

ASSOCIATION OF WORLD REINDEER HERDERS
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra



**LEGISLATION OF THE WORLD
IN THE REINDEER HUSBANDRY**

Khanty-Mansiysk
2021

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ISBN 978-5-6045192-5-7

Project author, compiler and editor: Khariuchi S. N.
Compiler: Akchurin T. R.

The collection was compiled with the support of:

Association of World Reindeer Herders, Government of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra, Union of Reindeer Herders of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Grassroots organization of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra “Spaseniye of Ugry”, Legislative Assembly of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Department of External Relations of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, and Russian Center for Arctic Development.

The collection was published with the financial support of the Government of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra within the framework of the 7th World Reindeer Herders Congress.

2021 Language translation
by “Goroda Perevodov”

Konstantin Shestakov, Andrey Radonezhsky, Valentina Niyazova,
Maxim Krasnyukov, Boris Sergeev, Irina Drigert, Timur Nyamsuren,
Gorshlev Dmitrii
8-800-555-1674, goroda@perevodov.info, <https://www.perevodov.info/>

2021 Computer layout, technical editing,
printing by LLC “PPC “Express”
<http://www.express72.ru/>

Printed in Tyumen, Russia
Number of copies 300

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Dear friends,

This collection contains laws and a list of regulatory legal acts in reindeer husbandry in various regions of the world. As can be seen from the contents of the collection, the national authorities of the countries continue to pay special attention to one of the oldest types of animal husbandry, which in the modern world remains the main occupation and the basis of the life of the indigenous Northern peoples.

Reindeer herders from different countries will learn about legal regulation practices that are collected in one volume and get an idea how this important industry for nomadic ethnic groups is preserved and develops from a legal viewpoint. This was our main goal when we started to prepare and publish this collection.

This publication is important not only because the legislation in reindeer husbandry has improved, but also because of growing demand for its practical application in recent years.

The collection of legislation acts of reindeer herding regions of the world is also intended for state authorities, deputies of parliaments and representative bodies, local self-government bodies, experts, departments, educational institutions, as well as young people who want to devote their lives to preserving and developing the unique way of life of the nomadic civilization of the Arctic and northern territories.

***President of the Council of the Association
of World Reindeer Herders S. N. Haryuchi***



The owners/authors of the map are the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry and the Association of World Reindeer Herders

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Chukotka Autonomous District | 11. Khabarovsk Territory | 18. Nenets Autonomous District |
| 2. Koryak district | 12. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) | 19. Arkhangelsk region |
| 3. Kamchatka Territory | 13. Evenki district of the Krasnoyarsk Territory | 20. Murmansk region |
| 4. Magadan region | 14. Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous District | 21. Norway |
| 5. Amur region | 15. Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) district of the Krasnoyarsk Territory | 22. Sweden |
| 6. Sakhalin region | 16. Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District | 23. Finland |
| 7. Chita region of Zabaikalye Territory | 17. The Komi Republic | 24. Greenland |
| 8. The Republic of Buryatia | | 25. Canada |
| 9. Irkutsk region | | 26. Alaska |
| 10. The Republic of Tyva | | 27. Mongolia |
| | | 28. China |
| | | 29. Scotland |

CHAPTER 1
ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION
OF WORLD REINDEER
HERDERS



1. STATUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORLD REINDEER HERDERS

These Statutes of the Association of World Reindeer Herders were approved at the first Congress of World Reindeer Herders, held in Nadym on the 2nd day of March one thousand nine hundred and ninety seven, amended at the second Congress of World Reindeer Herders, held in Inari on the 22nd day of June two thousand and one, at the fourth Congress of World Reindeer Herders, held in Kautokeino on the 3rd day of April two thousand and nine, and at the fifth Congress of World Reindeer Herders, held in Aoluguya on the 28th day of July two thousand and thirteen.

§ 1. Purpose

1.1. The purpose of World Reindeer Herders is to promote professional, commercial and cultural contact between the different reindeer

peoples/herders of the world and to disseminate information about reindeer husbandry in the best possible way.

1.2. World Reindeer Herders is a legal entity and is identified by its emblem, stamp and other properties. Its revenues are held in a currency account in a bank in one of the countries represented in the Association.

1.3. World Reindeer Herders has the right to enter into contracts or agreements, to be plaintiff or to be called as respondent to public courts or courts of arbitration. World Reindeer Herders possesses full rights over its material and intellectual properties.

§ 2. Membership

2.1. World Reindeer Herders will admit as full members persons engaged in reindeer husbandry and members of their families and reindeer husbandry brigades, districts, organisations and companies as they occur in the respective reindeer husbandry countries and regions.

2.2. World Reindeer Herders can admit as associated members persons who, though not actively involved in herding reindeer,

nevertheless have a strong professional engagement in reindeer husbandry, for example through its administration or in research. Companies and organisations with a clear professional interest in reindeer husbandry may likewise, be admitted as associate members.

2.3. The Board of World Reindeer Herders shall maintain an inventory of the membership of the organisation. The Board of World Reindeer Herders has the right to accept or reject an application for membership and to determine into which category of membership a successful applicant shall be received.

2.4. Admission to World Reindeer Herders as either full member or associated member is condition on the payment of a subscription fee. Membership fees shall be set by the Board of World Reindeer Herders.

2.5. The Board may set different fees for full membership and associated membership. The Board may also set different membership fees for the different geographical regions represented in World Reindeer Herders.

§ 3. World Reindeer Herders' Congress

3.1. The World Reindeer Herders' Congress is the highest authority of the Association. Congress is empowered to lay down and amend the Statutes of the Association and to elect the Council of World Reindeer Herders. The Council may remove members of the Board and appoint new members as necessary and/or delegate authority to the Board to do this.

3.2. A Congress of the World Reindeer Herders shall convene every fourth year. The Board of the World Reindeer Herders shall, in agreement with the chairmanship of the Council of the World Reindeer Herders, give 6 – six – months' written notice of a Congress.

3.3. An agenda, including a description of each specified item of agenda, shall be distributed 2 – two – months before the opening of Congress. The agenda shall include the following points:

1. Approval of delegates
2. Approval of notice given of the Congress
3. Election of President and election of Signatories of Minutes
4. Approval of the Agenda
5. Report of the Board of World Reindeer Herders

6. Election of the Council
7. Selection of the venue for the next Congress
8. Any other business

3.4. Items of agenda for Congress must be received by the Board not less than 2 – two – months before the opening of Congress.

3.5. Items of agenda received later than this can nevertheless be deliberated providing no objection is raised by any of the delegates present.

3.6. An extraordinary Congress of World Reindeer Herders may be convened at the discretion of the Board in agreement with the chairmanship of the Council. Three months' notice of an extraordinary Congress shall be given in writing.

§ 4. Composition of congress

4.1. The Congress of the World Reindeer Herders shall, as far as possible, include representatives of all regions of the world where reindeer husbandry is practised.

4.2. The following regions have the right of representation by delegates at Congress:

1. Chukotka Autonomous Area
2. Koryak Autonomous Area
3. Kamtchatka Region
4. Magadan Region
5. Amur Region
6. Sakhalin Region
7. Chita Region
8. Buryat Republic
9. Irkutsk Republic
10. Tuva Republic
11. Khabarovsky Krai
12. Sakha (Yakutia) Republic
13. Evenk Autonomous Area
14. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area
15. Taimyr (Nenets-Dolgan) Autonomous Area
16. Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area
17. Komi Republic

18. Nenets Autonomous Area
19. Archangel Region
20. Murmansk Region
21. Norway
22. Sweden
23. Finland
24. Greenland
25. Canada
26. Alaska
27. Mongolia
28. China
29. Scotland

4.3. The Board of World Reindeer Herders will determine the representation at Congress of the different regions in terms of the number of delegates from each region. Representation at Congress will be based on the number of members of World Reindeer Herders in each region while also ensuring that regions are represented according to both the size and significance of reindeer husbandry in them and which reindeer people(s) live there.

4.4. The Board of World Reindeer Herders can establish rules for the determination of the composition of delegations from different regions to ensure a reasonable balance in representation between individual members, on one hand, and reindeer husbandry organisations as they occur in their respective regions, on the other.

4.5. Delegates to Congress may be elected only among persons 18 – eighteen – years of age or older who satisfy the criteria for full membership of World Reindeer Herders.

4.6. A list of names of delegates shall be received by the Board of World Reindeer Herders not later than 2 – two – months before Congress is convened.

4.7 Only members of the Board, members of the Council and elected delegates have the right to submit proposals to congress.

4.8. Only elected delegates have right to vote at Congress. Each delegate has 1 – one – vote.

4.9. Only members of World Reindeer Herders and the invited guests of World Reindeer Herders have the right to address Congress.

4.10. The Congress of World Reindeer Herders shall achieve the necessary quorum when not less than 50% - one half – of enfranchised members are in attendance after notice of Congress has been given according to the procedure set out in these Statutes, and providing no significant objection is raised.

§ 5. The Council

5.1. World Reindeer Herders shall have a Council consisting of 2 – two – representatives from each of the reindeer husbandry regions enfranchised to meet at Congress with delegates in accordance with the list specified in §-4.2 of these Statutes. The Council shall have an Executive Committee consisting of the President and 2 – two – vice-presidents.

5.2. The Council and its executive committee are appointed by the Congress of World Reindeer Herders, and the members are elected till the next Congress is convened. The Council shall be appointed where both men and women are represented in the Council.

5.3. The Council can self accept application on replacement or appoint new council members from regions when the Congress is not convened.

§ 6. Assembly of the Council

6.1. The Council shall convene immediately after it is appointed by the Congress in order to appoint the Board of World Reindeer Herders. Assemblies of the Council of the World Reindeer Herders shall generally be called and chaired by the President and Vice-presidents of the Council. The President and Vice presidents of the Council will also select the venue for each Assembly. The Council should assemble at least once a year.

6.2. The Council shall only convene when a Council Meeting is called in written by the Executive Committee. A Council Meeting shall attend to points of agenda presented by the Executive Committee. These points of agenda – and all relevant documents – shall accompany written notice of a Council Meeting.

6.3. Reindeer husbandry regions listed in §-4.2 of these Statutes can be represented at an Assembly of the Council only by personal attendance. Every member region of the Council constitutes 1 – one – vote at an Assembly of the Council.

6.4. Resolutions of the Council shall be decided by a simple majority in open ballot unless the Council itself chooses an alternative means. In the event of a tie, the President shall have a casting vote except in cases involving elections of persons to office. In this case, a tied vote shall be resolved by drawing lots.

6.5. The leadership of the Council is responsible to ensure the funding of the Council assemblies.

§ 7. Governing board

7.1. The Board of World Reindeer Herders shall consists of minimum 3 – three – maximum 7 – seven – members. The composition of the Board shall reflect the regional proportions of reindeer husbandry as far as possible. The Board shall generally be composed in a way where both men and women are represented in the Board.

7.2. The Board shall be appointed by the Council of World Reindeer Herders. The Council shall appoint a Chair and 2 – two – Vice-chairs. The Vice-chairs shall be appointed from among members of the Board. Members of the Board are appointed for at least 2 – two – years at a time.

