisions of the Citizens' Representatives Khurals of the provinces and the capital city may be considered with the proposal.

42.3. Cultural heritage memorial sites include World Heritage and national memorial sites.

42.4. Cultural heritage memorial sites are divided into the following areas:
42.4.1. protection areas;

42.4.2. buffer zones.

42.5. Several historical and cultural memorial sites may be located at a cultural heritage memorial site.

42.6. With the permission of the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, tourist activities may be undertaken in the protection areas and buffer zones as long as they do not adversely affect the natural and cultural heritage.

42.7. Cultural heritage memorial sites shall be operated by the protection administration with the duty to implement protection management.

42.8. Consistent with the activities stated in Articles 43 and 44 of this Law, the protection administration of cultural heritage memorial sites may establish additional protection rules.

42.9. The protection of several memorial sites may be subjected to the protection administration of cultural heritage memorial sites.

Article 43. Rules of the protected areas

43.1. In addition to the activities stated in Article 38.1 of this Law, the following shall also be prohibited in the protected areas:

43.1.1. to land aircraft other than in an emergency situation;

43.1.2. to prospect and exploit minerals;

43.1.3. to change the natural environment by exploiting timber, sand, gravel and rocks;

43.1.4. to build settlements and power plants;

43.1.5. to detonate explosions;

43.1.6. to build new constructions.

Article 44. Rules of the buffer zones

44.1. In addition to the activities stated in Article 38.1 of this Law, the following shall also be prohibited in the buffer zones:

44.1.1. to prospect and exploit minerals;

44.1.2. to build settlements and power plants;

44.1.3. to detonate explosions.

Article 45. Historical and cultural memorial sites

45.1. The Government shall delineate the protection zone to maintain the visual appeal, security and integrity of the immoveable historical and cultural memorials.
45.2. At the historical and cultural memorial sites, for which protection zones have been delineated in accordance with Article 45.1 of this Law, the Governors of the soums and districts shall appoint contracted guards.

45.3. In addition to the activities stated in Article 38.1 of this Law, the following shall also be prohibited in the protected areas of historical and cultural memorial sites:

45.3.1. to excavate the land and its subsoil;
45.3.2. to plant trees, bushes and a variety of plant species without the assessment by a professional organization;
45.3.3. to build gers, settlements and constructions;
45.3.4. to pasture livestock;
45.3.5. to allow vehicle entry and aircrafts to land other than in emergency situations;
45.3.6. to prospect and exploit minerals;
45.3.7. to exploit timber, sand, gravel and rocks.

45.4. Promotional activities for the purposes of restoration, research and tourism may be conducted in the protection areas of historical and cultural memorial sites.

CHAPTER NINE
RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 46. Organizations for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage

46.1. In accordance with blueprints developed by research, the restoration task of tangible cultural heritage shall be conducted by contracted citizens and professional organizations authorized by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs.

46.2. The Professional Council, with the duty to monitor and provide the professional and technical methodology for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage, shall be established under the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs. The Government member in charge of cultural affairs shall approve the procedure of the Professional Council’s structure and function.

46.3. The Government member in charge of cultural affairs shall grant permissions to restore tangible cultural heritage based on proposals by the Professional Council.

46.4. Unless otherwise stated in the law, the professional organizations authorized by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs may restore tangible cultural heritage.

46.5. The unauthorized restoration of tangible cultural heritage shall be prohibited.

46.6. The tangible cultural heritage restoration unit, affiliated with the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, shall conduct the restoration work of tangible cultural heritage within Mongolia.

46.7. An assistant contractor may be hired for tangible cultural heritage restoration work.
Article 47. Restoration activities of tangible cultural heritage

47.1. The following principles for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage shall be adhered:

47.1.1. to preserve its authenticity, original structure and design;

47.1.2. to provide the conditions for long-term preservation and security.

47.2. The Government member in charge of cultural affairs shall approve the procedure to restore tangible cultural heritage, and the Government members in charge of culture and construction shall jointly approve the procedure to restore archaeological memorials and historical memorial buildings.

