



LAW OF MONGOLIA

7 August 2015

Ulaanbaatar

LAW ON FIRE WEAPONS / Revised version /

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 The purpose of the law

1.1. The purpose of this law is to ensure the right of citizens and legal entities of Mongolia to own, possess and use firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices, to control the circulation of firearms and ammunition and to ensure safety.

Article 2. Firearms legislation

Legislation on firearms shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, this law and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with these laws.

2.2. If an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party provides otherwise than this law, the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail.

Article 3 Definition of legal terms

3.1. The following terms used in this law shall have the following meanings:

3.1.1. "Firearm" means a firearm intended to injure, kill or destroy living or other objects by throwing bullet nozzles and pellets from the main metal by the high pressure force generated by the combustion of tar;

3.1.2. "Bullet" means a component intended for firearms, a holster, a muzzle, a muzzleloader, and a muzzle, all assembled as one body, or intended for shooting at the main metal;

3.1.3. "Firearms for combat purposes" means weapons, firearms and their parts to be used in combat and special operations;

3.1.4. "Firearm-like device" means a gas gun, clamp and hunting, sports-training, exhibition and collection equipment other than firearms;

3.1.5. "Shooting facility / shooting range" means an environment equipped with firearms and firearm-like equipment for training and use in accordance with this law;

3.1.6. "Firearms for law enforcement purposes" means firearms possessed by police, domestic military, court decision enforcement, anti-corruption bodies or intelligence agencies, and state special security officers;

/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 09, 2017 /

3.1.7. "Industrial design change" means a change in the main metal, algae, body or box of a firearm;

3.1.8. "Bullet core" means a part made of a special alloy and placed inside the bullet to improve the permeability of the armor.

CHAPTER TWO TYPES OF FIRE WEAPONS

Article 4. Types of firearms

Firearms shall be classified according to the purpose for which they are used as follows:

- 4.1.1. Civil;
- 4.1.2. Security;
- 4.1.3. Law enforcement agencies;
- 4.1.4. Communication.

4.2. The members of the Government in charge of legal, environmental and sports matters shall jointly approve the list of names and types of firearms and ammunition belonging to the categories specified in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of this Law.

Article 5 Civilian firearms

Firearms owned and possessed by a citizen of Mongolia for the purpose of hunting, shooting sports training, exhibitions and collections shall be considered as civilian firearms.

5.2. Firearms to be used for hunting purposes shall be automatic or non-rechargeable, have a capacity of ten or less rounds of ammunition, have not been redesigned, and shall not have a heart.

5.3. The muzzle of a firearm to be used for sports and training purposes shall be heartless.

5.4. Unless otherwise provided by law, a legal entity may own civilian firearms only for the purpose of conducting exhibitions, collections and sports-educational activities.

5.5. The list of firearm-like devices and the procedure for their use shall be approved by the Government member in charge of legal affairs based on the proposal of the Central Police.

Article 6. Security firearms

Firearms for security purposes shall be firearms owned and possessed by a legal entity authorized to conduct security activities and a ranger for the purpose of fulfilling its legal obligations.

6.2. Firearms for security purposes shall not be able to fire automatically and the muzzle shall not have a heart.

Article 7 Firearms for law enforcement

7.1. Relations related to ownership, possession and use of firearms intended for law enforcement purposes shall be regulated by a special law.

7.2. The member of the Government in charge of legal affairs shall approve the list of types of firearms and ammunition intended for law enforcement agencies upon the proposal of the law enforcement agency and issue a permit to import them across the state border.

7.3. The ammunition of a firearm specified in 7.2 of this Law shall have no heart, except for use in special operations. Heart-shaped bullets can be used for special operations.

Article 8. Firearms for combat

This law shall not regulate relations related to firearms for combat purposes.

8.2. International organizations, foreign-owned firearms and ammunition shall be allowed to cross the Mongolian border during a high-level state visit to Mongolia or to organize peacekeeping field exercises in Mongolia. Upon the request of a member of the Department, a member of the Government in charge of legal affairs shall issue a permit to cross the state border.

