EXPLANATION NOTES OF STATE PARTY OF MONGOLIA'S IMPLEMENTATION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE DECISION 44 COM 8B.14 – DEER STONE MONUMENTS AND RELATED SITES, THE HEART OF BRONZE AGE CULTURE

Property Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites, the Heart of Bronze Age Culture

ID No. 1621

State Party: Mongolia

Criteria proposed by State Party: (i)(iii)(iv)

Decision: 44 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC/21/44.COM/8B and WHC/21/44.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. Refers the nomination of Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites, the Heart of Bronze Age Culture, Mongolia, back to the State Party to allow it to:
- a) Revise the overall narrative of the nominated property to reflect the whole of the archaeological complexes, portraying a greater balance regarding deer stones and the other substantial attributes notably the khirgisuurs,

2.a.

- The overall narrative of the nominated property was revised and rewritten to adequately reflect the whole of the archeological complexes, adding new sections related to the khirgisuur and the other substantial attributes such as round and circular sacrificial and funeral structures on pages 25-28.
- All sections of the nomination file were revised and rewritten based on the overall narrative which newly provides an adequate introduction and understanding of various attributes, their relationships, and meaning. The justification of the cultural criteria was newly formulated on the basis of the revised overall narrative of the nomination in Section (3) of justification on pages 62-67.
- b) Consolidate the information provided for the comparative analysis with clear criteria used consistently, and with summary findings in a table,

2.b.

- State Party updated Comparative analysis consolidating the information provided about 11 similar properties from Mongolia and 2 properties from neighboring regions of Russia and China with the most important 5 criteria: Integrity, number of attributes, range of attributes, quality of design, and art, peculiar figures on deer stones. Also, Summary findings with some remarks on the site are given in the table.
- Currently, neither the World Heritage List nor Tentative List have identical properties
 with deer stones with stylized engravings with their associated giant khirgisuur of the
 Bronze Age culture. Therefore, there are no criteria that are used consistently in the
 table.

c) Review the justification for inscription of the nominated property based on a revised overall narrative which will provide an adequate understanding of the various attributes, their relationships, and meaning; in the case of criterion (i), this should also include the cultural role of the design qualities of the deer stones,

2.c.

- The justification for inscription was reviewed and updated based on a revised overall narrative which is explained in Section (2a).
- In the case of criterion (1), the cultural role of the design qualities of deer stone is enriched and updated in Section (2) of Description, especially on pages 17-25, and in Section (3) of justification, especially on pages 62-67.
- d) Extend the buffer zone to the south of the Uushigiin Övör component part to include the area where there is currently a tent hotel, with the objective of relocating the hotel outside of the extended buffer zone,

2.d.

- The Buffer zone of the property was extended to the south of the Uushgiin Ovor component part and revised map (9) of the Boundaries of the protected area and its Buffer Zone – Bronze Age complex site with Deer Stones at Uusgiin Ovor. Map 9 is included in the Annex
- Issues of relocating the tourist hotel outside of the extended buffer zone have been discussed in the Ministry of Culture and Provincial Governor's Office and decided this hotel be relocated in 2022-2023. However, in accordance with the Law on Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Mongolia (2014), the establishment of the facilities such as a hotel, information center for tourism in the buffer zone is permitted if there are no negative impacts on the heritage and the environment.

e) Take all necessary steps to provide comprehensive legal protection to the component parts of the nominated property as soon as possible,

2.e. Mongolia is highly committed to providing comprehensive legal protection to all World Heritage properties as well as those in the National Tentative List including the nominated four component parts of the property. There is the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, and the Government of Mongolia has established and has been implementing the List of immovable historical and cultural heritage properties under state, provincial, and local (soum) protection including all the nominated component parts. In addition, the component parts are all state-owned and recently the Government of Mongolia has created a National Program for the protection of stone heritage property. This program pays special attention to the protection and conservation of nominated component parts and becomes a major legal and protective measure for the properties. A formal Management Plan has been developed and is attached to this nomination file and will be updated by any recommendations following the possible inscription of the property on the WHL.

f) Fully implement the management plan,

2.f. A formal comprehensive Management Plan (MP) was established, attached to the nomination file, and the responsible organizations have already started to implement the MP following the indicated timetable.

This MP will be updated by any recommendations following the possible inscriptions of the property on the WHL and fully implemented in the timeframe.

g) Provide personnel and resources for the administration in charge of the protection of the nominated property;

2.g. In accordance with the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, the Protection Administration in charge of the protection of the nominated property will be established and provided with personnel and resources only after the inscription of the property on the WHL. Nevertheless, in the case of inscription, the State Party is fully ready to provide staff working in protection Administration. In addition, there is enough expert staff available in the two provinces. Regarding the funding resources, the State Party is fully committed to fund from the Government and Province's budgets.

3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

a) Completing the planned survey and documentation work as soon as possible, and extending documentation to include the important elements in the landscape setting,

3.a. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Law on Protection of the Cultural Heritage, the documentation and the registration of cultural heritage elements of the DS's complexes and landscape heritage elements which are connected to complexes such as Rock art sites and other worshipped archeological sites in four nominated areas were organized in 2021. These include consolidating previous research materials on the heritage sites and enriching the registration database (soum registration database, province registration database, State Integrated Registration, and Information Database). The results of the survey and documentation work are included in Section (2) of the Description of this file.

The information stored at the National Center for Cultural Heritage and the Archaeological Institute were verified and additional information was provided to the State Integrated Registration, Information Database. This registration information is provided in Section 2 (Description) of the Nomination File. In the framework of the National Program for the protection of stone heritage properties, there will be prepared an updated registration and inventory of the four component parts between 2021 and 2025.

b) Adopting a landscape management approach for the setting of the nominated property,

3.b. The initial Management Plan was significantly updated with full consideration of the ICOMOS recommendations of its evaluation mission concerning the requirements of using a landscape management approach in elaboration and implementation of the Management Plan of the nominated property and for the setting of the nominated component parts. The Management Plan is attached to this nomination file.

c) Preparing and implementing a risk management plan and a tourism plan,

3.c. The State Party of Mongolia gives consideration to preparing and i a comprehensive tourism and risk management plan and has been formulated beforehand and is currently being implemented by the provincial Governor's Offices, Ministry of Environment, Nature, and Tourism, and relevant stakeholders.

For Khuvsgul province, a tourism master plan (2018-2028) was adopted on 4 October 2017 under Order B/147 of the Governor of Khuvsgul Province. The Tourism Master Plan was

developed by representatives from the Governor's Office of Khuvsgul Province and experts, professors from Green Development and Tourism Strategic Policy Planning Institute, and Academy of Management Government of Mongolia involving local authorities, residents, local people, and so forth.

Regarding the Arkhangai province, there is a sub-development program for tourism (2015-2030) in Arkhangai province.

Explanations about these Risk Management and Tourism plans of Khuvsgul and Arkhangai provinces, including the nominated parts are attached as annexes to this nomination file.

d) Implementing additional conservation measures as part of the national program,

3.d. Recently the Government of Mongolia has adopted a National Program for the protection of stone heritage properties which includes important protection and conservation measures for the nominated component parts of the property. These conservation activities will be carried out based on previous scientific surveys and documentation conducted in 2020-2021 at the nominated heritage sites.

It is planned to develop and evaluate assessment forms based on natural, mechanical, chemical, physical, and biological factors, assess the current status of cultural heritage properties, and implement restoration, maintenance, and protection plans in cooperation with local governments, Ministry of Culture, NCCH and the Institute of Archeology of the Science Academy of Mongolia, in 2022.

e) Avoiding further re-erection of deer stones without a robust methodology consistent with best conservation practice, and consideration of remedial measures as needed,

3.e. In the past years, the re-erection of Deer Sones was not executed at the nominated parts.

It is planned to adjust the direction of the monuments that were oriented to the east based on research materials, to study the cement reinforcement, and to develop a methodology to strengthen the loose parts of the foundation avoiding damages to the monuments in 2022.

f) Giving emphasis in the monitoring arrangements to the actual state of conservation of the identified attributes,

3.f. In the framework of the documentation, registration, and monitoring activities carried out in 2021, at the nominated component parts our research institutes have been giving special attention to the actual state of conservation of the identified attributes. the Lists of identified attributes of the nominated property provided in Section (2) of Description are indicated in the actual state of conservation of those attributes.

g) Defining the carrying capacity of the land for grazing, and reviving traditional methods of pasture rotation,

3.g. At present, the carrying capacity of the land for grazing is not seriously affected within and around the nominated component parts. However, the government of Mongolia and provincial Governor's offices consider that the carrying capacity of the land for grazing could be kept and developed in traditional ways of pasture rotation in areas of nominated parts.

In 2022-2023, it is planned to hold a meeting with herders and other relevant stakeholders to keep and increase the carrying capacity of the pasture land and reduce the number of livestock in the area of the property.

h) Establishing a timetable for the removal of the remnant machinery of the disused coal mine in the southwestern part of the buffer zone of the Khoid Tamir component part,

3.h. The Arkhangai province Governer's Office has been discussing issues related to the removal of the remnant machinery of disused coal mine in the Khoid Tamir component part and established a timetable for the removal.

i) Improving the interpretive materials for the nominated property,

3.i. For the last two years, several brochures, interpretive materials have been published by research institutions and National Center of Cultural Heritage, and provincial cultural organizations of the two provinces. Substantial contribution on the study and safeguarding the deer stones was a catalogue and monography in 3 volumes entitled "Deer Stones culture of Mongolia and neighboring regions" published in 2021, in which all known deer stones of Eurasia were described in systematic form, and eventually included all related steles of nominated property. In the Management Plan are included many relevant measures for improving and expanding the interpretive materials for the nominated component parts.

j) Updating the figures of the surfaces of areas and buffer zones according to the revised boundaries for the nominated property;

- 3.j. The figures of the surfaces of areas and buffer zones were updated according to the revised boundaries for the nominated property and revised maps are attached to this file.
- 4. Also recommends that the name of the nominated property is amended according to the revised narrative and that the "Heart of Bronze Age Culture" be removed from the title.
- 4. The name of the nominated property is changed to "Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites of Bronze Age" according to the WHC's recommendations on removing the words "Heart of Bronze Age culture" from the title.