47.3. A detailed report of tangible heritage restoration work shall be delivered to the state integrated cultural heritage registration and information database.

Article 48. Recreation and transmission of intangible cultural heritage

48.1. In the case of destruction, or disappearance of intangible cultural heritage, the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall organize measures to recreate and transmit it, based on related registration and information.

48.2. The recreated intangible cultural heritage shall be assessed by the Professional Council under the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs.

CHAPTER TEN
PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 49. Cultural heritage education

49.1. The knowledge about cultural heritage and its protection and promotion shall be provided through household culture, traditional upbringing and the educational system.

49.2. Cultural heritage education shall be organized in the following ways:

49.2.1. to include knowledge about cultural heritage and its protection in the educational curriculum of pre and primary schools;

49.2.2. to provide scientifically based education concerning the protection and use of cultural heritage to the students of colleges, universities and vocational training organizations;

49.2.3. to promote the legislation, customs, traditions, and protection of cultural heritage through public social media.

Article 50. Exhibition of cultural heritage

50.1. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, or its authorized organization, shall organize domestic and overseas exhibitions of publicly owned tangible cultural heritage.

50.2. The competent authority, as stated in Article 50.1, shall make a contract with the possessor of tangible cultural heritage. The contract should include conditions of use, duration, insurance guarantee,
payment of lease, liability of the user, and protection and risk guarantee conditions of the tangible heritage.

50.3. Privately owned cultural heritage may be displayed in exhibitions based on an agreement with the owner and possessor.

50.4. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall monitor the contract of tangible cultural heritage for overseas exhibitions.

50.5. Citizens, business entities and organizations are prohibited from carrying out exhibitions and establishing museums of any paleontological and archaeological findings which are not registered in the registration and information database.

Article 51. Transport of tangible cultural heritage

51.1. The security conditions for protection and preservation shall be fully provided before transporting tangible cultural heritage.

51.2. The Government shall define the procedure to transport tangible cultural heritage.

Article 52. Temporary export of historical and cultural memorial objects

52.1. With the permission of the Government, exceptionally valuable historical and cultural memorial objects and original findings shall be temporarily exported for the duration of no more than 1 year, for purposes of restoration and promotion, after safety conditions for preservation and protection has been provided for. This shall not apply to their initial replicas.

52.2. The Government members in charge of financial, budgetary and cultural affairs shall jointly approve the procedure for the temporary export of moveable historical and cultural objects.

52.3. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall grant permission for the temporary export of historical and cultural objects other than as stated in Article 52.1 of this Law, on condition of being returned, for the following purposes:

   52.3.1. to research the paleontological and/or archaeological findings;
   52.3.2. for restoration;
   52.3.3. for exhibition in a foreign country;
   52.3.4. for use by the owner for its primary function.

52.4. Historical and cultural memorial objects shall be temporarily exported for the duration of no more than 2 years. The duration of temporary export of the historical and cultural memorial objects which are stated in Articles 52.3.1 and 52.3.2 of this Law, may be extended under the necessary circumstances.

52.5. The person who is temporarily exporting a historical and cultural memorial object, as stated in Article 52.3 of this Law, shall provide safety conditions for preservation and protection.

52.6. Documentation for a movable historical and cultural memorial object shall be compiled with for temporary export, such as photographs, videos, a report of protection conditions, in accordance with the form approved by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, and registered in the state integrated cultural heritage registration and information database.
52.7. In the case in which a movable historical and cultural memorial object has been illegally removed from the territory of Mongolia to a foreign state, or a temporarily exported movable historical and cultural memorial object, in accordance with Articles 52.1 and 52.3 of this Law has been lost or misappropriated, it shall be declared as state ownership of Mongolia, and the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs and the police shall organize an operation to recover the object, in accordance with the procedure stated in the legislation.

52.8. The tangible cultural heritage which has been transferred to state ownership by court decision, or confiscated at customs, shall be sorted out by the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs and transferred to professional organizations, according to the relevant procedure.