7.3. The Board is the highest executive organ of World Reindeer Herders when the Council or the Congress is not assembled. The Board shall ensure that World Reindeer Herders pursues its activity in accordance to and in fulfilment of the purpose, aims and guidelines, which the Association determined.

7.4. The Board of World Reindeer Herders shall govern both the running and the finances of the organisation. The Board shall be responsible for ensuring that the concerns of World Reindeer Herders are organised, run and managed in a satisfactory manner and with the proper controls. The Board may organise a Secretariat to manage its work.

7.5. The Board of World Reindeer Herders will represent the interests of the organisation to other parties. The Board can delegate to any one member of the Board or to several members of the Board collectively, or to a specified number of named members of World Reindeer Herders, the right to commit the organisation.

7.6. The Board shall report directly to the Council of World Reindeer Herders and to the Congress of the World Reindeer Herders.

§ 8. Board meetings

8.1. The Board shall meet as often as the Chair considers necessary. Board meetings shall also be convened at the request of the majority of members of the Board.

8.2. Board meetings will be led by the Chair of the Board or by the Vice-chairs if the Chair is absent. In the absence of both the Chair and the Vice-chairs, Board meetings will be chaired by a member of the Board elected from and by those members of the Board who are present.

8.3. If any member of the Board is not summoned to or is otherwise not given the option of attending a Board Meeting, he/she can request that any resolution passed in his/her absence shall be brought before the Board again at a subsequent meeting.

8.4. Valid resolutions of the Board shall be determined by the majority vote of those members present. In the event of any tied vote, the Chair shall have a casting vote.

8.5. The Board shall follow the normal Board protocol and rules governing the legitimacy of Board meetings. No resolutions which clearly are illegal or incompatible with the Statutes of World Reindeer Herders shall be passed.

8.6. Remuneration for members of the Board shall be determined by the Board itself.

§ 9. Amending the Statutes

9.1. World Reindeer Herders can lay down and amend the Statutes of the organisation only when a proposal to this effect is tabled and appropriately described within the deadlines stipulated for the convention of Congress.

9.2. A proposal for minor changes and amendments to the Statutes can nevertheless be deliberated by Congress providing no objection is raised by any enfranchised member present at Congress.

9.3. Alteration of the Statutes is valid only after recording a vote of approval of not less than two-third of voting members present at Congress.

§ 10. Finances of World Reindeer Herders

10.1. Sources of World Reindeer Herders' properties are:

1. Subscriptions of members of the Association
2. Payment made by sponsors
3. Revenues derived from the activities of the Association
4. Other payments, which are not restricted by the legislation of the respective countries represented in the Association.

10.2. An audit of accounts may be organised to ensure adequate control of the financial activity and the use of properties of the Association.

§ 11. Dissolving the organisation

11.1. A resolution of the dissolution of World Reindeer Herders can be accepted only after recording a vote of approval of not less than two-third of voting members present at a legally convened Congress.

11.2. Once a resolution is passed to dissolve World Reindeer Herders, the Board shall determine in what manner the dissolution shall proceed.

§ 12. Interpretation of the Statutes

12.1. The Statutes are written in English, Russian and Northern-Sámi. Should there arise any unclarities about the interpretation of the Statutes, the English version is the primary document.

2. STRUCTURE AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORLD REINDEER HERDERS*

Council of the Association of World Reindeer Herders

The Presidium:



President:

Mr. Sergey
Haryuchi,
Russia

Vice-President:

Ms. Ellen Inga
Turi,
Norway

Vice-President:

Mr. Juha Magga,
Finland

*Information on the structure, members, contacts of the Association of World Reindeer Herders was provided by Alyona Gerasimova. Photos from personal archives of the Association of World Reindeer Herders.

Members of the Council:

Norway:

Ms. Ellen-Sara Sparrok

Sweden:

Ms. Helena Omma

Mr. Jorgen Jonsson

Finland:

Ms. Ristenrauna Magga

Ms. Makreda Sarah

Murmansk region:

Mr. Maxim Vasiliev

Ms. Tatiana Egorova

Nenets Autonomous District:

Mr. Alexey Latyshev

Ms. Zoya Vylka

Komi Republic:

Ms. Vera Vello

Mr. Alexey Chiprov

Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District:

Mr. Stepan Vanuito

Mr. Alexey Sarotetto

Taimyr Dolgano-Nenets district:

Mr. Artem Yar

Mr. Oleg Uksusnikov

Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District:

Mr. Stepan Kechin

Ms. Svetlana Pyak

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Mr. Roman Tuprin

Ms. Elida Atlasova

Khabarovsk Territory:

Mr. Andrey Storozhev

Mr. Mikhail Dyachkovsky

Irkutsk region:

Mr. Vadim Parfenov

Republic of Tyva:

Ms. Svetlana Demkina

Ms. Daria Demkina

Republic of Buryatia:

Ms. Anna Naikanchina

Mr. Vladimir Ayushev

Magadan region:

Mr. Boris Haakov

Amur Region:

Mr. Viktor Alexandrov

Mr. Mikhail Salaman

Chukotka Autonomous District:

Mr. Oleg Yatynto

Mr. Anatlius Tyreru

Greenland:

Mr. Stefan Magnusson

Mr. Manitsiak Nils

Canada:

Mr. Lloyd Binder

Scotland:

Ms. Elizabeth Smith

Mr. Alexander Smith

Mongolia:

Mr. Baasanhuu Gost

The Board of the Association of World Reindeer Herders:

**Chair:**

Ms. Inger Anita Smuk,
Norway

**1st Vice-Chair:**

Ms. Alyona Gerasimova,
Russia

**2nd Vice-Chair:**

Ms. Elena Valkeappa,
Sweden

PHOTO: Carl-Johan Utsi/Carl/Johan Utsi

Members of the Board:



Mr. Mikhail Yar,
Russia



Mr. Stepan Kechimov,
Russia



Mr. Battulga Solnoy,
Mongolia



Mr. Per-Oula Juuso,
Finland

PHOTO: from the Yle website-Yle website

The secretariat of the Association of World Reindeer Herders:



Secretary-General:

Mr. Anders Oskal,
Norway



Secretary:

Ms. Elna Sara,
Norway

3. CONTACTS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORLD REINDEER HERDERS

- Association website: <https://reindeerherding.org/>
- Address of the International secretariat of the Association: Kautokeino, Norway, Boaronjárga 1/(In English: WRH International Secretariat, Boaronjárga 1, Guovdageaidnu/ Kautokeino)
- Postal address of the secretariat: P. O. Box 109, N-9521 Guovdageaidnu/ Kautokeino, Norway
- Phone of the secretariat: +47 78607670, fax / +47 78607671
- E-mail of the secretariat: office@reindeerworld.org and office@reindeercentre.org

CHAPTER 2

LAWS ON REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN THE WORLD REGIONS



Reindeer husbandry is an animal husbandry that concerns breeding and economic use of northern and antler deer. Reindeer are bred in the Russian Federation, the countries of Northern Europe (Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark (Greenland)) and North America (USA (Alaska), Canada), China, Mongolia, Scotland, etc. Their number in the world is more than 2 million heads.

1. CANADA

REINDEER ACT: REINDEER REGULATIONS,

N.W.T. REG. 011-2014

Northwest Territories Regulations

Enabling **Act: REINDEER ACT**

N.W.T. Reg. 011-2014

Northwest Territories Regulations > REINDEER ACT

The Commissioner in Executive Council, under section 6 of the **Reindeer Act**, and every enabling power, makes the **Reindeer Regulations**.

INTERPRETATION

1. In these regulations,

“export” means to send, ship or otherwise convey or cause to be sent, shipped or otherwise conveyed from or out of the Northwest Territories to any place outside the Territories; (*exporter*)

“grazing allotment” means an area described in a grazing licence; (*étendue de pâturage*)

“herder” means a person who has been engaged by the Minister or the Minister’s representative or by an owner to herd **reindeer**; (*gardien*)

“hunting” includes chasing, pursuing, molesting, worrying, injuring, following after or on the trail of, stalking or lying in wait for the purpose

of taking reindeer, and any shooting at reindeer whether or not the reindeer is then or subsequently captured, killed or injured; (*chasser*)

"licence" means a licence issued under these regulations; (*licence*)

"maverick" means an unmarked reindeer; (*renne sans marquage*)

"officer" means a Superintendent, an officer within the meaning of the *Wildlife Act*, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or other person authorized by the Minister for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of these regulations; (*fonctionnaire*)

"owner" means a person or a group of persons who own reindeer in the Northwest Territories; (*propriétaire*)

"permit" means a valid and subsisting permit to export reindeer or parts of reindeer, issued under these regulations; (*permis*)

"reindeer" means deer of the species *Rangifer tarandus*, native of Northern Europe, or the race *Rangifer arcticus asiaticus*, native of Northern Asia; (*reindeer*)

"reserve" means a reindeer grazing reserve established by order of the Commissioner in Executive Council under the *Northwest Territories Lands Act*; (*réserve*)

"stray" means a reindeer, found during an annual roundup of a herd held by the owner, that bears the registered mark of another owner; (*renne égaré*)

"Superintendent" means the officer in charge of a reserve or person acting in that capacity appointed by the Minister. (*surintendant*)

RESERVE

2. The Superintendent may divide a reserve into grazing allotments and may change or modify the boundaries of the allotments or reduce or increase the number of allotments.

AGREEMENTS

3. (1) The Minister may enter into agreements with Inuit or Indians or persons with Inuit or Indian blood living the life of an Inuk or Indian for the herding of reindeer that are the property of the Commissioner.

(2) An agreement referred to in subsection (1) shall be in a form satisfactory to the Minister and may, if considered advisable by the Minister, include provisions for the transfer of those portions of the herd specified in the agreement to the herders upon satisfactory completion of the agreement.

(3) The Minister may enter into agreements with Inuit or Indians or with corporations controlled by Inuit or Indians for the sale of reindeer that are the property of the Commissioner to those Inuit, Indians or corporations.

(4) An agreement referred to in subsection (3) shall contain

(a) provisions for the maintenance by the purchaser of a herd of reindeer of a minimum number to be set by the Minister and for the inspection by the Minister of that herd; and

(b) any other provisions as the Minister considers necessary.

LICENCES AND PERMITS

4. (1) The Minister or any person authorized by the Minister may issue the following licences:

(a) Class 1 – a licence to hunt reindeer;

(b) Class 2 – a licence to a reindeer owner for a grazing allotment within a reserve;

(c) Class 3 – a licence to transport by any means any reindeer or part of a reindeer from a reserve.

(2) The Minister or any person authorized by the Minister shall indicate in the licence the period for which it shall be valid unless sooner cancelled and the conditions to which it is subject.

(3) A Class 2 licence shall be issued subject to any rights granted to another person under the *Northwest Territories Lands Act* or the *Northwest Territories Lands Regulations*.

(4) A licence may be suspended, cancelled or the conditions of a licence altered at any time by the Minister or any person authorized by the Minister for any cause that the Minister considers sufficient.

5. An officer may issue a permit for the export of reindeer or any part of a reindeer.

PROHIBITIONS

6. (1) Except as authorized by licence, no person shall hunt reindeer.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to

(a) an officer or herder while acting in the course of his or her duties; or

(b) an owner in so far as his or her own reindeer are concerned.