ANNEXES

THE NOMINATION FOR DEER STONE MONUMENTS AND RELATED SITES OF BRONZE AGE

ANNEX I: Text of the Law on Protecting Cultural Heritage of Mongolia

ANNEX II: Tentative List

ANNEX III: Management plan of the nominated property

ANNEX IV: Extracts of the related decisions, plans and programs

ANNEX V: Maps

ANNEX VI: Photos

ANNNEX: Documentary Film

ANNEX I. Text of the Law on Protecting Cultural Heritage of Mongolia	
ANNEX I. Text of the Law on Protecting Cultural Heritage of Mongolia	

Properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

ANNEX I

LAW OF MONGOLIA

15 May 2014

Government Palace, Ulaanbaatar city

LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

(Amendment)

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

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;
 - 8.3.4. design, workmanship and school of creativity;
 - 8.3.5. percentage of precious metal content and size of gemstone(s).
- 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 Oueens:
- 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;

13.1.14. other powers stated in the law.

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, evalution, research and restoraton 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 khoroos

- 18.1. The Citizens' Public Khurals of baghs and khoroos 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 khoroos

- 19.1. The Governors of baghs and khoroos 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 enities 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 3381 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

- 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 THIRTHEEN 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.

ANNEX II. Tentative List

ANNEX II

Properties submitted to the Tentative List (12)

- Amarbayasgalant Monastery and its Surrounding Sacred Cultural Landscape (19/12/2014)
- Archaeological Site at Khuduu Aral and Surrounding Cultural Landscape (19/12/2014)
- Baldan Bereeven Monastery and its Sacred Surroundings (19/12/2014)
- Cretaceous Dinosaur Fossil Sites in the Mongolian Gobi (19/12/2014)
- Deer Stone Monuments, the Heart of Bronze Age Culture (19/12/2014)
- Desert Landscapes of the Mongolian Great Gobi (19/12/2014)
- Eastern Mongolian Steppes (19/12/2014)
- Funeral Sites of the Xiongnu Elite (19/12/2014)
- Highlands of Mongol Altai (19/12/2014)
- Petroglyphic Complexes in the Mongolian Gobi (19/12/2014)
- Sacred Binder Mountain and its Associated Cultural Heritage Sites (19/12/2014)
- Sacred Mountains of Mongolia (23/11/2015)

ANNEX III. Management plan of the nominated property "Deer stone Monuments and Related sites of Bronze Age"

ANNEX III

Accronyms and Abbreviations:

FPNCH Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage

GIS Geographic Information System

ARC Archaeological Research Center, National University of Mongolia

IA Institute of Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences

ICOMOS International Council on Monuments and Sites IUCN International Union of Conservation of Nature

MAS Mongolian Academy of Sciences

MC Ministry of Culture

MNCU Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO MNC WH Mongolian National Committee for World Heritage

MESS Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

MNET Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism

MJ Ministry of Justice MH Ministry of Health

MRT Ministry of Road and Transport NUM National University of Mongolia

SPA Special protected Area

UNESCO United Nations's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

PA Protection Administration (of World Heritage Property)

KT Khoid Tamir
JA Jargalantyn Am
UB Urtyn Bulag
UÖ Uushigiin Övör

OUV Outstanding Universal Value

DS Deer Stone

Aimag Province

Soum Local administration unit sub-ordinate to a province Khirgisüür Elaborated burial mounds and sacrificial altars

Annex. Management Plan for the propery: Deer Stone Monuments and Related sites of Bronze Age

The elaboration and development of the Management Plan is based on the research materials, data and conclusions made during the response to the questionnaire prepared to fulfill the management requirements for the protection and preservation of the nominated component parts of the property.

In addition, the initial Management Plan was significantly improved with full consideration of the ICOMOS recommendations of its evaluation mission concerning the requirements of using a landscape management approach in elaborating the Management Plan.

It is considered that this Management Plan is fully compatible with the principles, requirements and criteria of the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural, Natural Heritage and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

The Management Plan represents the government policy on protection and preservation of these cultural heritage sites proposed for inscription to the World Heritage List. If the proposed properties are inscribed in the World Heritage List, the establishment of the Protection administration of the World heritage property will be the basis for its protection and preservation management activities and implementation of this Management Plan. All of these protection and preservation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plan for four properties, which are located within certain ranges from one another under the jurisdiction of their respective administrative units.

A. Long-term Objectives (2021-2030)

Long-term Objectives of the Management Plan cover activities to be implemented for the duration within 10 years and further.

The objectives and main directions of the Long-term Management Plan

Purpose

The long-term objectives of the management plan will be developed over a period of ten years. They will involve the articulation and implementation of measures for the overall protection, preservation, scientific and public use of the properties so that this world heritage will be preserved for following generations. It is intended that this management plan could serve as a model for deer stone and khirgisüür complex sites across Mongolia and particularly within valley of rivers and Altai-Khangai region, in Mongolia.

• Develop favorable legal frameworks for the protection of nominated deer stone and khirgisüür complexes of Mongolia and their associated cultural landscapes. In order to bring them into conformity with international World Heritage standards of

protection and appropriate utilization, take relevant and consequent measures for the sustainability of the environment:

- The preservation and stabilization of adjacent forests, grazing lands, soil and water.
- Development of measures relating to mitigation of desertification and soil erosion as they affect the proposed properties.
- o Development of measures regarding the prevention of wildfire.
- Call for the implementation of reforestation, appropriate grazing and wildlife protection.
- Make use of the established panel of stakeholders and local people (including governmental and non-governmental representatives) and organize an annual meeting in order to review policies, opportunities, and problems relating to the on-going protection management of these sites.
- Safeguard, sustain and develop the region's pastoral, herding life-style, and its unique traditions, customs, beliefs and rituals of worshipping sacred sites, perfected and transmitted for centuries and reflected in the proposed properties.
- Establish guidelines for the sustainability of the traditional nomadic life style and utilization of modern technology in ways that will not adversely affect the proposed properties.
- Develop social, education and health services that will support the local populations and herders so as to help ensure the continuity of their traditional life styles.
- Develop information, educational and infrastructure services for tourism.
 - Work with existing tourist organizations and their professional groups in order to develop activities appropriate to use of world heritage sites as tourist attractions.
 - Develop recommended routes for tourists and clear instructions to tourists and tour leaders regarding the appropriate ways of enjoying the world heritage sites

Main Operational Directions

Below are some of the long-term activities related to protection and preservation, conducting in-depth research, dissemination, restoration, creation and utilisiation of the nominated cultural heritage properties.

- To establish the legal environment for preserving and protecting OUV of nominated sites in compliance with international standards, principles and requirements for the preservation and protection of world heritage sites.
- To implement a comprehensive policy and program to prevent all risks associated with climate change, development programs, tourism and human activities that affect the OUV and integrity of nominated properties.
- To conduct further research to take appropriate measures in the area of protective and buffer zones, in order to take precautions against concentration of herding families and livestock, desertification due to over pasture, and as well as, against manufacturing, mining and cultivation activities, and create favorable conditions to only be used as objects for educational, research, worshipping activities and as a tourist destination.

- To safeguard, revive and support traditional lifestyle, intangible cultural heritage, customs and rituals of nomadic herders in the area, as well as introduce modern advanced technologies without adverse effects.
- Take necessary long-term activities for protection and conservation of OUV of nominated complex heritage sites and monuments.
- To organize and ensure that education, culture and health services provided to the communities to keep the traditional lifestyle of local people and herders in line and consistency with their nomadic culture and lifestyle.
- To improve capacity of tourist camps and resorts and solve the issues related to creating modern infrastructure such as roads, electricity and telecommunication and to develop tourism in compliance with international standards and, most imporantly, to develop a nomadic culture and ecology based tourism.
- To promote community's involvement in conservation and preservation of proposed properties, and support volunteers and partnerships.
- Review annual progress on the implementation of World Heritage Site Management Plan, its achievements, opportunities and challenges, and evaluate them on an annual basis and incorporate in to mid-term and annual plans.

B. Mid-term Objectives (2021-2025)

The objectives and directions of the Midg-term Management Plan

Mid-term Objectives of the Management Plan cover activities to be implemented within 5 years.

Its closest and main objective is to establish the Protection Administration of WH sites that will implement a Management Plan.

Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the Monostry of Culture and the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, the Instrtute of Archaeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the UNESCO Accredited NGO - Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, Mongolian National Commission for World Heritage, the Protection Administration, local governmental and non-governmental organizations will take active participation in implementing the Management Plan.

Protection Administration of World Heritage Site is responsible for the followings.

- To study, plan and implement all the activities related to the preservation, protection, restoration, research, information presentation and utilization of the proposed World Heritage sites and coordinate efforts of the above mentioned organizations.
- To support the participation of local people and communities in protection and safeguarding of the properties, to employ them as guardians and to form and support volunteer groups.