**CHAPTER THREE PROPERTY
, OWNERSHIP, USE, REGISTRATION, STORAGE AND LIMITATION OF FIRE WEAPONS**

Article 9. Ownership of firearms

9.1. Unless otherwise provided by law, a citizen of Mongolia who has reached the age of 21, has full civil legal capacity, has not committed a crime using firearms, and has received training on possession, use and storage of firearms may own a firearm.

9.2. The right to own a firearm shall be created by registering a firearm in accordance with Article 10.2 and Article 12 of this Law and obtaining a firearm certificate specified in Article 13 of this Law.

Article 10. Possession of firearms

10.1. Unless otherwise provided in this law, an employee who has reached the age of 21, has full civil legal capacity, and has received a training certificate on possession, use and storage of firearms shall be a legal entity authorized to engage in security activities. Firearms may be possessed during the term of office.

10.2. The contract for possession of firearms by security guards and rangers specified in 10.1 of this Law shall be registered with the police in charge of the territory.

10.3. The members of the Government in charge of sports and legal affairs shall jointly approve the procedure for possession and storage of firearms by a legal entity authorized to conduct sports and training activities.

10.4. The police shall organize safety training on possession, use and storage of firearms for civil and security purposes, and the training instructions shall be approved by the head of the central police organization.

10.5. The age limit specified in 10.1 of this law shall not apply to shooting athletes participating in national, international, continental and world class competitions.

Article 11 Use of firearms

Citizens and legal entities of Mongolia shall have the right to ensure the safe use of firearms and firearm-like devices in their ownership and possession for their registered purpose. A citizen may use the firearm he / she owns, possesses and uses in order to protect his / her life and property from beasts and animals.

11.2. By the decision of the local administrative body, ferocious dogs, cats and animals with highly contagious diseases may be destroyed using firearms in cities and settlements.

11.3. The local administrative body shall make a decision in accordance with Article 11.2 of this Law and approve the working procedure in cooperation with the police.

11.4. A citizen who owns a firearm may temporarily use his / her firearm to a citizen who meets the requirements specified in 9.1 of this Law.

11.5. Sports-training shooting may be carried out at a shooting facility that provides security in cities and settlements.

11.6. The list of diseases and injuries contraindicated in the use of firearms shall be approved jointly by the members of the Government in charge of legal and health matters.

11.7. Citizens and legal entities engaged in sports and training activities using firearms and ammunition shall have a special shooting facility.

11.8. The permission to conduct sports-training activities using firearms and ammunition shall be issued by the central police based on the proposal of the state central administrative body in charge of sports.

11.9. The members of the Government in charge of sports and legal affairs shall jointly approve the requirements for use for sports and training purposes and for the central shooting facility specified in Article 16.6 of this Law.

Article 12 Registration of firearms

A citizen who has purchased or imported a firearm for civilian purposes shall register his / her firearm with the police in charge of the territory of his / her permanent residence within ten working days and submit the following documents:

12.1.1. Application for registration of firearms;
12.1.2. A copy of the citizen's ID card;
12.1.3. Reference from the bagh or khoroo governor of the place of residence;
12.1.4. Three photocopies of the citizen;
12.1.5. A document specifying the name, type, year and number of manufacture of the firearm;
12.1.6. Receipt of state stamp duty payment;
12.1.7. A certificate confirming that the samples of firearm ammunition bullets and nozzles have been registered in the database of the forensic organization;
12.1.8. A certificate of safety training in possession, use and storage of firearms;
12.1.9. Medical certificate confirming the absence of diseases and injuries specified in 11.6 of this law.

12.2. The police shall issue a certificate stating that the citizen specified in 12.1 of this Law has not committed a crime with intent to commit a firearm and shall attach it to the documents specified in 12.1 of this Law.