(3) Except as authorized by licence, no person shall

(a) graze reindeer on a grazing allotment; or

(b) transport by any means reindeer or any part of a reindeer from a reserve.

7. An owner shall not allow his or her reindeer to run at large or at any time to be without herding protection satisfactory to the Superintendent.

8. No person shall have in his or her possession any reindeer or part of a reindeer killed or taken in violation of these regulations.

9. No owner shall permit or allow the owner's reindeer to graze outside a reserve, without the consent of the Minister.

10. (1) No reindeer meat shall be sold except under a marketing plan approved by the Minister or a person designated by the Minister.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in the case of sales to individuals for their own use and not for re-sale.

11. No person shall transfer or ship by any means reindeer or a reindeer carcass, or any part of a reindeer or reindeer carcass, from any place in the Northwest Territories to any other place within the Territories, other than in a reserve, without the consent of the Minister or a person authorized by the Minister.

12. No person shall export reindeer or any part of a reindeer without a permit for the export of that reindeer or reindeer part.

13. No person, transportation company or common carrier shall accept for transportation reindeer or a reindeer carcass, or any part of a reindeer or reindeer carcass for export unless a permit for the export is attached to the reindeer, reindeer carcass or part of a reindeer or reindeer carcass intended to be transported for export.

14. (1) No dog shall be allowed to run at large within a reserve.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a dog that is being used for herding.

(3) Any dog, not used for herding, found running at large within a reserve may be destroyed by the Superintendent or anyone acting under the instructions of the Superintendent.

(4) No damage or compensation may be recovered in respect of the destruction of a dog under this section.

ROUNDUPS

15. (1) Unless prevented by conditions beyond his or her control, the owner of a reindeer herd shall hold an annual roundup for the purpose of checking the health of the reindeer, counting, classifying and recording the stock, applying the registered herd mark, balancing the herd with regard to breeding stock, selecting animals for slaughter

in the winter, and checking and marking strays, but no roundup shall be held without the permission of the Superintendent.

(2) The owner shall notify the Superintendent, at least 60 days before the roundup, of the proposed time and place of the roundup.

(3) The Superintendent, unless prevented by circumstances beyond his or her control, shall attend each roundup where reindeer are to be counted, classified and marked, and shall check the records of the herd with particular reference to the strays from other herds.

(4) The Superintendent, if unable to attend a roundup, shall designate another person to act in his or her stead.

MARKINGS

16. (1) An application for the approval and registration by the Superintendent of a herd mark shall be made on the form provided for the purpose, and shall include a drawing and a description of the mark.

(2) An owner of a reindeer herd shall cause each animal in the herd to bear an identifying herd mark, as approved and registered by the Superintendent.

(3) The registered mark shall be applied to the reindeer of each owner as soon as practicable after his or her ownership of the reindeer is established, with the exception of marked strays.

(4) A stray mark selected and approved by the Superintendent shall be applied to strays found during a roundup.

STRAYS

17. (1) A record of all strays found at the annual roundup of each herd shall be made and retained by the Superintendent.

(2) As each stray is handled at the roundup, a stray mark selected by the Superintendent shall be applied to the stray to indicate that it has been recorded as a stray.

(3) Mavericks shall be marked with the herd mark of the herd in which they are found.

(4) After all the roundups for the season have been made, the Superintendent shall send to the owner of each herd a statement showing the strays found in the owner's herd and the strays from that herd that have been located in other herds, together with the adjustments which the Superintendent proposes in order to effect an equitable settlement between the owners.

(5) If an adjustment has been made between herd owners, in accordance with the advice of the Superintendent, the marked strays in each of their herds shall be the property of the herd owner. 148

(6) Any disputes that may arise between owners with respect to strays, which cannot be settled between them, shall be referred to the Superintendent whose decision shall be final.

PROTECTION

18. If an owner does not provide adequate protection for or abandons the owner's reindeer, the Superintendent, on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories, may take any action that the Superintendent considers necessary for the protection of the reindeer.

COMMENCEMENT

19. These regulations come into force April 1, 2014.

2. MONGOLIA



DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA

March 29, 2013
Ulaanbaatar city

№ 42

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT

In order to implement Article 4.6.2 of paragraph 4 of the National Development Policy of Mongolia on the basis of the Millennium Development Goals and paragraph 4 of Article 4.2.3 of the Law on Protection of Genetic Resources and Livestock Health, on the basis of Article 33.1 of the Constitution of Mongolia and the provision of Article 12 of the Law on the President of Mongolia,

I ORDER:

One. In order to enhance the living standards of ethnic Tuvan Uighurs (hereinafter – Tsaatans (reindeer herders)) who live in the Tsagaannuur area of the Khuvsgel Aimag, improve their education, health and social protection, as well as to revive the reindeer husbandry and breeding, the measures under the program "Economic Recovery and improvement of the standard of living of reindeer herders" were approved and the Government of Mongolia should be instructed to take the following steps:

1. In order to improve the living conditions of reindeer herders, reindeer herders under the age of 18 living in the taiga should be given

a monthly allowance in the amount of 50 percent of the subsistence minimum established for the region, and a state allowance for reindeer herders, their social insurance contributions should be provided by the state in order to create sustainable legal conditions;

2. Conduct free medical examinations at least twice a year as part of a social problem cure program for reindeer herders;

3. Provide additional 40 percent of the basic salary to doctors and veterinarians who work with reindeer herders, provide regional doctors with vehicles renew the stock of vehicles every 2 years, increase the number of doctors and medical personnel and organize professional development courses for doctors;

4. Hire reindeer herders as rangers in the administration of a specially protected territory of Ulaan-Taiga and the national park of the Tengis-Shishgad River in order to support employment of reindeer herders;

5. The State Secretary of the State Central Administrative Body for Population Development and Social Affairs must personally monitor the implementation of the decree on reindeer herders living in the taiga, and until November of each year conduct a census of the population of reindeer herders in the aimag of Khuvsgel; the governor of the region is responsible for reporting;

6. As part of implementation of the second part of Article 8 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right of ethnic minorities to study their native language, the "Tuvan Language Program" must be approved as per the Order of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science No. 387 of 2005, and introduced into the primary school program of the Tsagaannuur region of the Khuvsgel Aimak;

7. To improve the conditions of kindergartens, secondary schools and dormitories in the Tsagaannuur region of the Huvsgel Aimag as an effort to increase the level of knowledge and education of reindeer herders;

8. Transfer funds for university and vocational college education of reindeer herders to their personal bank accounts by September of each year and ensure that the state is fully responsible for paying for their education in accordance with the law when reindeer herders are enrolled in higher educational institutions;

9. To purchase a certain number of breeding sheep (inseminators) and myand (breeders) during 2014 as part of the comprehensive measures to protect the gene pool and health of reindeer;

10. To resolve issues related to hunting for wolves and sables in specially protected areas in order to reduce the unnatural death rate of deer in accordance with the Law On Animals and other relevant legislative acts;

11. As part of provision of communication services to the population on the territory of Mongolia, immediately provide local communication facilities to reindeer herders and take measures to ensure the responsibility of local authorities for maintenance.

Two. For reindeer herders of the Tsagaannuur region in the aimag of Khuvsgel, to transfer to the regional budget funds to sponsor crossing the border to meet with their relatives who live in Toj-hoshuu in the Tyva Republic, the Russian Federation, through the permanent border checkpoint Artssuur in the Zavkhan district, once every 3 years, starting from 2013.

Three. To put the Government / N. Altanhuyagua/ in charge of including expenses in the annual state budget aimed at the implementation of the resolution.

Four. To put the Government / N. Altanhuyagua/ in charge of informing the President of Mongolia and the public about the implementation of the Decree by December of each year.

PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA Ts. ELBEGDORJ

PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA N. ALTANKHUYAG

3. NORWAY



The Reindeer Husbandry Act (Reindeer Husbandry Act)

Date	Act-2007-06-15-40
Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Last amended on	Act-2019-06-21-62 dd. 01.01.2020
Promulgated	In 2007, Issue 6
Entry into force	01.07.2007
Amends	Act-1978-06-09-49
Field of Law	Agriculture, hunting and forestry ► Reindeer husbandry Indigenous Law ► Reindeer husbandry
Promulgated	15.06.2007
Short title	Reindeer Husbandry Act

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¹ V. § 4.

¹ Cf. Act 21 of 1984 No. 101.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§ 1. The purpose of the Act

For the Sámi reindeer herding area¹ the Act establishes an environmentally, economically and culturally sustainable framework for reindeer husbandry, based on Sámi culture, traditions and customs, for the benefit of both the reindeer herding population itself and society as a whole. In order to achieve these goals, the Act provides the basis for the proper organization and management of reindeer husbandry. Reindeer husbandry shall be preserved as an important basis for Sámi culture and social life².

The Act shall promote the consolidation of reindeer herding areas in the Sámi Reindeer Herding Area¹ as the main resource base for reindeer husbandry. It is the responsibility of both the reindeer herding rights holders and other rights holders and authorities to maintain the reindeer herding areas.

Outside the Sámi reindeer herding area¹ the Act shall provide conditions for ecologically and economically sustainable exploitation of reindeer grazing resources, taking into account the local culture and traditions in those areas where permission to graze reindeer is granted in accordance with the regulations set out in § 8.

Both inside and outside the Sámi reindeer herding areas, the Law promotes the proper welfare of domestic reindeer.

¹ V. § 4.

² Cf. Basic Law, § 108 and Law of 21 May, 1999, No. 30 Cf. Human Rights Law, Art. 27.

§ 2. Field of application

The Act extends to the Kingdom with restrictions arising from Act No. 31 of June 9, 1972 on the grazing of Swedish reindeer in Norway and the grazing of Norwegian reindeer in Sweden.

Reindeer husbandry in and around Trollheimen is governed by Act No. 21. Act No. 101 of 1984 on reindeer husbandry in the municipalities of Meldal, Midtre Gauldal, Oppdal, Rennebu, Rindal, Sunndal, and Surnadal.

§ 3. Relation to International Law¹

The Act applies in accordance with international Law concerning indigenous peoples² and national minorities³.

¹ Cf. Act No. 30 of 21 May, 1999.

² Cf. The ILO 169 convention.

³ Cf. Act No. 30 of 21 May, 1999, Cf. UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 1 and Art. 1 & 27.

§ 4. Sámi reindeer herding area

The Sámi population has the right, depending on their age, to engage in reindeer husbandry in the areas of Finnmark, Troms, Nordland, Nord-Trøndelag¹, Sør-Trøndelag¹ and Hedmark, where reindeer herding has been practiced since ancient times (Sámi reindeer herding area).

Within the Sámi reindeer herding area, it is assumed that there is a right to reindeer grazing within the framework of this Act, unless special legal conditions stipulate otherwise.

In the case of encroachment on reindeer herding rights, compensation is provided in accordance with the general provisions of the Expropriation Act².

¹ Today, Trøndelag County.

² Cf. Basic Law, § 105 and the Act to Strengthen Human Rights in Norwegian Legislation, 1 Art. 1.