Mid-term Management Plan Natural Disaster Prevention Management

Activities	Responsible	Period
	Body	
Study earthquake risks and take measures to ensure that	MC, MESS,	2021-2025
the properties can survive the earthquake.	MNET	
Prepare and implement a risk Management Plan	MNET, MC	2022-2025

Local administration is to ensure the readiness of local	Soum	2021-2025
residents, developing and implementing emergency	Governor's	
response measures and training for preventing natural	Office, National	
disaster.	Emergency	
	Management	
	Agency	
Take measures to combat desertification and sand	MNET, Soum	2021-2025
movement in areas of the nominated sites.	and Provincial	
	Governor's	
	Office	
Protect against pollution, prevent and take measures from	MNET, Soum	2021-2025
drying up of springs, and ponds.	Governor's	
	Office	

Protection and preservation of nominated sites and monuments

Activities	Responsible Body	Period
To provide a landscape management approach for protection of nominated property	MC, Provincial Governor's Office	2022
To establish legal environment to prohibit activities for industrial purposes near and within nominated sites such as mining, mining exploration and cultivation.	MNET, MJIA, Provincial Governor's Office	2022-2025
Take necessary meazures to provide favourable legal protection to the component parts of the nominated property.	MC, MNET, MIJA, Provincial Governor's Office, Soum Governor's Office	2022-2025
To take measures to alter and close some local roads close to nominated sites.	Provincial Governor's Office	2022-2024
To retrieve and restore broken parts of the deer stone statues, and to create a replicated model copy from deer stone statues of specific scientific and artistic significance, create 3D scanners and store them in digital form in the National Center of cultural heritage.	MESS, MC, NCCH and local authorities	2022-2025
To relocate herders' residing locations and livestock migratory routes away from heritage sites, and to compensate herders and herder families designated as guardians of the heritage sites.	Soum Governor's Office	2022-2024
To fence around cultural heritage site in compliance with applicable standards and regulations to prevent the influx of people and livestock animals.	Provincial Soum's Governor's Office	2022-2023
To place visible plates or boards, visual images and memoirs	MC, NCCH	2022-2023

that acknowledge the World Heritage Site with description		
of Outstanding Universal Value.		
Some of the stone monuments of essential special		2022-2025
significance may be stored in provincial and local museums		
replacing them with replicated models.	MEALI	
The herder families who permanently reside in seasonal	MFALI,	2022 2024
(winter, spring, summer and autumn) shelters, their livestock	Provincial Governor's	2022-2024
animals in the vicinity of the heritage protection boundaries, their population concentration to be calculated in annually	Office, Soum	
and take necessary measures against over population.	Governor's	
and take necessary measures against over population.	Office	
To take additional conservation measures in the framework	MC, NCCH	2022-2025
of national Programm of protection of stone heritage of		
Mongolia.		
Take appropriate measures for re-erection of DSs using a	MC, NCCH	2022-2023
robust methodology consistent with best conservation		
practice.		
Take and implement measures to raise the awareness and	MC, MESS,	2022 2025
understanding of intangible cultural heritage elements,	Provincial	2022-2025
rituals and customs associated with heritage sites among	Governor's	
local communities and youth through introduction of special	Office, Soum	
programs in general education schools and institutions of	Governor's Office	
soums concerned.		A may 2 11 r y
Monitor, inspect and evaluate on a regular basis how social and natural factors impact on the heritage properties (such as	MC, MESS, NCCH,	Annually
cracks, contamination, and degradation) giving emphasis to	Provincial	
the actual state of conservation of the identified attributes.	Governor's	
the actual state of conservation of the identified attributes.	Office	
To establish a timetable for the removal of the remnant	MC, MNET,	2022-2025
machinery of the disused coal mine in the buffer zone of the	Provincial	2022-2023
KT, and implement it.	Governor's	
and my amount to	Office	
	1	ı

Research works

To collect information on results of research, monitoring		
and evaluation of nominated heritage sites, set up a unified	PA, NCCH, IA	
registration database, and create a special website		2022-2025
To conduct comprehensive research to protect and sustain	MNET, MAS,	
the environment, ecology and biodiversity of the heritage	PA	2022-2025
sites		
To conduct the additional scientific survey and	MAS, MC, PA,	
documentation work including the important elements in	NCCH	2022-2023
the landscape setting.		
To conduct research and identify appropriate measures for	MC, MAS, PA	
safeguarding, revitalizing and developing intangible		2022-2025
cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and skills of local		
nomadic communities and herders.		

To conduct digital imaging analysis (DIA) and the Rebound Hardness Test (RHT) on proposed properties, as well as damage and pollution surveys, and maintain a storage card.		2022-2025
To conduct risk preventative and qualitative research and analysis in areas of the nominated heritage properties and to identify and mitigate the natural and human factors that affect them.		2022-2024
To carry out a baseline assessment on deer stone and khirgisüür complexes by fixing their current actual state, degree of degradation and/or depreciation.	MECSS, NCCH	2019-2023

Raising awareness on nominated sites through education, training, information and advertisement

Activities	Responsible Body	Period
To organize regular workshops and seminars, national and international conferences on management issues of the sites involving foreign and local researchers, experts, policymakers, relevant local governmental and non-governmental organizations, private entities and individuals, including local people.	MNCU, MNCWH, MAS, NCCH, FPNCH, PA	2022-2025
To involve local secondary schools in UNESCO Associated Schools Network and UNESCO Clubs and Associations.	MNCU, MNCWH, PA	2022-2024
To introduce the "World Heritage in Youth Hands" UNESCO program and incorporate WH education in all schools in Ikhtamir, Öndör-Ulaan and Bürentogtokh soums, and to organize a World Heritage Education special training program among local communities with aims to raise the awareness on significance of nominated heritage sites.	MESS, MNC for UNESCO, PA, MNCWH, FPNCH	2022-2025
To conduct regular public awareness activities on heritage sites through publications and broadcasting shows, films and documentaries and mass Mongolia.	MNC for UNESCO, MNCWH, MAS, NCCH, PA	2022-2025
To conduct regular activities to increase the awareness of local communities, children and youth regarding the Outstanding Universal Value of the World heritage sites, its preservation and protection, local community participation, their roles and responsibilities.	MNCWH, PA, Provincial and Soum's Governor's Office	2022-2025
To create a World Heritage Education Hall at schools around and near to WHSs and organize the World Heritage Education training.	MNC for UNESCO, Mongolian National Federation of UNESCO Clubs	2022-2023

	and Associations (MNFUCA), Soum's Governor's offices	
To establish a World Heritage Sites database and link it to the World and Regional World Heritage networks and integrate it to the website of NCCH.	MNC for UNESCO, MNCWH, NCCH, PA	2022-2025
To establish a training base for deer stone and khirgisüür complex sites to be a branch of MAS's Institute of Archeology, enable and activate the exciting training camp in Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai province.	MNCWH, MAS, IA, PA	2022-2024
To create favorable living and working conditions for national and international scientists, experts and for the field expeditions within nominated sites.	MAS, Provincial Governor's Offices	2022-2025
Create and disseminate audio-visual documentation materials on nominated properties.	MNCWH, MNCU, PA, IA	2022-2025
To regularly publicize information material on Deer Stone Statues and other monuments in English and Mongolian.	MNCWH, MAS, IA, PA	
Establish an open-air museum of deer stone and khirgisüür complexes of WHS.	MESS, MNCWH, MC, PA	2022-2028
To provide integrated management of Protection Administration through communication network, information centers at heritage sites, and organize joint workshops.	MC, PA	2022-2025

Measures for providing local social services

Activities	Responsible	Period
	Body	
Implement a set of appropriate measures to support the	Government of	
livelihoods of local communities based on their social and	Mongolia,	2022-2030
economic needs.	Soum and	
- Establish a mobile telecommunications infrastructure that	Provincial	
can be accessed across the nominated areas;	Governor's	
- Provide mobile infrastructure for remote access to the	Offices	
Internet;		
- Organize a mobile information and education centers		
among herders and local communities on a regular basis;		
- Provide mobile home solar and wind generators to all		
herding families, enabling them to use modern technologies		
such as refrigerators, freezers and washing machines and		
etc;		

- Enable local communities to produce and utilize smoke-		
free briquettes for decreasing air pollution.		
In connection with increasing population and tourism	MECSS,	2022-2030
development, improve conditions of schools, hospitals and	MNET, Soum	
other service facilitations within the vicinity of world	and Provincial	
heritage sites. In connection with demographic changes of	Governor's	
local population, if necessary, to address the issue of	Offices	
constructing new schools, kindergartens and hospitals, and		
so on.		

Development of Tourism

Responsible	Period
	2022-2025
PA	
,	2022-2025
Provincial	
Governor's	
Office	
MNET	2022-2025
MNET, MC,	
PA, Provincial	2022-2025
Governor's	
Offices	
MNET,	
Provincial	2022-2023
Governor's	
Offices	
MESS, MNET,	
MC, MNCU,	2022-2025
PA	
MECSS,	2022-2025
MNET	
	Body MNET, MC, PA MNET, MECSS, Provincial Governor's Office MNET MNET, MC, PA, Provincial Governor's Offices MNET, Provincial Governor's Offices MNET, Provincial Governor's Offices MESS, MNET, MC, MNCU, PA MECSS,

Implementation of a Management Plan for the nominated property

To create a legal environment that meets the requirements of world heritage sites of the nominated property "Deer		2022-2024
Stone Monuments and related sites of Bronze Age".	PA	
To take urgent measures to strengthen the Mongolian	MESS, MC	
National Committee for World Heritage in terms of staffing	MNC for	2022-2024
and financing.	UNESCO	

To establish a Protection Administration responsible for	MC, MESS,	
preservation, protection, revitalization, research and	MNCWH	2022-2023
information dissemination of the proposed world heritage		
property "Deer Stone Monuments and related sites of		
Bronze Age".		