Article 53. Reproduction of cultural heritage

53.1. It shall be prohibited to reproduce publicly owned tangible cultural heritage on a 1:1 scale without the permission of the Government member in charge of cultural affairs.

53.2. The Government member in charge of cultural affairs shall grant permission to reproduce on a different scale to that stated in Article 53.1 of this Law.

53.3. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs shall monitor activities of licensed business entities and enterprises on reproduction and product design of cultural heritage for supply into the market.

Article 54. Manufacture of products using the design of cultural heritage

54.1. Only cultural organizations authorized by the state and local museums, and the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, may make a merchandising contract with the licensed entity as stated in Article 53.2 of this Law.

54.2. The cultural organizations authorized by the state and local museums and the state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs may be retailers of the product.

54.3. The state and local museums, the producers of the product and retailers may make a merchandising contract. The Government member in charge of cultural affairs shall approve the model of the contract.

CHAPTER ELEVEN
MERCHANDISING CONTRACT

Article 55. Merchandising contract

55.1. In accordance with Article 338\(^1\) of the Civil Code, the owner, and the possessor with the owner’s permission, shall grant the rights to producers and retailers to manufacture and sell products which use designs of publicly owned cultural heritage, by the merchandising contract. Producers and retailers shall be obliged to pay a fee to the possessor from sales revenue for using the design of cultural heritage.

55.2. Merchandising is protected by the trademarks and product design rights.

Article 56. Parties to the merchandising contract

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\(^1\) According to the Civil Code of Mongolia, Article 338 states: "The owner of an object may grant rights to others without the consent of the owner. The rights granted to others are limited to the use of the object or object's parts only. The owner of the object may use the object or object's parts, if the owner so desires. The rights granted to others may be revocable by the owner at any time. If the owner grants rights to others and then revokes them, the owner may be liable to compensate others for any damages caused by the revocation of rights. The revocation of rights may be done without any legal obligation. The owner of an object may assign the rights granted to others to others, if the owner so desires."
56.1. The following entities may be the parties to the merchandising contract:

56.1.1. owners of public and private property;

56.1.2. the cultural organizations authorized by state and local museums, and the member of Government in charge of cultural affairs.

56.1.3. licensed producers and retailers.

**Article 57. Terms of the merchandising contract**

57.1. Unless otherwise stated in the law or contract, a merchandising contract shall be established, in accordance with Civil Code in written form, including the following clauses:

57.1.1. detailed description of the size, design, color and material of the merchandising object;

57.1.2. the quantity of the products to be manufactured and sold under the merchandising contract;

57.1.3. information regarding the manufactured products’ retailers and places of sale;

57.1.4. financing terms and conditions for the merchandising object to be manufactured and sold;

57.1.5. manufacture, sale and quality assurance of the merchandising object in accordance with the contract;

57.1.6. the terms and amount of the fee for using the design of cultural heritage;

57.1.7. the procedure to extend the merchandising contract, transfer of contractual rights and duties, amendments, the relation between the merchandising contract and other associated contracts, force majeure, and bases for dispute resolution to terminate and close the contract in the case of failure of duty;

57.1.8. other clauses that the parties agreed on.

**CHAPTER TWELVE**

**MONITORING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Article 58. Monitoring of cultural heritage**

58.1. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural affairs, Governors of all levels, state inspectors and contracted guards shall implement the monitoring of cultural heritage.

58.2. The organizations implementing the monitoring of cultural heritage shall monitor the implementation of the legislation, rules, and procedures concerning the protection of cultural heritage and its standards and norms.

58.3. The preservation and protection of immovable historical and cultural heritage memorials, as stated in Article 5 of this Law, shall be monitored by the environmental monitoring state inspector.
58.4. The Government member in charge of cultural affairs shall appoint the cultural heritage monitoring state inspector.