§ 5. Sámi regional reindeer herding pastures¹

The Sámi reindeer herding area is divided into Sámi regional reindeer herding areas, which shall be open to reindeer herding with the special rights and obligations established in or pursuant to this Act. King² approves the implementation of Act.

¹ Cf. Act 21 of 1984 No. 101.

² Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

§ 6. Sámi reindeer herding areas

The Reindeer Herding Council divides the Sámi regional reindeer herding areas into Sámi reindeer herding areas in accordance with the provisions of § 42.

§ 7. Expropriation to provide reindeer grazing¹

The King may require the cession of land and rights to the state, including the rights specified in Chapter 3, and the rights to compensation for damages caused by reindeer when this is necessary for reindeer husbandry in the Sámi reindeer herding area, and it is believed that this intervention will certainly do more good than harm.

As to the case of waiver of rights, as stated in Chapter 3, the plaintiff may be exempted from reimbursing the costs of the defendant's case if the defendant refuses or fails to respond to the offer, and the defendant, in his assessment, receives no more than what he is offered. The rules on court costs in Act No. 1 of June 1, 1917, on valuations and expropriation matters, however, apply.

¹ Cf. Act 21 of 1984 No. 101.

§ 8. Reindeer husbandry outside the Sámi reindeer pasture¹

Outside the Sámi reindeer pastures, reindeer husbandry cannot take place without special permission of the King. Such a permit can only be granted to a person who can present the written consent of the respective property owners and right holders or otherwise disposes of sufficiently large and properly bounded reindeer herding areas. A permit should not be issued for wild reindeer habitat. Caution should also be exercised when issuing permits for areas near reindeer herding areas, which could lead to conflicts. Permits can be issued for a limited time, and in no case after the right to graze has expired. Additional conditions of use can be set.

Joint ownership outside the Sámi reindeer pasture may be used for domestic reindeer husbandry when decided by a majority vote in accordance with Act No. 6 of June 18, 1965 on joint ownership.

If the owners and users who manage most of the mountain area suitable for domestic reindeer herding are predisposed to such activities, but this is hindered by some landowners who do not want to join, the joint measures provision in the Land Title Transfer Act of May 2, § 3-9, may be used accordingly.

With the approval of the King³ the local government may, for a period of up to 10 years at a time, issue a permit for domestic reindeer breeding within the boundaries of the local government⁴ outside the reindeer herding area, if the reindeer breeding can proceed without significant damage or inconvenience to the holders of the right to use the area.

The provisions of the Mountainous Areas Act apply to domestic reindeer husbandry in the state territory outside the reindeer grazing zone⁵. § 17.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 100 of 21 June 2013 (entered into force on 1 January 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of 21 June 2013).

¹ Cf. Act 21 of 1984 No. 101 § 2.

² Act of 21 June, 2013 No. 100.

³ Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July 2007.

⁴ V. Act No. 59 of 19 June, 1992.

⁵ Act No. 31 of 6 June, 1975.

CHAPTER 2: REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN THE SÁMI REINDEER HERDING AREA¹

¹ V. § 4.

§ 9. The right to own reindeer in the Sámi reindeer herding area¹

Only persons with the right to brand reindeer have the right to own reindeer in the Sámi reindeer herding area².

A condition of owning a reindeer is that the reindeer is included in the share of the Siida community or in an outsourced share that is managed by a responsible manager in accordance with the provisions of § 10 be Law.

If there are special reasons, the Reindeer Husbandry Authority³ may grant consent to a person who does not meet the conditions in the first or second paragraph to own reindeer in the Sámi reindeer herding area.

The Reindeer Husbandry Council can also authorize individuals or institutions to own reindeer for scientific purposes and for experimental purposes under state management or supervision⁴. Such permits are granted for a limited period of time and are tied to certain conditions.

¹ Cf. Act 21 of 1984 No. 101 § 2.

² V. § 4.

³ V. § 71.

⁴ Cf. § 32 (5).

§ 10. Siida's share

A unit of the Siida community refers to a family group or an individual who is part of a Siida community, cf. § 51, and who is engaged in reindeer husbandry under the management of one person or spouses

or persons living together¹. The leader of a Siida unit of the community must have permanent residence in Norway.

The leader of a Siida unit determines who has the right to own a reindeer in a share and the number of reindeer in the possession of the person concerned.

A reindeer owner can only be responsible for one Siida unit and cannot own reindeer in more than one share of the Siida community. Minor children², if their parents do not live together, still have the right to own their own reindeer in the share of the Siida community, both in the father's family and in the mother's family.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 9 of March 26, 2010 (entered into force on 1 July 2013 in accordance with Resolution No. 338 of April 5, 2013), as amended by Act No. 12 of April 5, 2013.

¹ V. § 13.

² V. Act of 26 March, 2010 No. 9 §§ 2 and 8.

§ 11. Establishment of a Siida unit

A economical unit¹ that is registered with the district administration upon the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to be a part of the Siida community² in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Whoever is the owner of the economic unit upon the coming into force of the Act shall be considered as the responsible leader of a Siida unit.

The leaders of the Siida units³ may, by unanimous decision, decide that a new Siida unit shall be established under the leadership of an appointed person who is of legal age and meets the conditions of § 9 for the ownership of reindeer. It shall be taken into consideration in such an establishment that it does not threaten the foundations of the ecological, economic and cultural sustainability of the Siida community.

When establishing a new Siida unit, the reindeer must be kept within the upper limit of the number of reindeer defined for the

Siida community, v. first and second paragraphs of § 60. If such establishment results in an excessive number of reindeer, the reduction shall be made in accordance with the rules of § third and fourth paragraphs of 60.

In determining who will lead a new Siida unit, the work contribution to the Siida community and the life circumstances of the person to be appointed, as well as the objectives of this Act, shall be taken into account.

The notification for the establishment of a new Siida unit shall be sent to the District Board² for approval. The District Board shall ensure that the conditions for the establishment of a new Siida unit are met, including that the establishment does not threaten the foundations of ecologically, economically and culturally sustainable reindeer husbandry in the Siida Community. The District Board may refuse to approve the establishment if the average number of reindeer in the Siida unit is less than 250 reindeer, calculated in relation to the established upper limit for the Siida Community.

The provisions given in the second to fifth paragraphs apply accordingly when transferring the Siida unit to another Siida unit.

The District Board may, for special reasons, oblige the district⁴ or the Siida communities³ to create one or more new Siida units. The leader of the new Siida unit shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the second to fifth paragraphs. If no agreement is reached, the leader shall be appointed by order of the Administrative County Governor.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 on June 14, 2013).

¹ V. Now repealed Act of 9 June, 1978 No. 49 § 4.

² V. § 10.

³ V. § 51.

⁴ V. § 6 & §§ 42 below.

§ 12. Coordinate recruitment unit¹

The responsible leader of a Siida unit² may determine that a coordinate recruitment unit associated with the Siida share shall be established.

The creation of a coordinate recruitment unit presupposes that a maximum number of reindeer is stipulated that the Siida unit and the coordinate recruitment unit in total must not exceed.

Only one coordinate recruitment unit may be created for each Siida unit.

A coordinate recruitment unit may exist for a period of up to seven years and it is condition that in connection with the establishment of such unit, an agreement for overtaking the Siida unit is entered into at the same time. The responsibility as leader of a recruitment unit may only be left to a child, grandchild or someone else in the younger generation who satisfies the conditions in Section 9 for owning reindeer. The person in question must be of age³ and must have participated in all the aspects of the reindeer husbandry together with the leader for a period of at least three years.

The leader of the coordinate unit has the same rights and duties as the leader of a Siida unit, unless it follows otherwise from this Act.

If the leader of the Siida coordinate unit dies or resigns as responsible leader, the coordinate recruitment unit is incorporated in the Siida unit with the leader of the coordinate recruitment unit as the new leader.

A notification of the creation of a coordinate recruitment unit must be sent to the County Governor who must check that the formal requirements for establishing a coordinate recruitment unit have been met.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 on June 14, 2013).

¹ Cf. § 16.

² V. § 10.

³ V. Act of 26 March, 2010 No. 9 §§ 2 & 8.

§ 13. Status of spouses and cohabitants¹

If the responsible leader of the Siida unit² has entered or is entering into marriage³, both spouses may be responsible leaders of the Siida unit. This applies even if only one of the spouses meets the conditions of the first paragraph of § 9 regarding the ownership of reindeer. This joint part of the Siida unit implies that the spouses are jointly and severally responsible as leaders of the Siida unit.

If the spouses agree that they will both act as responsible leaders, they shall notify this in the reindeer herding notice, cf. § 18.

Spouses who both meet the conditions of the first paragraph of § 9 to own reindeer may be independent leaders for each of their Siida units, with other applicable restrictions imposed by Law.

The provisions of the first to third paragraphs shall apply respectively to two unmarried persons living together (cohabitants), if they:

1. Have or have had common children
2. were previously married to each other, or
3. have lived together in a conjugal relationship for two years.

¹ Cf. § 32 (3).

² V. § 10.

³ Cf. below.

§ 14. Dissolution of marriage and cohabitation

If Siida unit¹ has been under the joint leadership of spouses or cohabitants, and one of them dies, the surviving party shall become the sole responsible leader. This applies even if the surviving party does not fulfil the conditions of the first paragraph of § 9 regarding the right to own reindeer.

If the marriage² or cohabitation ends otherwise than by death, the spouse or cohabitant who shared responsibility in the marriage

or cohabitation loses the right to act as responsible leader. The parties can agree that a person can continue to be the owner of the reindeer in the reindeer share of the Siida community, and will possibly be solely responsible for part of the Siida community³. This applies even if the person does not fulfil the conditions of the first paragraph of § 9 regarding the right to own reindeer.

Changes in leadership duties under the first and second paragraphs are required to be reported to the County Governor.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 on June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 10.

² V. as well as § 19.

³ V. § 32 (4).

§ 15. Delegation of responsibility as leader of a Siida unit

If no coordinate recruitment unit has been established, the leader of the coordinate recruitment unit may delegate the responsibility as leader of the unit to a son/daughter, grandson/granddaughter or other person who meets the conditions of the first paragraph of § 9, in order to obtain ownership of the reindeer.

A new leader of the Siida unit must be of legal age³ and participate in all reindeer husbandry work together with the leader for at least three years. In a number of special cases, the County Governor may approve the delegation of responsibility to a daughter/son or grandson/granddaughter who does not meet these requirements.

When delegation of responsibility as leader of a Siida unit, the former manager still has the right to own reindeer in the share of the Siida community.

If the leader of the Siida unit dies, or no decision has been made, as already mentioned in the first paragraph, a child, grandchild or other relative who meets the conditions of § 9 reindeer section, has the right

to assume responsibility for the community except where the surviving spouse or cohabitant is responsible in accordance with the provisions of § 14. The second paragraph applies accordingly.

In the event of death, the County Governor may demand that responsibility for the Siida unit could be delegated only after the children, grandchildren or another person who does not fulfil the conditions of the first paragraph of § 9, regarding the ownership of reindeer, have reached the age of majority.

Notification of the delegation of responsibility must be sent to the County Governor, who must ensure that the official conditions are met.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 on June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 12.