12.3. If a legal entity engaged in security and sports-training activities has purchased or imported firearms, it shall be registered with the police in charge of the territory of the legal entity's residence within ten working days and the following documents shall be submitted:

12.3.1. Official letter requesting to register firearms;
12.3.2. A copy of the state registration certificate of the legal entity;
12.3.3. A document specifying the name, type, date and number of manufacture of the firearm;
12.3.4. Receipt of payment of state stamp duty;
12.3.5. A reference confirming that the samples of firearm ammunition nozzles and tunnels to be owned have been registered in the database of the forensic organization;
12.3.6. Detailed drawings and introduction of the internal organization of the firearm storage facility, firearms and ammunition storage cabinets;
12.3.7. A copy of the license to engage in security activities in the case of a legal entity engaged in security activities;
12.3.8. A copy of the license of a legal entity to conduct sports and training activities to conduct sports and training activities using firearms and ammunition;
12.3.9. A reference from the organization working for the ranger;
12.3.10. A certificate that the employee has received safety training in possession, use and storage of firearms.

12.4. Within five working days after the forensic organization takes two samples from each barrel and muzzle of a firearm specified in Articles 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of this Law and registers the information on the firearm and its owner in the unified database, the police shall do so within five working days. make decisions on registration of firearms and issuance of firearms certificates.

12.5. Prior to the sale of civilian firearms imported for the purpose of public sale across the border of Mongolia, the police shall organize the work of delivering the firearms to the forensic examination institution and registering the bullet holes and nozzles in the unified database.

12.6. If a citizen possessing a firearm changes his / her address of residence, he / she shall notify the police in charge of the territory, deregister the firearm and register it with the police in charge of the territory of the place of migration within ten working days.

12.7. The police in charge of the respective territory shall notify the police in charge of the transferred territory within ten working days of the registration of the firearm of a citizen who has moved to the respective soum or district.

12.8. If the owner of a firearm has changed in accordance with Article 18 of this Law, the registration shall be amended in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Law.

12.9. The police shall have a unified database on the name, type, model and quantity of firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices imported, sold, transported and owned and possessed by citizens and legal entities for the purpose of public sale.

12.10. Relations related to collecting, checking, evaluating, using, transferring, receiving, distributing, calculating results and providing information in the database specified in Article 12.9 of this Law shall be regulated by the procedure specified in Article 61.6 of the Law on Police.

/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 09, 2017 /

12.11. The Customs shall notify the police from time to time of information on firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices imported across the state border.

Article 13 Firearms certificate

13.1. A firearm certificate shall be issued to a citizen or legal entity who has registered his / her firearm in accordance with Article 12 of this Law.

The following shall be included in a firearms certificate:

13.2.1. Last name, first name, patronymic, registration number, address of residence, name of the legal entity, state registration number, area of activity, address of residence;

13.2.2. Name, type, year and number of firearms;

13.2.3. Purpose of ownership of firearms;

13.2.4. The diameter of the main iron of the firearm;

13.2.5. Type and purpose of firearm ammunition.

13.3. The firearm certificate to be issued to a citizen shall include a photo of him / her, affix a stamp, and include the name of the co-possessor's parent and his / her name.

13.4. A person who jointly possesses a firearm shall meet the requirements set forth in Article 9.1 of this Law.

13.5 The model of the firearm certificate and the procedure for issuing the certificate shall be approved by the Chief of the Central Police.

Article 14 Storage of firearms

14.1. A citizen who owns, possesses or uses a firearm shall lock the trigger or algae of the firearm, store the bullet in a separate locked cupboard and, if possible, separate the algae from the firearm.

A legal entity that owns a firearm shall store the firearm in a specially equipped room and the bullet in a separate locked cupboard.

14.3. If a citizen or legal entity owns or possesses ten or more firearms, the firearm shall be stored in a special locker in a specially equipped room that meets safety requirements in a special locker separate from the bullet.