ABOUT RISK MANAGEMENT AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT (MASTER) PLANS OF KHUVSGUL AND ARKHANGAI PROVINCES

In line with Decision 3C of 44 COM 8B.14 on recommending the State Party of Mongolia to give consideration to prepare and implement tourism and risk management plan, we would like to inform you that a comprehensive tourism and risk management plan has been formulated beforehand and is currently being implemented by the Governor Offices, Ministry of Environment, Nature, and Tourism and relevant stakeholders.

For Khuvsgul province, a tourism master plan (2018-2028) was developed on 4 October 2017 under Order B/147 of the Governor of Khuvsgul Province. The tourism master plan was developed by representatives from the Governor's Office of Khuvsgul Province and experts, professors from Green Development and Tourism Strategic Policy Planning Institute, and Academy of Management Government of Mongolia so forth.

The main aim of the master plan is to evaluate the current circumstances of Khuvsgul Province and to determine actions and pathways to increase the overall tourism and risk management of the province in the medium and long term. External and internal analysis was conducted initially to underline direct and indirect impacts on Khuvsgul province and strategic solutions were developed to mitigate any potential risks. Based on the CROSS-SWOT analysis, the action plan in the master plan became possible to be implemented systematically in the province.

The tourism master plan comprises 7 sections including main objectives, work plan for the implementation of the master plan, methodology, administration, monitoring and structure, financial resources, risk management plan, and concludes with a brief conclusion. The overall implementation of the master plan is coordinated by the Governor's Office of Khuvsgul Province.



АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН МАСТЕР ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ /2018-2028 ОН/

Боть-1

Захиалагч: Хөвсгөл аймгийн ЗДТГ

Зөвлөх үйлчилгээний баг: Ногоон хөгжил, аялал жуулчлалын стратеги бодлого, төлөвлөлтийн хүрээлэн /НХАЖСБТХ/

Figure 1.0 Khuvsgul Province's tourism master plan 2018-2028

Relevant laws, and policies that support the master plan:

- United Nations Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development
- Government of Mongolia's Action Plan (2020-2024)
- Vision 2050: Mongolian Long-Term Development Policy
- National Programme on Developing Tourism (2016-2025)
- Law on Special Protected Area (1994)
- Law on Tourism (2000)
- Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (2014)

As a finding of the master plan, there are 127 opportunities, 58 threats, 80 strengths, and 33 weaknesses to develop tourism in Khuvsgul province. This delineates that in the next 10 years, Khuvsgul province will be utilizing its opportunities to develop tourism in the province whilst preventing and mitigating any potential risk, and conserving and promoting all types of cultural heritage, especially as the Deer Stone Monuments and related sites are located in the province.

Regarding the Arkhangai province, the State Party of Mongolia would also like to inform that there is a sub-development program for tourism (2015-2030) in Arkhangai province. The main aim of the tourism development program is to develop tourism comprehensively based on the historic and cultural features, customs, natural heritages, which is in line with a green development policy. Accordingly, the objectives are to create planning which is designed for

maintaining ecological balance, healthy living environment of local individuals and animals, protecting human rights, and to receive at least 20% of the total number of tourists in a year in Arkhangai province. As the Deer Stone Monuments and related sites are also located in the province, the sub-program highly accentuates protecting the heritage as it is the obligation.

In this context, as similar to the Khuvsgul province, SWOT analysis on developing tourism in this province has been conducted and the following strategies came out:

- Enhance infrastructure
- Protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage
- Expand marketing and promotion activities
- Develop specializations and human resource capacity
- Operate the tourism information center

In summary, with regard to Decision 44 COM 8B.14, the State Party of Mongolia has given consideration to implement tourism and risk management plan for Arkhangai and Khuvsgul province where the Deer Stone Monuments and related sites of the Bronze age are located.

ANNEX IV.	Extracts of the rela	ted decisions, plans	s and programs

Properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

ANNEX IV

National Programme for the Protection of Stone Heritage Properties in Mongolia

According to the Action Plan (2017-2020) of Mongolian Government, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport has developed the National Programme for "Protection of Stone Heritage Properties in Mongolia" and the Programme will be implemented in all provices and soums of Mongolia. Articles #1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.10, 1.4.1, 2.1.11, 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 of this Programme are related to the protection measures for component parts of nominated property.

Хөгжлийн бодлогын баримт бичиг боловсруулах нийтлэг журмын 6 дугаар хавсралт

"ЧУЛУУН СОЁЛЫН ӨВ" ХӨТӨЛБӨРИЙГ ХЭРЭГЖҮҮЛЭХ АРГА ХЭМЖЭЭНИЙ ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

	Зорилго	лго Бодлого, хөтөлбөрийн зорилго				
	Үр нөлөө (үр нөлөөний шалгуур үзүүлэлт) Хөгжлийн бодлогын баримт бичигт тусгасан үр нөлөөг бичнэ. Түүнчлэн хэрэгжилтийн үр дүнг үнэлэхэд ашиглах үр нөлөөний шалгуур үзүүлэлтийг бичнэ.				цүнг	
•	Үйл ажиллагааны чиглэл	Хөгжлийн боллогын баримт бичигт тусгасан болон шинэ уйл ажиллагааны чиглэл				эл
№	Үйл ажиллагаа	Бүтээгдэхүүн	Шалгуур үзүүлэлт	Хэрэгжилтийг хариуцах байгууллага	Хамтран хэрэгжүүлэх байгууллага	Хэрэгжих хугацаа
	Зорилт 1.Чулуун соёлын өвийг бүртгэн баримтжуулах;					
1	1.1.Бүртгэн баримтжуулах, мэдээлэл цуглуулах арга зүйг боловсронгуй	1.1.1. Чулуун соёлын өвийг бүртгэх арга зүйг шинээр боловсруулна.	Арга зүй боловсруулагдсан байдал	БСШУСЯ	СУГ, СӨҮТ, ТАХ	2019
2	болгоно.	1.1.2. Чулуун соёлын өвийн бүртгэлийн маягтыг "RICH" програмд нэвтрүүлнэ.	Маягтыг програмд нэвтрүүлсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ	2019-2020
3		1.1.3. Чулуун соёлын өвийн мэдээллийг "RICH" програм руу шилжүүлж хадгална.	Мэдээлэл хадгалагдсан байдал	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ	2020-2024
	Нийт дүн					
4	1.2. Бүртгэн баримтжуулах ажлыг дурсгалын төрлөөр бүсчлэн зохион байгуулна.	1.2.1. Баруун бүс /Баян-Өлгий, Говь-Алтай, Завхан, Увс, Ховд/ийн чулуун соёлын өвийг бүртгэн баримтжуулах ажлыг зохион байгуулна.	Бүртгэн баримтжуулсан дурсгалын тоо	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ, ТАХ	2020-2021
5		1.2.2. Хангайн бүс /Архангай, Баянхонгор, Булган, Орхон, Өвөрхангай, Хөвсгөл аймгууд/ийн чулуун соёлын өвийг шинэчлэн бүртгэн баримтжуулах ажлыг зохион байгуулна.	Бүртгэн баримтжуулсан дурсгалын тоо	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ, ТАХ	2022-2023

Properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

6		1.2.3. Төвийн бүс /Говь-Сүмбэр, Дархан-Уул, Дорноговь, Дундговь, Өмнөговь, Сэлэнгэ, Төв аймгууд/-ийн чулуун соёлын өвийг шинэчлэн бүртгэн баримтжуулах ажлыг зохион байгуулна.	Бүртгэн баримтжуулсан дурсгалын тоо	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ, ТАХ	2022-2023
7		1.2.4. Зүүн бүс /Дорнод, Сүхбаатар, Хэнтий аймгууд/-ийн чулуун соёлын өвийг шинэчлэн бүртгэн баримтжуулах ажлыг зохион байгуулна.	Бүртгэн баримтжуулсан дурсгалын тоо	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ, ТАХ	2020-2021
8		1.2.5. Улаанбаатарын бүс /Нийслэл, түүний дүүргүүд/-ийн чулуун соёлын өвийг шинэчлэн бүртгэн баримтжуулах ажлыг зохион байгуулна.	Бүртгэн баримтжуулсан дурсгалын тоо	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ, ТАХ	2023
		н	ийт дүн			
9	1.3.Зарим томоохон цогцолбор дурсгалын оршин буй газрыг кадастрын улсын	1.3.1. Хөвсгөл аймгийн Бүрэнтогтох сумын нутагт орших Уушигийн өврийн буган чулуун хөшөө бүхий цогцолбор	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	C O YT TAX	2019
10	бүртгэлд бүртгүүлэх.	1.3.2. Дундговь аймгийн Өлзийт сумын нутагт орших Дэл уулын хадны зураг бүхий цогцолбор	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	COYT TAX	2020
11		1.3.3. Хэнтий аймгийн Баянхутаг сумын нутагт орших Сэрвэн хаалганы бичээс	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	COYT TAX	2020
12		1.3.4. Сүхбаатар аймгийн Эрдэнэцагаан сумын нутагт орших Хаалгатын хүн чулуун хөшөө бүхий цогцолбор	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	C O YT TAX	2020
13		1.3.5. Дорнод аймгийн Халхгол сумын нутагт орших Их бурхантын цогцолбор	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	COYT TAX	2020
14		1.3.6. Булган аймгийн Баян-Агт сумын нутагт орших Шивээт улааны цогцолбор	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	СӨҮТ TAX	2021
15		1.3.7. Төв аймгийн Алтанбулаг сумын нутагт орших Өнгөтийн цогцолбор	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	СӨҮТ ТАХ	2021
16		1.3.8. Булган аймгийн Бугат сумын нутагт орших Алтаадын голын Бичигт гарамны зосон зураг	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	COYT TAX	2021
17		1.3.9. Ховд аймгийн Манхан сумын нутагт орших Хойд Сэнхэрийн агуй	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	COYT TAX	2022
18		1.3.10. Архангай аймгийн Ихтамир сумын нутагт орших Тайхар чулуу	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ	2019
19		1.3.10. Архангай аймгийн Өндөр- Улаан сумын нутагт орших Их Жаргалантын буган чулуун хөшөө бүхий цогцолбор	Кадастрын бүртгэлд бүртгэгдсэн байдал	БСШУСЯ,	СУГ, СӨҮТ	2019

List of Immovable Historical and Cultural Heritage properties under State, Provincial and Local Protection (Government Resolution #175 of 14 May, 2008)

One.