² V. § 10.

³ V. Act of 26 March, 2010 No. 9 § 2 (3).

§ 16. Liquidation of a Siida unit

If the responsible leader of a Siida unit¹ decides to liquidate his reindeer husbandry or dies without delegation of responsibility to another person in accordance with the rules of §§ 12 and 15, a Siida unit shall be abolished and the reindeer sold, unless it is included in another Siida unit or in coordinate recruitment unit. The board of the summer Siida community, v. § 52 or the contact person chosen by [https://lovdata.no/pro-reference/lov/2007-06-15-40/\\$53](https://lovdata.no/pro-reference/lov/2007-06-15-40/$53) in accordance with the second paragraph of § 53, must ensure that Siida unit will be liquidated. Liquidation costs are covered by the proceeds from the sale of reindeer.

If the leader of coordinate recruitment unit decides to cease his activities or dies, the coordinate recruitment unit is returned to the part of the Siida community from which the coordinate recruitment unit was created.

Notification of liquidation according to the first and second paragraphs shall be sent to the County Governor.

If a Siida unit or coordinate recruitment unit has been less than 50% for five years, it must be converted to a Siida unit. The decision to liquidate is made by the County Governor. Within the fourth year, the County Governor shall notify the leader of the Siida unit with less than 50 reindeer of the impending liquidation. The notification shall be made at least six months prior to the deadline for submitting the reindeer herding notification to be submitted in the coming year. In the relevant decision, the provision for the implementation of the liquidation referred to in the first paragraph shall apply.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 on June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 10.

§ 17. Reindeer husbandry in violation of the provisions of Chapter 2

Violation of the provisions of Chapter 2 may result in an enforceable termination of the relationship in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 11.

§ 18. Reindeer herding notification

The leader of the Siida unit shall notify the County Governor annually of the reindeer herding. The notification shall include information about the number of reindeer in the Siida unit and the owners of the reindeer in the area, as well as information about the connection to the Siida. A copy of the notification shall be sent to the District Board¹ of the reindeer herding area.

The District Board² provides more detailed rules on what information the notification must contain, the submission period, etc.

Information contained in the notification of individuals' income and personal relationships is subject to confidentiality, unless otherwise provided by Act. The Administrative Act³ §§ 13 A – 13 E shall apply accordingly. Pursuant to the regulations, the District Board shall issue further regulations on how many reindeer of the Siida unit should be available to members of Siida unit in the Siida unit or in the reindeer herding area, and how this should be done.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 on June 14, 2013), Law No. 62 of 21 June, 2019 (inserted on 1 January, 2020 in accordance with Resolution No. 785 of 21 June, 2019).

¹ V. § 43.

² Agriculture and Food Authority.

³ Act of 10 February, 1967.

CHAPTER 3. CONTENT OF THE RIGHT TO REINDEER HUSBANDRY¹

¹ Cf. Act 21 of 1984 No. 101.

§ 19. The right to reindeer husbandry

The right to engage in reindeer husbandry gives the right to herd reindeer in mountainous and other remote areas, including previously cultivated lands and hay meadows located remotely, without connection with settlements or cultivated agricultural lands in operation, if they are not properly maintained and are not used as cultivated pastures, unless the area is fenced in to protect it from reindeer. The King may provide additional provisions on what is meant by a fence that prevents reindeer.

The King¹ may decide that certain areas of coniferous forest must be protected from reindeer herding at certain times when this is deemed necessary for reasons of rejuvenation or reforestation². The King may also, in other cases, decide to protect certain areas at certain times when special considerations require it. Safety decisions may also be made regarding travel on reindeer.

Land areas protected from reindeer herding must be compensated, where possible, by providing other areas for reindeer herding.

¹ Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July 2007.

² V. Act No. 31 of 27 May, 2005, Chapter 3.

§ 20. Seasonal herding areas

The right to herd includes the right to necessary seasonal herding areas, i.e. spring, summer, autumn and winter herding areas, including migration camps, calving grounds and mating areas.

§ 21. The right to use dwellings, deer pens, etc.

The right to engage in reindeer husbandry gives the right to dispose of the land for the installation of the necessary huts and Sámi dwellings for people, as well as pens and cages necessary for the storage of movable property and food.

The reindeer herder has the right to compensation for his or her eviction from the land for housing, if the reindeer herder cannot in any other way obtain the place of residence required for rational reindeer husbandry. If the parties cannot reach an agreement on the conditions of vacating the area present, or on the selection of the area, its size and surveying, conditions and compensation, these shall be determined by the Land Displacement Act¹.

The land in use, buildings and structures that were erected on it in accordance with the first or second paragraphs cannot be used for purposes other than reindeer husbandry without the approval of the King² and the consent of the landowner, or transferred for purposes other than reindeer husbandry that meet the prerequisites in the first and second paragraphs.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 100 on June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ Cf. Act of June 21, 2013 No. 100 §§ 5-3.

² Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

§ 22. Migration camps (encampments)

Reindeer herders have access to free and unhindered herding and movement of reindeer in those parts of the reindeer herding areas where reindeer can legally move, and access to migration with reindeer to traditional camps. Permanent places of loading and unloading of reindeer for transportation are also considered to be encampments.

The reindeer herding camps cannot be closed, but the King¹ may agree to the rebuilding of the camps and to the opening of new camps when there are justified reasons for this. Any damage caused as a result of the conversion of the camp or the opening of a new camp is compensated by a court decision on the Law on the replacement of the land plot². The King¹ may decide that the fixing of the new encampment should be evaluated in detail as well.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 100 on June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

² Cf. Act of June 21, 2013 No. 100 § 5-3.

§ 23. Movement of motor vehicles¹

The reindeer herder has access to the use of the necessary means of transportation and transport in accordance with the area plan, cf. § 62.

The use of off-road vehicles on open ground should, as far as possible, be restricted and should be carried out on an existing permanent road. Road or aerial travel into an area protected under the Biodiversity Acts² Chapter V or earlier protection decisions referred to in § 77 of the Natural Diversity Act must be carried out in accordance with established protection regulations³. Further rules for such traffic in protected areas may be determined by the rules of the competent administrative authority in consultation with the District Council Administration⁴.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with the Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), Law No. 9 on March 28, 2014 (entered into force on June 1, 2014 in accordance with the Resolution No. 371 of March 28, 2014).

¹ Cf. Act No. 82 of June 10, 1977.

² Act No. 100 of June 19, 2009.

³ Cf. Act of June 19, 2009 No. 100 § 34.

⁴ V. § 43.

§ 24. Fences and other constructions

The right to engage in reindeer husbandry entitles the reindeer owner to erect fences for work area and movement restrictions, slaughterhouses, bridges and other structures required for reindeer husbandry. Fences and structures shall not be placed in a manner that creates an unsightly, untidy appearance or causes substantial harm or inconvenience to the landowner, or infringes on other legitimate interests.

Fences and constructions erected for seasonal use cannot be erected without the approval of the Authority. Approval for larger facilities can

only be granted after an expert assessment of the overall environmental impact in combination with the reindeer husbandry needs of the facility to be erected. If the landowner and any beneficiaries do not give their consent, the Authority can issue a permit to operate the facility for the statutory compensation for damage and nuisance under the Land Substitution Act¹.

Fences and constructions that do not comply with the first or second paragraph may be required by the District Administration to be removed or changed by the responsible leader². If this does not happen within the prescribed time limit, the County Governor can immediately initiate demolition or renovation. The costs of measures taken in accordance with this subsection are borne by the responsible party and are grounds for enforcement³.

The District Administration may provide additional rules regulating the placement and design of fences and other facilities, including the materials of these fences, etc. The District Administration may also provide rules on the maintenance of permanent fences and constructions and on the obligation to remove fences and constructions that are not properly maintained or that are no longer in use.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 on June 14, 2013), Law No. 100 on June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ Cf. Act of June 21, 2013 No. 100 § 5-3.

² Cf. § 79.

³ V. Compulsory Administrative Proceedings Act § 7-2 (1), e.

§ 25. Fuel and firewood use in the Sámi reindeer herding area¹

In the Sámi reindeer husbandry area, persons entitled to reindeer husbandry in connection with Lawful reindeer husbandry are permitted to gather deciduous trees, shrubs, junipers, willows, birch branches, coniferous trees naturally dried up, including deadwood, fallen trunks

of dry trees, dry branches, twigs, stumps, birch bark and bark, on both public and private property for their own use, provided that they are used for:

1. obtaining fuel,
2. making huts, sleeping places, bows or structures for storing things and food,
3. tent poles, utensils and simple household items,
4. working fences (paddocks, ring fences),
5. tanning.

It is forbidden to use live deciduous trees and shrubs if other wood suitable for this purpose is available on the site or nearby.

The forest owner may demand payment for live deciduous trees that are grown in a private forest; otherwise, no fee is charged for timber that is used in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter. The landowner must be notified immediately of the removal of timber for which payment may be required. If no agreement on compensation is reached, the amount required may be determined by the Land Substitution Act². The regulation of this paragraph on payment is not valid for Finmark property³.

As long as it seems necessary in connection with the preservation of forests, their rejuvenation or restoration, or as a result of a shortage of timber in the district, the King⁴, by his decree, may limit or completely prohibit the removal of timber in certain areas, including determining the collection of fresh timber strictly in specified locations.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 100 on June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ Cf. Act 21 No. 101 of 1984.

² Cf. Act of June 21, 2013 No. 100 § 5-3.

³ V. Act No. 85 of 17 June, 2005, Chapter I. 2.

⁴ Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

§ 26. Hunting, trapping and fishing in the Sámi reindeer herding area¹

In the Sámi reindeer herding area², the right to engage in reindeer husbandry is granted in connection with the legal implementation of reindeer herding, hunting, fur trade and fishing on state lands³ that do not have special encumbrances, as well as on Finnmark lands⁴ in reindeer grazing areas where reindeer husbandry⁵ is carried out, under the same conditions which apply to persons who permanently reside in a municipality, village or hamlet where state-owned land is located or in the relevant part of Finnmark. In state-owned forests and high-altitude areas located in the reindeer herding area, reindeer herders' access to hunting, trapping and fishing should be the same as it has been since ancient times.

The King⁶ may decide that reindeer herders should have the exclusive right to use certain (regulated) fishing gear in certain lakes and river stretches in state lands other than state forest areas. The King⁶ may also decide that certain lakes and rivers that are owned should, as indicated in the previous paragraph, be reserved for the use of reindeer herders.

No rent or card fees shall be charged for hunting, trapping and fishing carried out in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

¹ Cf. Act 21 No. 101 § 4 of 1984.

² V. § 4.

³ V. Act No. 31 Of 6 June, 1975.

⁴ V. Act No. 85 of 17 June, 2005, Chapter I. 2.

⁵ V. § 42.

⁶ Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

CHAPTER 4. GENERAL RULES FOR REINDEER HUSBANDRY

§ 27. Reindeer husbandry

The reindeer owner shall consider the interests of other reindeer herders when engaging in reindeer husbandry and not use the herding area at the same time as them, in a manner that worsens the conditions for other reindeer owners. The reindeer owner shall also not prevent others from engaging in their Lawful reindeer husbandry.