14.4. In case of dropping or losing a firearm, the police shall be notified as soon as it becomes aware of it.

14.5. The organization specified in 16.6 of this Law shall have a shooting facility, a workplace equipped with security alarms and surveillance cameras, and a specially equipped vehicle for transporting warehouses, firearms and ammunition.

If a legal entity engaged in sports and training activities owns and possesses firearms, firearms and ammunition shall be stored separately in a specially equipped warehouse that meets safety requirements, and the premises where it operates shall be guarded.

Article 15 Restriction of ownership, possession and use of firearms

15.1. It shall be prohibited to use firearms for purposes other than registration and in cities and settlements, except for the cases specified in this Law.

A person convicted of a crime intentionally using a firearm shall not have the right to own, possess or use a firearm.

15.3. It shall be prohibited for a citizen with a disease or injury contradicting the use of firearms to own a firearm in accordance with the list specified in Article 11.6 of this Law.

Unless otherwise provided by law, foreign citizens and stateless persons are prohibited from owning, possessing or using firearms in the territory of Mongolia.

15.5. It shall be prohibited for a legal entity to own a firearm, except in cases specified in paragraph 5.4 and Article 6 of this law.

15.6. It shall be prohibited to cross the state border, use, possess and own firearms not included in the list specified in 4.2 and 7.2 of this Law and firearm-like devices not included in the list specified in 5.5 of this Law.

15.7. It shall be prohibited to install and sell firearms mufflers and night vision devices for combat purposes specified in Articles 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of this Law.

CHAPTER FOUR SALE, PURCHASE, INHERITANCE AND GIFT OF FIRE AND SOUM

Article 16 Import and sell firearms and ammunition

A legal entity (hereinafter referred to as “seller”) shall have a six-year license to import and sell to the public firearms, ammunition, accessories and firearm-like devices for civil and security purposes. Licenses to import and sell firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices to the public shall be issued on a competitive basis by the member of the Government in charge of legal affairs and the license may be extended.

16.2. Soum import, sale and production licenses may be issued to a person who has not obtained a license to import or sell firearms on a competitive basis.

A commission consisting of representatives of the state central administrative body in charge of legal, sports, environment and foreign trade and representatives of intelligence, police and Customs (hereinafter referred to as “Commission”) shall conduct the selection.

The Chairman of the Commission shall be appointed by the Government member in charge of legal affairs.

16.5. Citizens and legal entities authorized to conduct sports and training activities shall have the right to sell and import ammunition at the shooting facility (tire) operated by them.

16.6. The right to operate a firearms and ammunition sales center (hereinafter referred to as “Center”) in Mongolia shall be granted to no more than three legal entities nationwide and the right to operate the Center shall be granted by the state central administrative body in charge of legal affairs.

16.7. The seller shall sell firearms and ammunition located in the Tibet specified in 16.6 of this Law. The center may have a local branch.

16.8. The seller shall obtain a copy of the ID card of the buyer of firearms, ammunition and the state registration certificate of the legal entity.

The member of the Government in charge of legal affairs shall determine the type, purpose and quantity of firearms and ammunition to be imported in a given year based on the proposal of the Commission.

16.10. The Cabinet member in charge of legal affairs shall approve the tender procedure for importing and selling firearms, ammunition and firearm-like equipment, the procedure for granting licenses to Tibet, opening a branch, and the organization, operation and security of the Center.

16.11. The seller shall transport firearms and ammunition for sale to the public by specially equipped vehicles and shall notify the police in advance of the route and time of transportation.

Article 17 Buy firearms and ammunition

Citizens and legal entities shall submit a written request to the police to purchase firearms from the seller.

17.2. Within five working days after receiving the request specified in 17.1 of this Law, the police shall issue a legal card to a citizen who meets the requirements specified in 9.1 of this Law on the basis of his / her ID card and a medical certificate stating that he / she has no diseases or injuries specified in 11.6 of this Law. Permission shall be issued based on the state registration certificate.

The seller shall sell firearms to citizens and legal entities based on the permission specified in 17.2 of this Law.