- a) According to the Government Resolution #175 of May 14th, 2008, the following Deer Stone monuments in Arkhangai province are designated and included under State, provincial and local protection. Couple of Dear Stone monuments (deer stones at Tsatsiin Denj and deer stones at Altan Sandal) at Khoid Tamir are included in the List and registered as a property in the State protection under the Central Government (Items #1 and 3 in the List annexed to the Government Resolution #175 of May 14th, 2008).
- b) Deer stone monuments at Shivertiin Am and Jargalantyn Am are designated under provincial (aimag) protection (Items #2.2 and 2.9 in the same List).

Two.

According to above mentioned Government Resolution, Deer Stone complex site at Uushigiin Ovor in Khuvsgul province was designated under State protection (Item #20.3 in the List annexed to the Resolution.



МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗРЫН ТОГТООЛ ТҮҮХ,СОЁЛЫН ҮЛ ХӨДЛӨХ ДУРСГАЛЫН ЖАГСААЛТ БАТЛАХ ТУХАЙ

2008 оны 5 дугаар сарын 14-ний өдөр

Улаанбаатар хот

Дугаар 175

Соёлын өвийг хамгаалах тухай хуулийн 17.3-ыг үндэслэн Монгол Улсын Засгийн газраас ТОГТООХ нь:

- 1. "Улс, аймаг, нийслэлийн хамгаалалтад байх түүх, соёлын үл хөдлөх дурсгалын жагсаалт"-ыг хавсралтын ёсоор баталсугай./Энэ тогтоолын хавсралтад 3Г-ын 2011 оны 271, 234-р тогтоолоор нэмэлт орсон/
- 2. Энэ тогтоол гарсантай холбогдуулан "Жагсаалт шинэчлэн батлах тухай" Засгийн газрын 1998 оны 12 дугаар сарын 23-ны өдрийн 235 дугаар тогтоолыг хүчингүй болсонд тооцсугай.
- 3. Улс, аймаг, нийслэлийн хамгаалалтад байх түүх, соёлын дурсгалын хадгалалт, хамгаалалтад хяналт тавьж ажиллахыг Боловсрол, соёл, шинжлэх ухааны сайд Н.Болормаа, аймаг, нийслэлийн Засаг дарга нарт тус тус үүрэг болгосугай.

Монгол Улсын Ерөнхий сайд С.БАЯР Боловсрол, соёл, шинжлэх ухааны сайд Н.БОЛОРМАА

About delineation of boundaries of some protected areas (Government Resolution #190, of 27 August, 2003)

According to the Government Resolution #190 of August 27, 2003, the boundary of the protective area of property "Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones" was designated as 42.0 ha of land (Item #1 in the List annexed to this resolution.



ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗРЫН ТОГТООЛ (ЗАХИРАМЖ) ХАМГААЛАЛТЫН БҮС ТОГТООХ ТУХАЙ

2003 оны 8 дугаар сарын 27-ны өлөр

Улаанбаатар хот

Дугаар 190

Соёлын өвийг хамгаалах тухай хуулийн 17 дугаар зүйлийн 6 дахь хэсэгт заасныг үндэслэн Монгол Улсын Засгийн газраас ТОГТООХ нь:

- 1. Улаанбаатар хот, Хөвсгөл, Хэнтий, Төв аймгийн нутаг дэвсгэрт оршдог түүх, соёлын үл хөдлөх дурсгал болох Уушгийн өврийн буган чулууны цогцолборын хамгаалалтын бүсийг 42,0 га, Аваргын балгасын хамгаалалтын бүсийг 1230 га, Манзуширийн хийдийн хамгаалалтын бүсийг 15,6 га, Дарь-Эхийн сүмийн 2 чулуун баганын хамгаалалтын бүсийг 0,07 га газар байхаар тус тус тогтоосугай.
- 2. Түүх, соёлын үл хөдлөх дурсгалт зүйлийн хадгалалт, хамгаалалт, бүрэн бүтэн байдлын хангаж, хамгаалалтын бүсэд барилга байгууламж барихыг хориглох арга хэмжээ авахыг дээрх аймгийн болон нийслэлийн Засаг дарга нарт үүрэг болгосугай.

Монгол Улсын Ерөнхий сайд Н.ЭНХБАЯР Боловсрол, соёл, шинжлэх ухааны сайд А. ЦАНЖИД

On taking the protection of historical heritages under the local authority

(Order of the Meeting of Citizen's representative Assembly of Öndör-Ulaan Soum of Arkhangai Aimak #10, 20 March, 2017)

According to the Order of the Meeting of Citizen's Representative Assembly of Undur-Ulaan soum in Arkhangai province (Order #10, March 20, 2017), Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am was taken under local (soum) protection and protective measures were planned (Item #17 in the List annexed to this order).

Түүх соёлын дурсгалт газруудыг орон нутгийн хамгаалтанд авах тухай Засаг захиргаа нутаг дэвсгэрийн нэгж, түүний удирдлагын тухай хуулийн 20.1.12 дахь заалтыг үндэслэн сумын Иргэдийн Төлөөлөгчдийн Хурлын Тэргүүлэгчдийн хурлаар хэлэлцээд ТОГТООХ НЬ: 1.Түүх соёлын үл хөдлөх дурсгалт газруудыг шинэчлэн бүртгэлээр орог нутгийн хамгаалтанд авсугай. 2.Бүртгэл мэдээллийн санг бүртгэж ажиллахыг соёлын төвийн эрхлэгч /Л.Энхцэцэг/-т даалгасугай. 3.Түүх соёлын үл хөдлөх дурсгалт газруудыг бүртгэл мэдээллийн санд шинэчлэн бүртгэж, хяналт тавьж ажилласан тухайгаа Иргэдийн Төлөөлөгчдийн Хурлын тэргүүлэгчдидэд тайлагнахыг сумын Засаг дарга /Б.Эрдэнэхүү/-д үүрэг болгосугай.

Order of the Meeting of Citizen's Representative Assembly of Burentogtokh Soum in Khuvsgul province (Order #5, February 28, 2018)

According to the Order of the Meeting of Citizen's Representative Assembly of Burentogtokh soum in Khuvsgul province (Order #5, February 28, 2018), the Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at was proclaimed as one of ten prides of Burentogtokh soum and was taken under local (soum) protection and variety of protective measures are planned (Item #4 in the List annexed to this order).

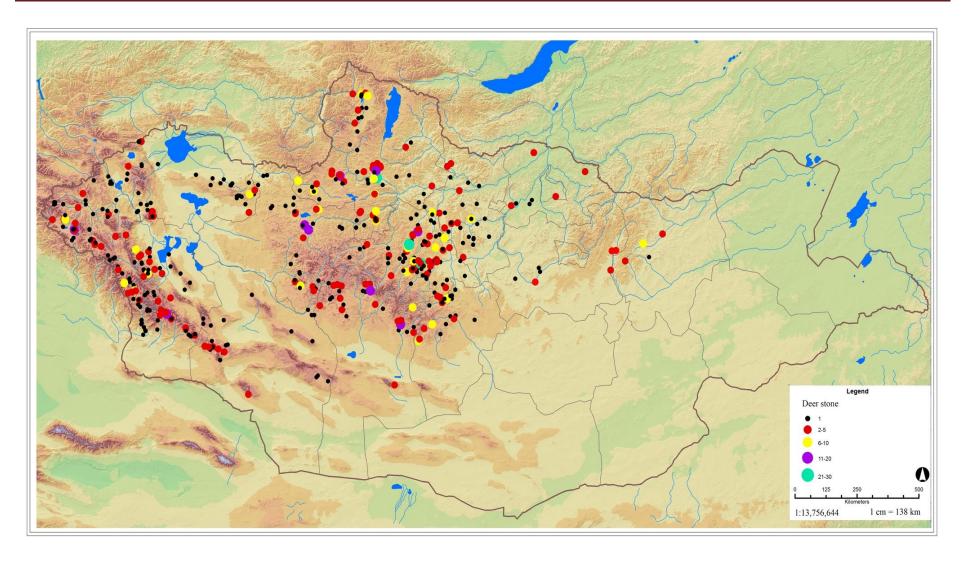
ANNEX V. Maps

List of maps (ANNEX V)