The reindeer owner shall ensure that reindeer husbandry is conducted within the limits prescribed by this Act, in accordance with the use regulations in force in the district¹.

¹ V. Chapter 7.

§ 28. Supervision

Reindeer shall be kept under such supervision that, as far as possible, they do not cause harm, do not leave the authorized herding area, and do not mix with other reindeer.

More detailed supervision rules can be set out in the local rules for the use of herding areas¹.

¹ V. § 59.

§ 29. Transparency of headcount

A Siida unit¹, which has reason to believe that reindeer from its herd have entered the herd of another unit, has the right to inspect the herd to find out if its reindeer are in the herd.

Access can only take place in the presence of a representative of the relevant Siida unit. The representative of the Siida unit shall help to ensure that access to the herd inspection is possible. Otherwise, the access shall be carried out in accordance with the customs and regulations of the reindeer owners in the area.

More detailed rules of access can be found in the district terms of use².

¹ V. § 51.

² V. Chapter 7.

§ 30. Treatment of reindeer of other Siida communities

The Siida community¹, in whose herd there are reindeer from the herd of another Siida community, should notify the other Siida community of this as soon as possible. Reindeer are selected according to the rules in § 31.

If it is difficult for the other Siida community to retrieve its reindeer, or if it is impossible to select the reindeer, the community whose herd includes the reindeer of the other community must take care of the reindeer of the other community until the reindeer are separated and trapped

Additional rules for the treatment of reindeer of other Siida communities may be stipulated in the district regulations for the use of reindeer.²

¹ V. § 51.

² V. Chapter 7.

§ 31. Separation

A reindeer herder who has reindeer herding in the herd with the reindeer of other reindeer herders may require separation of the reindeer so that he/she can take away his/her own reindeer.

Other reindeer herders, whose reindeer are in the reindeer herd where the separation is made, are obliged to create conditions for this separation. It is forbidden to interfere with the work of separation reindeer. Separation should be done before the herd leaves the seasonal herding area.

Separation should not be required during calving or during the rut, or if separation is not recommended for animal welfare reasons.

The reindeer herders in whose herd the reindeer are located should be notified before the reindeer are put into the pen for selection¹.

Additional rules regarding separation and notification procedures may be provided in the district regulations².

¹ V. § 51.

² V. Chapter 7.

CHAPTER 5. REINDEER EARMARKING AND REGISTRATION OF REINDEER EARMARKS

§ 32. Right to a reindeer earmark

The right to a reindeer earmark requires that the person is a Sámi and

1. at the time the Act comes into force, engaged in reindeer husbandry as his primary livelihood in the reindeer herding area in accordance with Act No. 49 of 9 June 1978 on reindeer husbandry § 4, Cf. § 3, or

2. has parents (or is a grandchild/granddaughter) of persons who have practised reindeer husbandry as their main occupation and who

3. is included in the Siida unit or is to be included in the Siida unit by decision according to <https://lovdata.no/pro – reference/lov/2007-06-15-40/§10> the second paragraph of § 10 or in the Coordinate recruitment unit according to §§ 11-15 <https://lovdata.no/pro – reference/lov/2007-06-15-40/§15>.

Adopted persons¹ have the same right to reindeer earmarking as the adoptive parent's own children, even if they are of non-Sámi descent.

A person who is married² to a person who is the responsible leader of a Siida unit³, but does not fulfil the conditions in the first paragraph for the earmarking of reindeer, is entitled to earmark the reindeer. The same shall apply to cohabitants, as stated in fourth subparagraph of § 13.

As mentioned in the third paragraph, the person assuming responsibility for Siida unit, V. § 14, is entitled to earmarking as long as this person is the responsible leader of the Siida unit. The new spouse or cohabitant of the aforementioned person shall not be entitled to earmarking according to the third paragraph.

If the Reindeer Husbandry Board⁴ has granted a person the right to own reindeer in accordance with third subparagraph of § 9, the Reindeer Husbandry Board may also grant a person the right to earmarking, if this is necessary for the purposes of the orderly management of the reindeer economy.

¹ V. Act No. 48 of 16 June, 2017.

² Cf. As well as.

³ V. § 10.

⁴ V. § 71.

§ 33. The obligation to earmark reindeer

All reindeer in the Sámi reindeer herding area must be earmarked with the owner's mark.

The reindeer must be earmarked with the owner's registered earmark within 31 October of the same year in which reindeer was born. In special cases the County Governor may consent to a transgression of this time limit, but under no circumstances beyond 31 May of the following year.

The earmarking must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Animal Welfare Act No. 97 of 19 June 2009.

⁰ Amended by Acts No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), No. 18 on May 24, 2019 (entered into force on July 1, 2019 in accordance with Resolution No. 673 on May 24, 2019). Amendment by the Act No. 62 of June 21, 2019 (entered into force from the date of the decision by the King).

§ 34. Forms of earmarking

In the Sámi reindeer herding area, the earmarking of reindeer shall be made by placing a cut with the registered owner's mark on the ear.

In the case of the acquisition of ownership of reindeer marked with a former owner's mark, ear clips may be used in addition to the registered reindeer earmark.

Temporary earmarking is done with a mark on the hair/fur part of the reindeer's body or with an ear clip. The temporary earmark displays the ownership relationship until the mark is brought into accordance with the first or second paragraph.

⁰ Amendment by the Act No. 62 of June 21, 2019 (entered into force from the date of the decision by the King).

§ 35. Remarking

Remarking is forbidden.

Remarking is punishable under the provisions of chapter 27 of the Criminal Code¹.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 65 of June 19, 2015 (entered into force on October 1, 2015).

¹ Act No. 28 of 20 May, 2005.

§ 36. Sale of reindeer without a legal earmark (sign)

Reindeer born a year earlier and which are not legally earmarked after May 31 are usually sold under the responsibility of the district administration¹ or the government¹ of the Siida community.

The proceeds of the sale go to the reindeer owner. If the owner is unknown, the money belongs to the reindeer's Siida community³. If the reindeer's ownership is unknown, the proceeds from the sale shall belong to the District Administration⁴.

¹ V. § 43.

² V. § 52.

³ V. § 51 & § 56.

⁴ V. § 47.

§ 37. Earmarking committee and complaints committee

Each Sámi reindeer herding area¹ shall elect an earmarking committee consisting of at least three and no more than five members of the Siida community from the various reindeer herding areas, with personal deputies. The committee members and their deputies shall

be elected by the district heads². The County Governor shall appoint the secretary of the committee. The Reindeer Husbandry Board³ shall appoint a complaints committee.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 5.

² V. § 43 (2).

³ V. § 71.

§ 38. Registration and deletion of earmark¹

All reindeer earmarks shall be approved by the earmarking committee before being used in the regional reindeer herding area². Approved reindeer earmarks in the regional reindeer herding area shall be registered with the Norwegian Directorate of Agriculture. The reindeer earmark shall be in a form that prevents confusion or misuse. When considering streamlined reindeer husbandry, the earmarking committee shall strive to preserve the traditional use and design of reindeer earmarks, including striving to preserve the traditional earmarks used by a particular family.

The reindeer earmark cannot be registered as a trademark under the Trademark Law³.

A registered earmark shall be canceled if the owner of the earmark dies without leaving behind any reindeer, which shall be inherited together with the earmark by his or her spouse⁴ or heir⁵.

If the reindeer earmark has not been used in the last 4 years, the Reindeer Husbandry Board may cancel the earmark.

If a registered reindeer earmark has a shape that could create confusion or misuse, the Reindeer Husbandry Board may cancel such a mark.

With the approval of the Reindeer Husbandry Board⁶, the earmarking committee may adopt additional recommendations for the design of earmarks, etc.

⁰ Amended by Acts No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), No. 18 on May 24, 2019 (entered into force on July 1, 2019 in accordance with Resolution No. 673 on May 24, 2019).

¹ V. Act No. 8 of 11 March, 1983 § 16.

² V. § 5.

³ Act No. 8 of 26 March, 2010.

⁴ Cf. As well as.

⁵ V. Act No. 5 of 3 March, 1972; Act No. 21 of 14 June 2019 (did not enter into force).

⁶ V. § 71.

§ 39. Requests

The earmarking committee shall notify the leaders of the Siida units of requests received for the registration of reindeer earmarks in the relevant and adjacent areas¹. The notification shall also be conducted in Sweden and Finland². The decision of the earmarking committee shall be announced in the same manner.

The decision of the earmarking committee may be appealed to the complaints committee.

The Authority³ establishes additional rules for the earmarking committee's procedures, including registration fees, and rules for resolving complaints.

¹ V. § 42.

² V. Act No. 8 §16 of 11 March, 1983.

³ Agriculture and Food Authority.

§ 40. Additional provisions for reindeer earmarking

The Authority¹ may issue ordinances for additional regulations on reindeer earmarking and registration of reindeer earmarks, as well as regulations for the transfer and chancel of reindeer earmarks that are no longer in use.

¹ Agriculture and Food Authority.

§ 41. Earmarking outside the Sámi reindeer herding area

Outside the Sámi reindeer herding area¹ Authority² establishes additional rules for the earmarking of reindeer and reindeer earmarks.

¹ V. § 4.

² Agriculture and Food Authority.

CHAPTER 6. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REINDEER HUSBANDRY – SIIDA DISTRICTS AND COMMUNITIES

I. REINDEER HERDING DISTRICTS

§ 42. Reindeer herding district

When dividing the Sámi regional reindeer herding area¹ into reindeer herding districts², the Reindeer Husbandry Board³ shall, from a common use perspective, emphasize the fact that the reindeer herding area has natural and fit-for-purpose borders in terms of reindeer husbandry.

The reindeer herding area should preferably include all seasonal herding areas⁴ for reindeer herders associated with the area. If necessary, the seasonal herding areas can be spread over several districts.

The zoning of reindeer herding areas is not an obstacle to cooperation between reindeer herders outside the borders of the districts, if such cooperation does not violate the rights of other reindeer herders. Zoning is also not an obstacle to the use of reindeer herding areas in another district, when it arises from special legal grounds.

¹ V. § 5.

² V. § 6.

³ V. § 71.

⁴ V. § 20.

§ 43. District Board

Each reindeer herding district shall have a District Board, elected by and from among the voters of the district in accordance with the rules of the second and third paragraphs.

The Head of the Board is elected by the district annual meeting, V. § 49. The rest of the Board consists of one representative from each Siida summer communities in the district, V. § 54 first section, No. 2. The Board member of the Siida community is elected by the annual meeting of the Siida community, V. § 53. If the number of summer Siida communities exceeds seven, six members are drawn by lot from candidates for Board members from individual summer Siida communities, with the exception of the summer Siida community, which has a leader. The district annual meeting may decide that the membership of the Board should be transferred between the Siida summer communities, one at a time. Such rules must be approved by the County Governor. The chairman and the rest of the Board members are elected for two years at the same time as their personal deputies.

If there are special reasons for this, the Reindeer Husbandry Authority¹ can stipulate rules, according to which the Board shall have up to 11 members. If there are good reasons for this, the Reindeer Husbandry Authority shall decide that a Siida summer community, which is significantly larger than the average in the district, shall have a numerically larger representation in the Board than required by the rules in the second paragraph. However, this Siida summer community should not get a majority in the Board.