The seller shall sell ammunition to a citizen or legal entity entitled to possess firearms and shall submit information on the ammunition purchased by the citizen or legal entity to the police within three working days.

When selling firearms and ammunition, the seller shall issue a reference with the number, type, mark, number of firearms and number of ammunition.

The seller shall keep a detailed register of firearms and ammunition and the registration model shall be approved by the Chief of the Central Police.

Citizens and legal entities shall register their purchased firearms in accordance with Articles 12.1 and 12.3 of this Law and obtain a firearms certificate.

Article 18 Sale, inheritance and gift of firearms

A citizen or legal entity may sell firearms owned by him / her to a citizen or legal entity that meets the requirements specified in this law.

Citizens and legal entities that have purchased firearms shall register in accordance with Articles 12.1 and 12.3 of this Law.

18.3. A citizen or legal entity shall notify the police that registered the firearm of the sale of the firearm within ten working days, make a note and deregister it.

In case of inheriting or donating firearms, the procedures specified in Articles 12.8 and 18.1 of this Law shall be followed.

Citizens and legal entities may voluntarily transfer firearms and ammunition to the police.

CHAPTER FIVE INTRODUCTION OF FIRE WEAPONS, SOUMS AND FIREWARE EQUIPMENT

Article 19 Smuggling of firearms and ammunition

The members of the Government in charge of legal and Customs affairs shall jointly approve the procedure for importing firearms and ammunition by the licensed person specified in Articles 16.1, 16.2 and 16.5 of this Law.

A citizen of Mongolia who has the right to own a firearm shall have the right to import one firearm not prohibited by this Law for the purpose of his / her own ownership once a year. It shall be prohibited for a citizen to sell or gift firearms imported for personal use within three years after importing them.

19.3. The police shall decide within five working days whether to issue a permit to allow firearms specified in 19.2 of this Law to cross the state border.

A citizen of Mongolia who meets the requirements set forth in Article 9.1 of this Law may import firearm-like devices across the state border.

19.5. The member of the Government in charge of legal affairs shall issue a permit to allow firearms and ammunition for sports-training purposes to cross the state border for participation in sports competitions and training based on a written request of the member of the Government in charge of sports.

The following information shall be included in the request specified in 19.5 of this Law:

19.6.1. Competition and preparation plan for the given year;

19.6.2. The number of firearms and ammunition;

19.6.3. A reference from the organization being sold by the foreign country.

19.7. Firearms and ammunition specified in 19.6 of this Law shall not be sold to the public and shall be used only for the purpose of participating in sports competitions and training for sports-training purposes.

Article 20 Import of firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices across the state border for sports competitions, training and hunting

20.1. A citizen of Mongolia or a foreign citizen shall submit a request to the Central Police to bring his / her own firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices across the state border for the purpose of participating in sports competitions, trainings and hunting for the use of firearms. , the name, type, number and number of firearm-like devices, the time of entry and exit, and the border crossing point.

20.2. The hunting permit issued by the competent authority shall be based on the entry of firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices of a foreign citizen for hunting purposes specified in Article 20.1 of this Law.

20.3. The police shall review the request specified in 20.1 of this Law within five working days and decide whether to issue a permit to allow firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices to cross the state border.

20.4. If firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices specified in 20.1 of this Law have been purchased, they shall be registered in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in Article 9.1, 12 and 13 of this Law.

20.5. In accordance with Article 20.3 of this Law, when importing firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices across the state border, the Customs shall make a mark on the permit form, confiscate the permit for export and return it to the Central Police.

The form of the permit specified in Article 20.3 of this Law shall be approved by the Chief of the Central Police.

CHAPTER SIX MISCELLANEOUS

Article 21 Requirements for carrying and transporting firearms

21.1. If a citizen carries a firearm when traveling by aircraft, ship, train or other public transport between countries, cities and localities, the firearm shall be kept by the head of the vehicle or the driver.