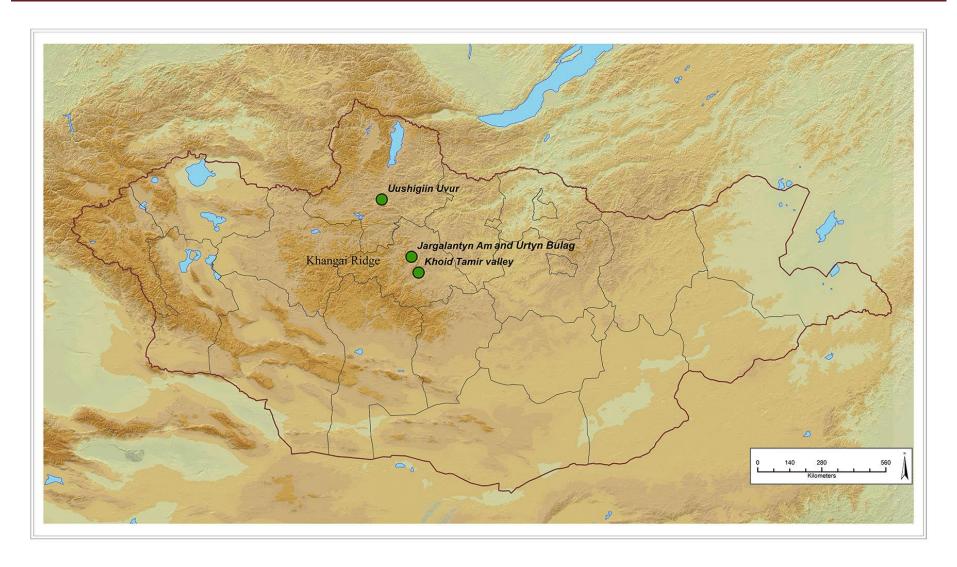
- **Map 1** Location of Mongolia (1:42,847,426, Annex V, p.187)
- Map 2 Distribution of Deer stone Monuments in Mongolia (1:13,756,644, Annex V, p.188)
- Map 3 Locations of Bronze Age Complex Sites with Deer Stones: at Khoid Tamir, at Jargalantyn Am, Urtyn Bulag and at Uushigiin Övör (1:14,000,000, Annex V, p.189)
- Map 4 Boundaries of Protected Area and its Buffer zone Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Khoid Tamir (1:50,000, Annex V, p.190)
- Boundaries of Protected Areas and Buffer zone of the Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at JA and Bronze Age Khirgisüür complex site with Deer Stones at Urtyn Bulag (UB) within a single Buffer Zone at Jargalantyn Am (1:50,000, Annex V, p.191)
- Map 6 General Plan of the Nominated Component Part Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (1:2,000, Annex V, p.192)
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- Map 11 Plan of the Nominated Component Part Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Uushigiin Övör by Volkov (2002) and by Takahama Shu (2005) (Annex V, p.197)



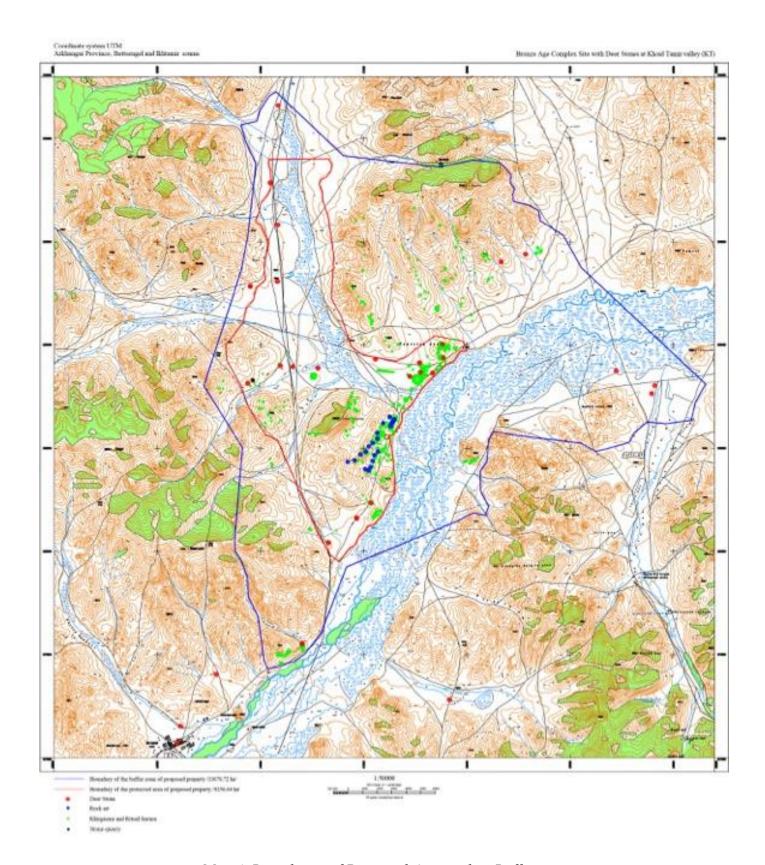
Map 1. Location of Mongolia



Map 2. Distribution of Deer stone in Mongolia (Turbat et al. 2018)



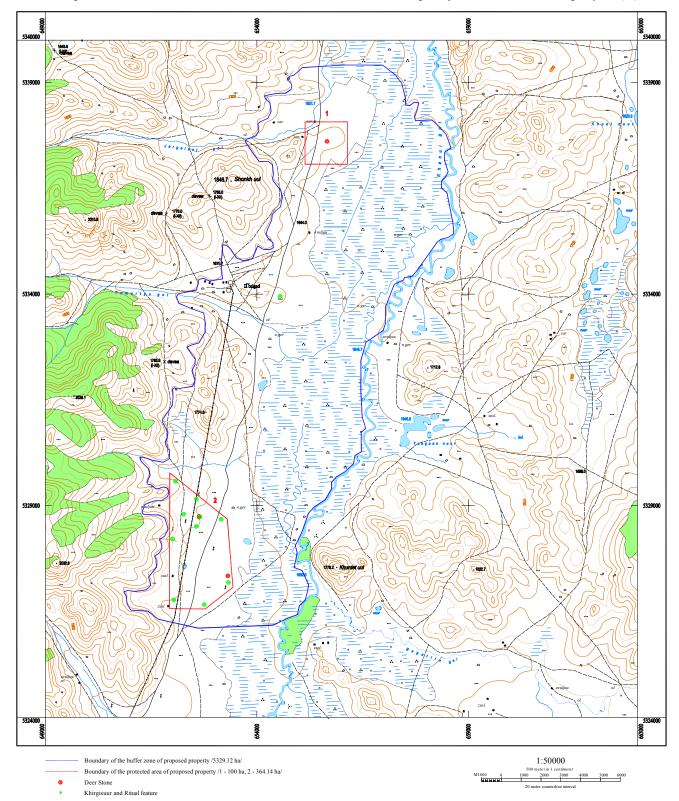
Map 3. Deer stone sites: at Khoid Tamir, at Jargalantyn Am, Urtyn Bulag and Uushigiin Övör



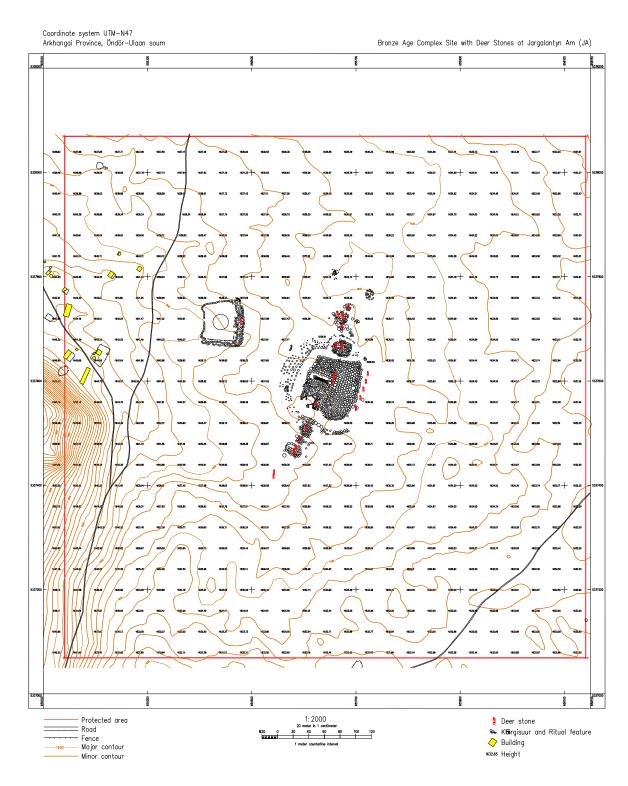
Map 4. Boundaries of Protected Area and its Buffer zone Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Khoid Tamir (1:50,000)

Coordinate system UTM Arkhangai Province, Öndör-Ulaan soum

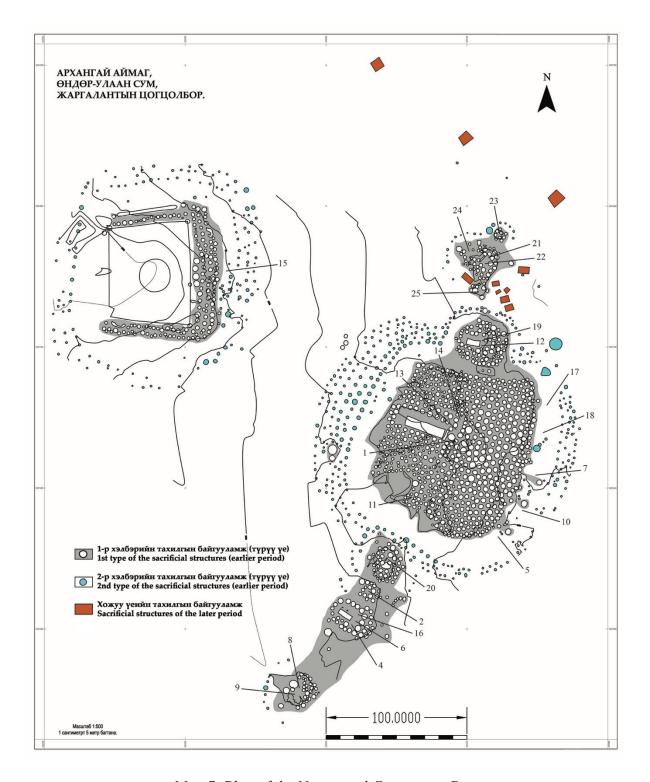
Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (JA)