If members of the Siida summer community form small Siida winter community during the year, the leaders of part of Siida winter community, perhaps Siida winter communities together or another group, may require rotation of District Board positions between the Siida winter communities / groups.

If the district corresponds to one Siida summer community, the rules of § 52 apply for the selection of the Board, prescribing the compulsory creation of the Board.

The Board has authority when at least half of its members are present at a meeting. However, a District Board with less than three

members is only competent if all members are present. In the event of a tied vote, the decision is made by the Head of the Board.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 71.

§ 44. Responsibilities and authority of the District Board

The District Board represents the reindeer husbandry interests in the district. It is the responsibility of the District Board to take care of the reindeer herding resources in the district in accordance with Laws and regulations of use¹.

Among other things, the District Board can enter into a settlement agreement, sue and be sued on behalf of the reindeer herders in joint district affairs. This also applies in matters concerning the protection of areas, even if this does not affect all reindeer herders. However, this is not an obstacle to the Siidaa community² or the reindeer owner being able to serve their own specific interests.

¹ V. Chapter 7.

² V. § 51.

§ 45. Authority

The District Board may in certain cases authorize the chairman of the Board, along with the secretary of the Board or along with one of its members, to act on behalf of the Board.

§ 46. District cash desk

A district cash desk shall be established in each district. All units of the Siida community¹ are obliged to pay an annual contribution to the district cash desk. The funds of the district cash desk shall cover the remuneration of the members of the District Board² and other expenses for the administration of the district.

The amount of the contribution shall be calculated based on the number of reindeer and shall be determined by the annual district meeting³ on the proposal of the District Board, V. § 50 first section, No. 7. The District Board shall calculate the contribution for every unit of the Siida community based on the number of reindeer in the Siida share, including the reindeer of permanent, non-Sami residents of the area.

A regulation on the contribution that each unit of the Siida community pays can be submitted to the Governor of the district, who can change the decision if the contribution is not reasonably related to the activities of the district. Such a review must be requested within eight weeks after every unit of the Siida community received notification of the decision on the amount of the contribution.

If the contribution is not paid, unit of the Siida community loses the right to vote until the amount due is paid. The final decision on the amount of the contribution is the basis for administrative enforcement.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 10.

² V. § 43.

³ V. § 49.

§ 47. Reindeer Husbandry Fund

There must be a reindeer husbandry fund in the district. The fund shall include:

1. compensation to the area for expropriation of reindeer grazing rights, etc.
2. compensation to the area for damages, inconvenience, etc.
3. concession fee to the area upon expropriation,
4. funds from the sale of reindeer without a legal owner's mark¹,
5. fees in case of infringement of use regulations, V. § 77,
6. other funds that accrue to the district.

The fund is managed and administered by the District Board² in accordance with the Law stipulated in § 57, second part, No. 5.

¹ V. § 36.

² V. § 43.

§ 48. Audit

The Annual Board Meeting¹ elects an auditor, who must be registered or authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Law on auditors and audit of January 15, 1999 No. 2.

The County Governor may authorize that an audit committee of two, possibly three members be elected from the voters of the district in lieu of an external auditor. The members of this committee must not be members of the Board or have special ties to the members of the Board.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 49.

§ 49. Annual Board Meeting

The annual meeting of the district board shall be held by the reindeer herders of the district every year no later than the end of June. The meeting shall be convened in a manner accepted in the district, with at least four weeks' notice.

At the annual board meeting, every reindeer herder has the right to speak and make proposals. When voting, the individual units of the Siida community¹ have five votes each. The coordinate recruitment units² have two votes. The leader of the Siida unit determines the distribution of votes among the other reindeer owners in the Siida share. The leader always has at least one vote, possibly two votes if spouses or cohabitants jointly manage the part of the Siida Unit³.

The annual financial and accounting reports⁴, as well as proposals for the management of the reindeer herding fund⁵, along with the agenda of the annual meeting and the nominations of the leader of the Board, shall be sent to the leaders of the Siida units at least four weeks prior to the annual meeting.

The annual meeting shall be chaired by the chairman of the meeting, who shall be elected by the annual meeting. The meeting shall be closed unless the annual meeting itself decides otherwise.

Minutes must be drawn up of the discussion of the meeting agenda and the elections, signed at the end of the meeting by the two participants elected to the meeting.

¹ V. § 10.

² V. § 12.

³ V. § 13.

⁴ V. § 43.

⁵ V. § 47.

§ 50. Matters and powers of the District Annual Meeting

The annual meeting shall:

1. submit an annual report on the work of the Board and annual financial statements,
2. submit the results of the discussion of the District Board's proposed terms of use, v. § 57,
3. present the results of the discussion regarding the District Board's proposal for a district plan, v. § 62,
4. elect the head of the District Board in accordance with § 43,
5. lay down rules for the election of Board's members in accordance with second subparagraph of § 43,
6. fix the remuneration of members of the District Board,
7. determine the contribution to the district cash desk per reindeer unit, v. second subparagraph of § 46,
8. elect an auditor, or auditing committee, v. § 48,
9. speak on questions that have been sent to the annual meeting by any of the eligible participants by way of an enquiry to the District Board at least one week before the annual meeting,
10. speak on other matters submitted by the district council for exchange at the annual meeting.

In cases where the annual meeting is entitled to vote, this opinion is indicative and not binding on the District Board.

The Board's annual report should be sent to the County Governor.

The Authority establishes additional rules on the content of the annual report.

^o Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

II. SIIDA

§ 51. Siida

The Siida in this Act refers to a group of reindeer owners, who jointly engage in reindeer husbandry in certain areas. The Act distinguishes between the summer Siida and the winter Siida. The summer Siida is primarily engaged in joint reindeer husbandry in the summer and autumn reindeer pastures. The winter Siida is primarily engaged in reindeer husbandry in the winter and spring pastures.

§ 52. Board of the summer Siida

A Board shall be elected in the summer Siida, which will be responsible for organizing joint activities and managing joint facilities in the Siida, such as slaughterhouses, fences, etc. The Board shall be elected by the annual meeting of the Siida. The annual meeting may decide not to elect a Siida Board, v. second subparagraph of § 53.

§ 53. Annual meeting of the summer Siida

Annual meetings of the summer Siida shall be held every year no later than the end of May. Everyone who has reindeer in the Siida has the right to attend the annual meeting with the right to vote and make proposals. The right to vote belongs to a separate part of the Siida. The provisions of second subparagraph of § 49 shall apply accordingly.

If the summer Siida does not have its own Board, the annual meeting must elect a person to be the contact person between the Siida and the District Administration¹. This person is responsible for calling the annual meeting.

¹ V. § 43.

§ 54. Matters and powers of the Siida Annual Meeting

The annual meeting shall:

1. elect the Siida Board in accordance with § 52,
2. elect a candidate for the District Board in accordance with § 43,
3. determine the amount of the contribution to the general cash desk of the Siida, v. § 55,
4. determine the terms of use of the cash desk of the Siida, v. § 55,
5. determine the rules for the Siida fund, v. first subparagraph of § 56,
6. elect an auditor, v. second subparagraph of § 56,
7. elect a contact person, v. second subparagraph of § 53.

The annual meeting may, by its own decision, decide that one or more of the regulations applicable to the district annual meeting, v. § 50, also applies to the Siida annual meeting.

§ 55. Siida cash desk

If a Siida Board has been elected in accordance with § 52, a general Siida cash desk must also be established. If the Siida does not have its own Board, the Siida annual meeting may decide to establish a Siida fund administered by a contact person, as stated in second subparagraph of § 53.

Regulations for the use of the Siida cash desk should be developed. The regulations of first – third subparagraphs of § 46 shall apply accordingly.

Any leader of a Siida unit may require an inspection of the cash desk by an auditor in accordance with the rules of second subparagraph of § 56.

§ 56. Siida fund

If the Siida receives funds, as stated in § 47, a reindeer husbandry fund shall be established for the Siida and rules for the use of this fund shall be drawn up. The statutes of the fund shall be approved by the County Governor.

The Siida annual meeting shall elect an auditor in accordance with the provisions of § 48 relating to the audit of the fund. If the Siida has not established its own annual meeting, the auditor shall be elected by agreement between the leaders of the Siida units. If the Siida does not appoint its own auditor, the audit of the Siida fund shall be carried out by the district auditor.

^o Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

CHAPTER 7. TERMS OF USE IN THE DISTRICT. DISTRICT PLAN

§ 57. Terms of use

To control the use of district resources¹, terms of use should be created. Terms of use must comply with the Law.

The terms of use should ensure the environmentally sustainable use of the region's pasture resources and contain additional rules for:

1. use of pastures, v. § 59,
2. number of reindeer, v. § 60,
3. use and maintenance of fences and other common objects²,
4. use of motorized vehicles³,
5. disposal of reindeer husbandry funds, v. § 47,
6. management of other facilities of the area⁴,
7. distribution of work responsibilities and investments

8. other conditions, which are deemed appropriate to be regulated by the provisions of the district terms of use.

If necessary, the County Governor may oblige two or more districts to develop common terms of use for one or more of the conditions mentioned in the first paragraph.

0 Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 6 & § 42.

² Cf. § 42.

³ Cf. § 23.

⁴ Cf. § 46.

§ 58. Development and approval of terms of use

The terms of use shall be prepared by the District Board¹ and approved by the County Governor. The County Governor shall,

in addition to monitoring compliance with the Law when preparing the terms of use, also assess whether the terms of use provide the basis for ecologically sustainable reindeer husbandry in the district.

The terms of use of pastures in accordance with § 59 shall be prepared in cooperation with the Siida district authorities². The same applies to the determination of reindeer number in accordance with § 60.

Before the terms of use are presented to the County Governor for approval, a draft must be considered at the annual general district meeting³. The draft must be sent to the district leaders of the Siida units two months before the annual meeting. Issues raised at the annual meeting shall be forwarded to the County Governor along with the draft terms of use.

If the County Governor does not approve the proposed district terms of use, he shall assist the district in preparing a new proposal to be considered in accordance with the above terms. The County Governor must draw up district terms of use himself if it appears that the assistance has failed.

If requested by the majority at the annual district meeting or if requested by the County Governor, new rules of use shall be drawn up in accordance with the rules set out beLaw.

The number of reindeer of a particular Siida unit, v. § 60, shall be submitted to the Reindeer Husbandry Authority⁴ for final confirmation and approval.

⁰ Amended by Acts No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), No. 18 on May 24, 2019 (entered into force on July 1, 2019 in accordance with Resolution No. 673 on May 24, 2019).

¹ V. § 43.

² V. § 51.

³ V. § 49 & § 50.

⁴ V. § 71.

§ 59. Use of Pastures

The terms of pasture use shall provide reindeer owners with access to the necessary pastures, including land for calving, migrating stables and mating grounds¹. The terms shall reflect the best principles of reindeer husbandry, based on Sámi traditions and customs.

The terms of pastures use shall be based on the traditional reindeer husbandry practices in the areas and promote the rational use of the resources. The grazing regulations shall not violate the rights of the Siida², which are enshrined in separate legal acts.