21.2. The head and driver of the vehicle specified in 21.1 of this Law shall be responsible for storage and protection of firearms.

21.3. When carrying firearms in cities, settlements or by public transport, the trigger or algae shall be locked, the bullets shall be kept separate, placed in a special container (box) to ensure safety and carried with the firearm certificate.

Article 22 Firearms census

An inventory of firearms owned by citizens and legal entities shall be conducted annually by the police.

The member of the Government in charge of legal affairs shall approve the procedure for conducting the firearms census.

Article 23 Seizure of firearms and ammunition

23.1. The authorized official shall confiscate firearms and ammunition of citizens and legal entities and deliver them to the police within fifteen working days:

23.1.1. If it has been established that a person who did not meet the requirements set forth in Article 9.1 of this Law or who has a disease or injury specified in Article 11.6 of this Law owned a firearm;

23.1.2. If it has been established that a citizen or legal entity owns firearms prohibited by this law;

23.1.3. If the firearm is being searched;

23.1.4. Used for committing a crime or violation;

23.1.5. If the design and purpose of the firearm's main metal, algae, body or box hunting unit have been changed;

23.1.6. Firearms have been used for the purpose not specified in this law or illegally.

In case of death of a citizen who owns a firearm or liquidation of a legal entity, the issue of transferring or confiscating a firearm shall be resolved in accordance with the legislation.

23.3. The member of the Government in charge of legal affairs shall approve the procedure for destruction, sale, return and transfer of confiscated firearms, ammunition and firearm-like devices to the owner.

23.4. If a citizen finds a firearm, he / she shall hand it over to the police.

23.5. If the decision specified in 23.1 of this Law is not accepted, the person shall have the right to appeal to the court.

Article 24 Monitoring the implementation of firearms legislation

The police shall monitor the implementation of the Law on Firearms.

Article 25 Liability for violators

25.1. If the actions of an official violating this Law are not of a criminal nature, he / she shall be subject to liability specified in the Civil Service Law.

25.2. A person or legal entity that violates this Law shall be subject to liability specified in the Criminal Code or the Law on Violations.

/ This article was October 12, 2015 0 amended by the Law of 4 /

Article 26 Transition regulation

26.1. Unless otherwise provided by law, if the purpose of a firearm owned, possessed or used by a citizen or legal entity before the law enters into force has been changed in accordance with this Law, the firearm shall be registered in accordance with Article 12 of this Law.

26.2. The provisions of Article 26.1 of this Law shall be implemented in the following procedures:

26.2.1. To re-register the purpose of firearms owned, possessed and used by citizens that do not meet the requirements set forth in Article 5.2 of this Law for sports-training, exhibition and collection purposes;

26.2.2. To bring the purpose of firearms owned and possessed by legal entities in line with Article 5.4 of this Law.

26.3. Citizens and legal entities shall be obliged to register the firearm specified in 26.2 of this Law with the police before April 1, 2016.

26.4. In case of re-registration of firearms that were not registered before the entry into force of this Law within the period specified in 26.3 of this Law, no liability specified in the law shall be imposed.

Note: Re-registration of firearms specified in Article 26.4 of this Law shall not require an explanation on reimbursement of firearms tax or uncertain source. However, if a crime is committed with a firearm, he / she shall be liable in accordance with the relevant law.

26.5. Firearms of citizens and legal entities who have not fulfilled the obligations specified in 26.3 of this Law within the established time shall be confiscated by the police in accordance with relevant procedures.

26.6. Citizens and legal entities engaged in sports and training activities using firearms and ammunition shall obtain a permit within one year after the entry into force of this law.

26.7. If a self-loading firearm for hunting purposes was purchased and registered with the competent authority before the entry into force of this Law, the firearm may be used for hunting purposes.

26.8. If self-loading firearms have been purchased for hunting purposes and have not been registered with the competent authority, they shall be registered as sports-training purposes.

26.9. It shall be prohibited to sell self-loading firearms for hunting purposes after the law enters into force.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA Z.ENKHBOLD