58.5. The Governors of soums and districts shall appoint the contracted cultural heritage guards.

**Article 59. Rights and duties of contracted cultural heritage guards**

59.1. The contracted cultural heritage guards shall have the following rights and duties:

59.1.1. to receive incentives, wages, protection equipment and information concerning immovable historical and cultural memorials;

59.1.2. to provide information regarding integrity, restoration of damage and emergency safeguarding of immovable historical and cultural memorials to an authorized entity;

59.1.3. to explain and introduce the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage to citizens who come to see and study immovable historical and cultural memorials, registering them and checking their equipment;

59.1.4. to ban the use of special tools and metal detectors in the area of immovable historical and cultural memorials without permission;

59.1.5. to prohibit and intercept illegal prospecting and excavation, as well as inform and document such activities;

59.1.6. to inform the state inspector and relevant legal bodies about the entity which failed to fulfill legal requirements;

59.1.7. to reside permanently in the vicinity of the protected cultural heritage.

**CHAPTER THIRTEEN OTHER CLAUSES**

**Article 60. Liabilities for violators of the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage**

60.1. If the violation of the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage is not a criminal liability, judges, cultural and environmental state inspectors and Governors of soums and districts shall impose the following penalties upon the guilty party:

60.1.1. for the failure to create a cultural heritage registration and information database and to fulfill the requirements of security for preservation and protection, as well as information accuracy and completeness, responsible entities shall be fined 100000 MNT and legal entities 500000 MNT;

60.1.2. for the violations of illegal transmission, use, reproduction, as well as misappropriation or disposal of information from a cultural heritage registration and information database, responsible entities shall be fined 1000000 MNT and legal entities 3000000 MNT;

60.1.3. for the failure to register cultural heritage in a registration and information database, within the timeframe as stated in the law, the breach shall be remedied and citizens shall be fined 100000 MNT, responsible entities 300000 MNT and legal entities 500000 MNT;
60.1.4. for the violation of procedures and standards defined by the legislation, such as damaging the authenticity, original features, and composition of surrounding environment during the cultural heritage research, the damage shall be compensated for and responsible entities shall be fined 500000 MNT and legal entities 2000000 MNT;

60.1.5. for selling exceptionally valuable historical and cultural memorial objects without offering an initial sale proposal to the state, or transferring the ownership to foreign citizens and legal entities, or stateless persons or acting as an intermediary, the memorial objects shall be confiscated to make state revenue and citizens shall be fined 5000000 MNT and legal entities 15000000 MNT;

60.1.6. for the violation of procedures and standards defined by the law regarding the restoration of the tangible cultural heritage, citizens shall be fined 500000 MNT, responsible entities 2000000 MNT and legal entities 10000000 MNT;

60.1.7. for the violation of procedures, standards, and prohibitions defined by the legislation concerning the use, preservation and protection of tangible cultural heritage, or distortion to its authenticity and integrity, as well as transporting and moving without permission, the damage shall be compensated for and citizens shall be fined 500000 MNT, responsible entities 1000000 MNT and legal entities 500000 MNT;

60.1.8. for the destruction or breakage of the introduction, explanation, sign or note placed beside the immovable historical and cultural memorial or placing a bulletin board, poster and other similar items on the memorial, the damage shall be compensated for and citizens shall be fined 100000 MNT and legal entities 500000 MNT;

60.1.9. for the violation of the protection rules of cultural heritage or historical and cultural memorial sites, citizens shall be fined 500000 MNT, responsible entities 2000000 MNT and legal entities 10000000 MNT;

60.1.10. for the failure to take measures to protect and inform about tangible cultural heritage discovered during the process of the use and possession of subsoil, citizens shall be fined 5000000 MNT and legal entities 20000000 MNT and a proposal shall be submitted to the competent authority to revoke the special license;

60.1.11. for the reproduction of publicly owned tangible cultural heritage on a 1:1 scale, revenue from the activities shall be confiscated and citizens shall be fined 2000000 MNT and legal entities 10000000 MNT.

Article 61. Entry into force

61.1. This Law shall take effect from 01 July 2014, and paragraphs 20.3, 20.4, 20.5, 46.6 and 58.1 from 01 January 2015.

SPEAKER OF THE STATE GREAT KHURAL OF MONGOLIA

Z. ENKHBOLD