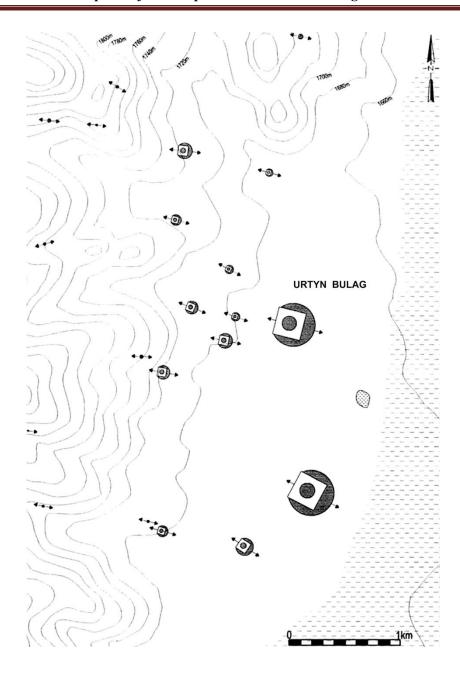
Map 5. Boundaries of Protected Area and its Buffer zone Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (JA) and Bronze Age Khirgisüür complex site with Deer Stones with at Urtyn Bulag (UB) with a single Buffer Zone at Jargalantyn Am (1:50,000)



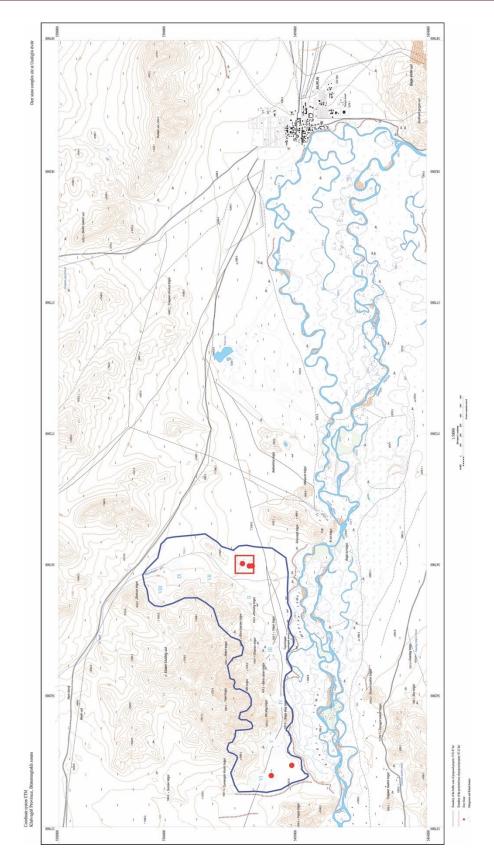
Map 6. General Plan of the Nominated Component Part Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (1:2000)



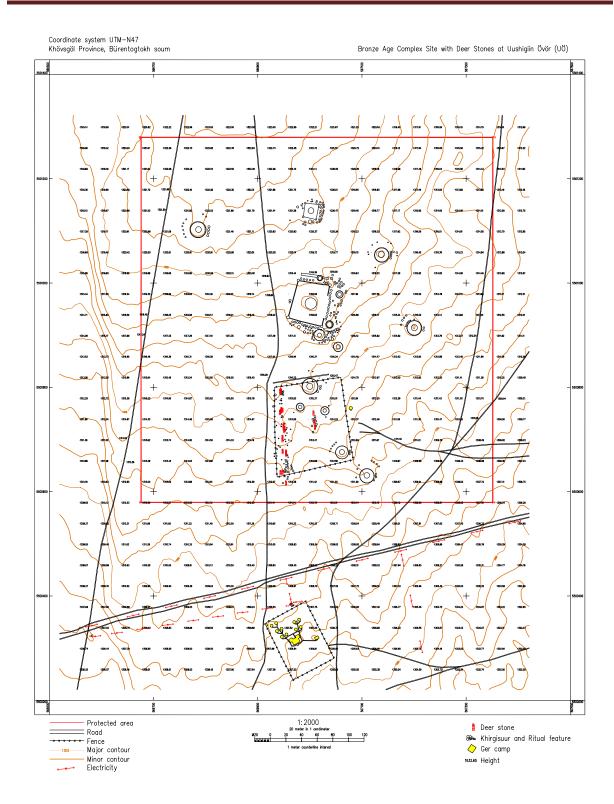
Map 7. Plan of the Nominated Component Part Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am



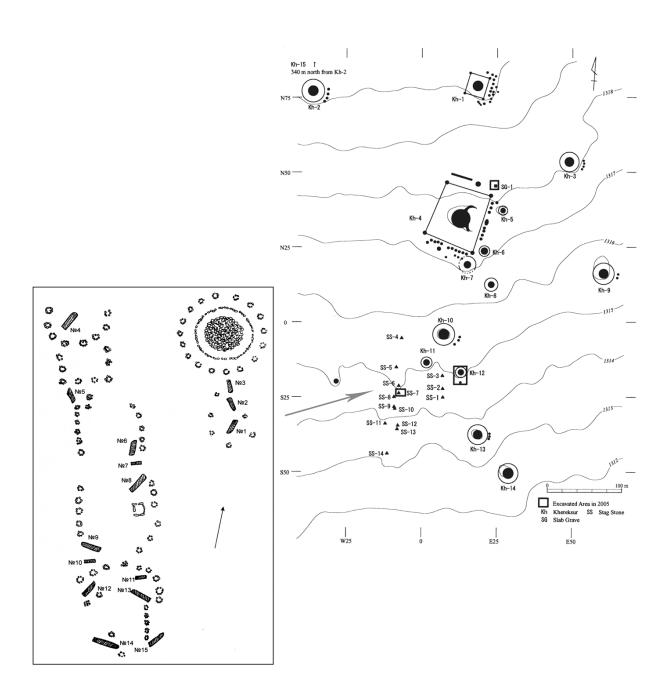
Map 8. Plan of the nominated component part – Bronze Age khirgisüür complex site with Deer Stones at Urtyn Bulag



Map 9. Boundaries of Protected Area and its Buffer Zone – Bronze Age Complex Site Deer Stones at Uushgiin Övör (1:50,000)



Map 10. General Plan of the Nominated Component Part Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Uushigiin Övör (1:2,000)



Map 11. Plan of the Nominated Component Part Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Uushigiin Övör by Volkov (2002) and by Takahama Shu (2005)

ANNEX VI. Photos



Three types of Deer stone
1.Mongol-Transbaikal type – Stylized deer stones
(Shivertiin am, Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai),
2.Sayan-Altai type – Realistic deer stones
(Döröljiin am, Shine-Ider soum, Khövsgöl),
3.Eurasian type – Non-imaged deer stones
(Jargalantyn Am, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai

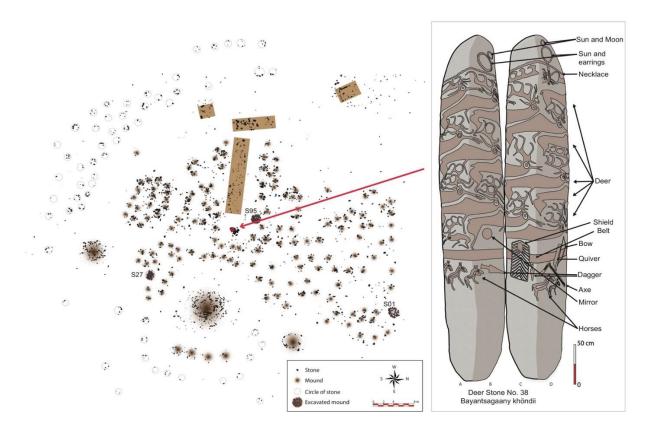




Stone quarry of Deer stone in the Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai



Ritual complex of Deer stone (no. 38), Bayantsagaan, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai



Plan of Ritual complex of Deer stone (no. 38), Bayantsagaan, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai





Deer stones of Bayantsagaanii adag, Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai





Anthropomorhic figures on the deer stone (no. 87), Khoiad Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai



Deer stones of Tsatsyn Ereg, Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai

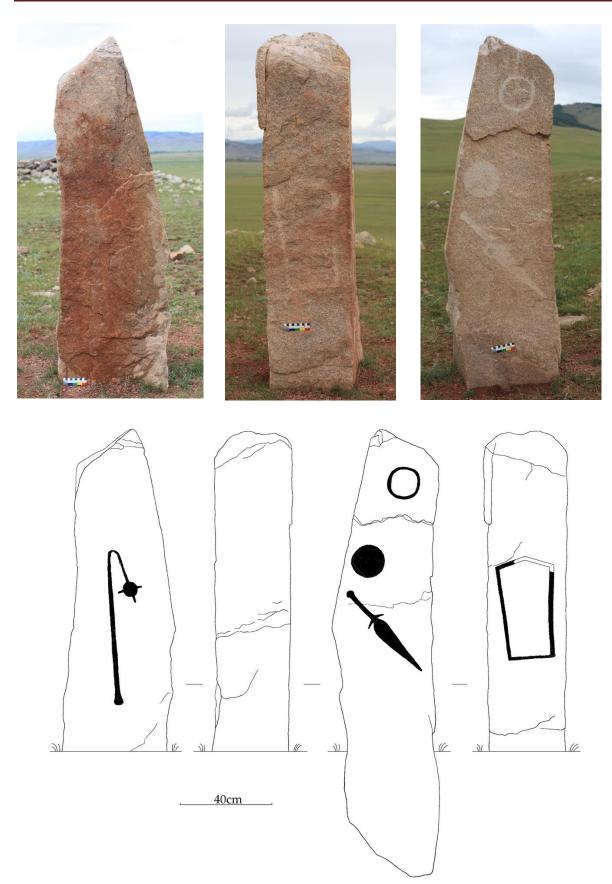




Remains of red ochre on the deer stone (no. 11), Tsatsiin Ereg, Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai



Deer stone (no. 35) of Shivertiin am, Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai



Depiction of Weapons (one-handed flail, shield, dagger, mirror) on the deer stone (no. 41), Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai

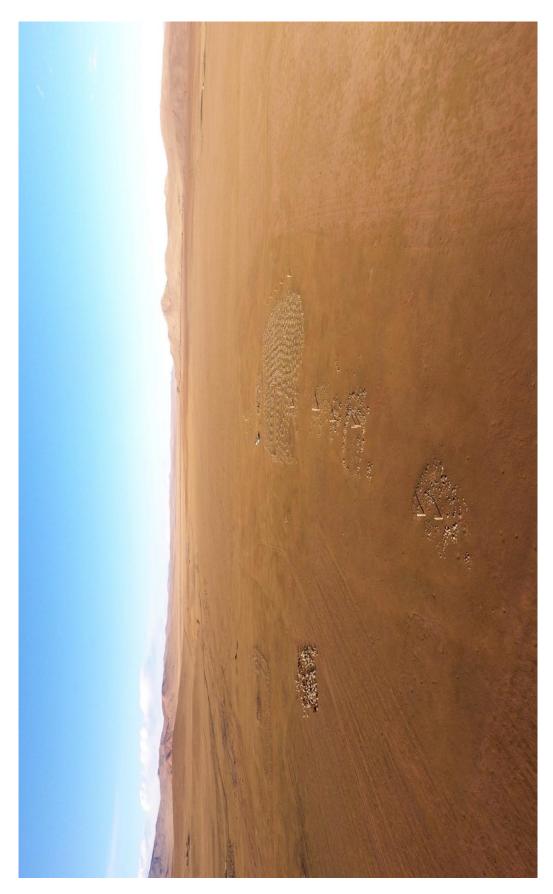




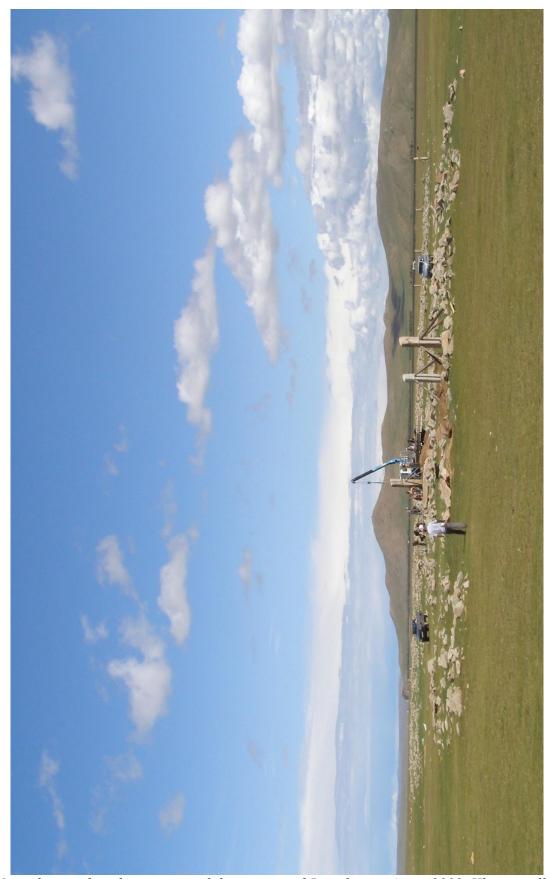
Depiction of horses on the deer stones (no. 2, 49), Khoid Tamir valley, Ikhtamir soum, Arkhangai



Deer stone complex of Jargalantyn Am (from top), Khanui valley, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai



Deer stone complex of Jargalantyn Am (from south-west), Khanui valley, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai



Mongolian archaeologists erected deer stones of Jargalantyn Am in 2009, Khanui valley, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai



Deer stone no. 1-5, Jargalantyn Am, Khanui valley, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai



Deer stone no. 2-1, Jargalantyn Am, Khanui valley, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai





Deer stone no. 2-9, Jargalantyn Am, Khanui valley, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai



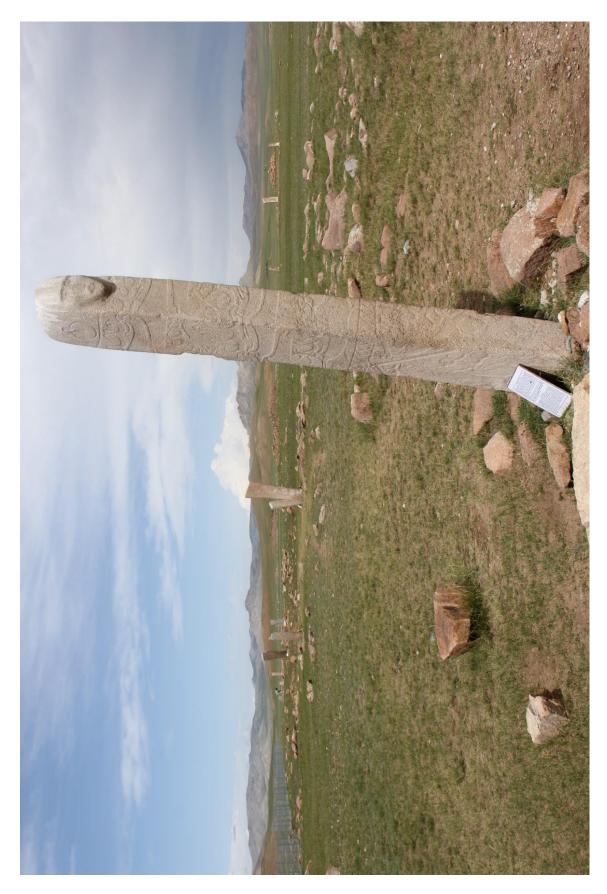
Some depictions of Deer stones, Jargalantyn Am, Khanui valley, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai



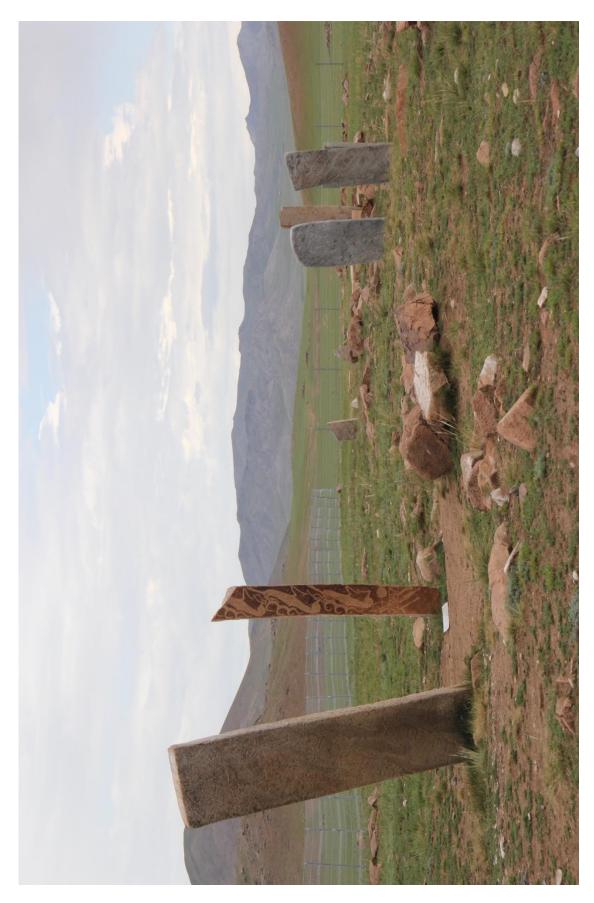
Monumental funeral and ritual structure called "khirgisüür" at Urtyn Bulag, with over 2000 ritual structures, Öndör-Ulaan soum, Arkhangai



Deer stone complex of Uushigiin Övör (from north-east), Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province



Deer stone no. 14, Uushigiin Övör, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province



Deer stones of Uushigiin Övör (from south), Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province



Deer stone no. 2, Uushigiin Övör, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province



Deer stone no. 4, Uushigiin Övör, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province



Deer stone no. 8, Uushigiin Övör, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province





Deer stone no. 9, Uushigiin Övör, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province





Deer stones no. 6 and 12, Uushigiin Övör, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province







Deer stone no. 14, Uushigiin Övör with human face, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province



Some depictions of Deer stones, Uushigiin Övör, Bürentogtokh county, Khövsgöl province