Terms shall be laid down regarding the timing of the pastures use, unless they have been established by the County Governor in accordance with § 61.

The leader of the Siida³ unit may submit the terms of pasture use to the court for land consolidation cases⁴ within six months after their approval by the County Governor. Terms governing the use of pastures that are unfair to an individual or violate rights acquired on a special legal basis can be overturned by the court for land consolidation cases.

The County G may, for good reason, grant an exemption from the terms of pasture use.

In case of violation of the terms of pasture use, the measures specified in chapter 11 can be taken.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ Cf. § 20.

² Cf. § 51.

³ V. § 10.

⁴ Cf. Act No. 100 of June 21.

§ 60. Number of reindeer

In the terms of use, v. § 57, an upper limit for the number of reindeer is determined for each summer season¹. The number of reindeer is established on the basis of the available pasture used by the Siida community. The terms of use should detail the assessment methods in terms of farm management and pasture used, which form the basis for calculating the estimated number of reindeer. Where proper use of winter pastures is required, the number of reindeer can also be determined for different winter Siida¹.

A winter Siida or other group may request that a separate reindeer number be established for them.

If the number of reindeer in the Siida exceeds the number of reindeer determined in accordance with the first or second paragraph, the Siida should draw up a reduction plan. If the Siida fails to do so, or fails to comply with the reduction plan, each Siida unit² shall proportionally reduce the excess number of reindeer. The Reindeer Husbandry Authority is responsible for implementing this reduction. Deadlines should be set for the preparation of a herd reduction plan and its implementation³.

An upper limit can be set for the number of reindeer per each of Siida units. The reduction of the population size according to the third paragraph must then be done in such a way that those Siida units where the population size exceeds the set limit, first reduce the size to the set value.

If there are special reasons, the County Governor can determine the upper limit for the number of reindeer per each Siida unit. The Authority can make provisions for when the County Governor is obliged to do so, and how to determine the upper limit for the number of reindeer.

After the County Governor has made a decision in accordance with the fifth paragraph, two or more Siida units may, by agreement, make a different distribution of reindeer as long as their numbers remain within the total number of these Siida units.

The Authority may, by regulation, make additional provisions for determining the number of reindeer. Such regulations can be restricted

for application to one or more reindeer herding districts⁴ or one or more reindeer herding areas.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 70 on June 17, 2016 (entered into force on July 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 728 of June 17, 2016).

¹ Cf. § 51.

² V. § 10.

³ V. Chapter 11.

⁴ V. § 42.

§ 61. Herding time

Where necessary to protect seasonal pastures¹, the County Governor may specify different herding time for different seasonal pastures. The leader of the Siida unit² ensures that the reindeer in his herd do not remain on the pastures in violation of these terms.

Where conditions make it necessary, the prescribed herding time may be broken by permission of the County Governor. This also applies to herding time as defined in § 59.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ Cf. § 20.

² Cf. § 10.

§ 62. District plans

The District Board¹ shall draw up a district plan to provide information on activities in the district that are necessary for administrative planning and management.

The District Plan shall include:

1. indication of migration patterns in the area,
2. an overview of seasonal herding, calving grounds etc.²,
3. an overview of the necessary means of transport, including which vehicles are used in the area and details of any time-limited use of helicopters or other aircraft. The plan should also indicate the rules for the use of all-terrain vehicles,
4. an overview of all permanent fences and structures and, as far as possible, temporary fences,
5. any subdivision into herding areas.

The leader of the Siida unit³ shall provide the information necessary for the preparation of the plan.

The municipality, the District Board and the County Governor shall be informed of the work of the plan and shall be made aware of the main content of the plan before it is adopted. The adopted plan shall be forwarded to the municipality, the District Board and the County Governor, as well as to affected neighboring counties.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 43.

² V. § 20.

³ V. § 10.

CHAPTER 8. RELATION TO OTHER USE

§ 63. Utilization of property in reindeer herding areas¹

The owner of the land or the owner of the property is not allowed to use his property in the reindeer herding area in such a way as to cause significant damage or inconvenience to reindeer husbandry carried out in accordance with this Act. The first point, however,

does not exclude the normal use of the property for agriculture and/or forestry or other utilization of uncultivated land for agricultural purposes².

The appropriate District Board must be notified before taking any action that could cause significant harm or inconvenience to herders. The notification must be sent no later than three weeks before the implementation of the planned actions. In the event that a notice is not sent or the parties do not agree on whether a given measure falls within the scope of the first paragraph, the County Governor may prohibit such actions until an agreement is concluded or until a court for land consolidation cases will not consider the case.

Questions about whether the actions taken will violate the requirements of the first paragraph can be decided in advance by the court for land consolidation cases³. The court for land consolidation cases can also determine how and under what conditions the proposed actions can be implemented. A claim to the court for land consolidation cases may be filed by the person who intends to carry out certain actions, or by the head of the District Board⁴. If the District Board is not established, a claim may be filed in the reindeer herding area that will be affected by this measure.

⁰ Amended by Acts No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), No. 100 of June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ Cf. Act 21 of 1984 No. 101.

² V. Acts of November 29, 1968, section 2 & 17 No. 85 § 5 of 2005.

³ Cf. Act No. 100 § 5-3 of June 21, 2013.

⁴ V. § 43 (2).

§ 64. Harvesting of reindeer moss

The King¹ may issue an injunction to regulate the harvesting of reindeer moss in a reindeer herding area² and, for a more clearly limited

area, may prohibit the harvesting of reindeer moss entirely if deemed necessary in the interests of reindeer husbandry.

¹ Agriculture and Food Department in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of July 15, 2007.

² V. § 42.

§ 65. Travelling in the reindeer herding area¹

Travellers in the reindeer herding area must exercise care and caution, avoiding unnecessary disturbance or frightening the reindeers while they are herding, moving, etc. Particular care and caution must be exercised during the periods of reindeer rutting, calving, marking and slaughtering of reindeer.

The County Governor may, at the request of the relevant District Board² or reindeer owners in the area, impose travelling conditions or a temporary ban on large events, sport events, the use of hunting dogs or similar activities, which could be particularly harmful to reindeer husbandry. The decision shall apply to a specified area and can only be made after the landowner and municipality have been heard. A decision in relation to a specific activity also requires the organizer of the activity to be heard³.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. Acts No. 16 § 11 of June 28, 1957, No. 82 § 8 of June 10, 1977.

² V. § 43.

³ Collective Law No. 16 § 10 of June 28, 1957.

§ 66. Dogs

Various measures in relation to the handling of dogs are specified in the Dog Keeping Act¹.

The owner of the dog shall be responsible for providing compensation for any damage caused by the dog to domestic reindeer, and the costs and inconvenience of illegally chasing or frightening the reindeer while it is Lawfully present or moving, without regard to fault.

¹ Act No. 74 of July 4, 2003.

CHAPTER 9. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES. ASSESSMENT

§ 67. Objective and shared responsibility

Except as provided for in this Act, the reindeer owner shall be liable for damages caused by reindeer, without regard to fault.

Damage caused by reindeer in the reindeer herding area¹ shall be covered collectively by all reindeer owners engaged in reindeer husbandry in the area, based on the one-for-all and all-for-one principle. If the damage is caused outside the northern reindeer herding area, which is assumed to belong to the reindeer owner engaged in reindeer husbandry in the adjoining area, all reindeer owners engaged in reindeer husbandry in the area shall in the same manner bear joint and several liabilities to the affected party. The King² may set the boundaries of the area outside the specific reindeer herding area, where such joint and several liability applies.

In the case of damage caused by reindeer belonging to someone who, in accordance with § 8, v. paragraph 17 of the Highland Act³, carries out reindeer herding outside the reindeer herding area, the reindeer herders of the area to which the reindeer that caused the damage belong shall be liable according to the principle of one for all and all for one.

Claims for damages pursuant to the second paragraph may be submitted to the District Board⁴ in the relevant reindeer herding area through the head of the Board or directly to the reindeer owner whose reindeer has caused the damage.

Compensation, which is imposed on the reindeer herding area through the District Board, shall be payable by distributing it at the annual meeting⁵ among the reindeer owners of the area in proportion to how many reindeer each owner has, but so that reindeer owners who show that their reindeer have not contributed to the damage caused can be exempt from paying any portion of such compensation. The calculated amount of compensation shall be the basis for enforcement⁶.

If it has been recognized that the damage was caused by reindeer (directly or indirectly) from another area, the compensation already paid may be recovered from this area in accordance with the terms of this section.

¹ V. § 42.

² Agriculture and Food Department in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of July 15, 2007.

³ Act No. 31 of June 6, 1975.

⁴ V. § 43.

⁵ V. § 49.

⁶ V. Law on compulsory administrative proceedings § 7-2 (1), e.

§ 68. Exemption from objective liability

The provisions of § 67 on liability for compensation for damage, regardless of fault, do not apply to damage caused by Lawful movement, stay or herding in the mountains or in remote areas, as stated in § 19, unless it is a damage that significantly exceeds that, which can be considered a foreseeable consequence of rational and responsible management, for example, if access to pasture for reindeer herding, etc. was used in such a way that the landowner or other legal user of the

land was caused excessive inconvenience and constraint in the use of the pasture or forest management.

The provisions of § 67 on liability without reference to fault shall also not apply to damage caused by reindeer otherwise Lawfully remaining in the harvest, if the harvest is not protected against reindeer entry by fencing or other responsible means.

§ 69. Fencing to support the reindeer owner in fulfilling his duty to move the herd and protect him from the liability of paying compensation

In the reindeer herding area¹, both the District Board and the individual reindeer owner can, in the absence of a settlement agreement, settle the case in the court for land consolidation cases², if the reindeer owner is required to install fencing to support his obligations to move the herd and protect against compensation liability. In this case, where the fencing is to be installed and how it is to be done shall be determined by the court for land consolidation cases. The court for land consolidation cases may also require the landowner to bear a reasonable portion of the costs of erecting and maintaining the fence in the future, depending on the benefit the landowner receives on its part in this regard.

Similarly, the landowner may request a decision from the court for land consolidation cases² as to how much of the cost of erecting the fence, as stated in § 19 and § 68, second subparagraph, must be compensated by the reindeer owner.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 100 of June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ V. § 42.

² Cf. Law No. 100 § 5-3 of June 21, 2013.

§ 70. Damage caused by reindeer

In the absence of an agreement, confirmed in writing by the owner of the reindeer or by head of the District Board¹, the claim for compensation for damage caused by the reindeer is decided at the discretion² of the court to change the land³ or in the district court.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 100 of June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ V. § 43.

² V. Act No. 1 of June 1, 1917.

³ Cf. Act. No. 100 § 5-3 of June 21, 2013.

§ 70a. Litigation for compensation claims

Claims for assessment pursuant to § 70 must be submitted as soon as possible. The claim for damage assessment shall provide, as far as possible, precise information about the time and place of occurrence of the damage, its nature, scope and extent. As much information as possible should be provided to determine who owns the reindeer that caused the damage. Any witnesses should also be specified.

The President of the court shall conduct an inspection as soon as possible after a request for a damage assessment has been made. A representative of the relevant municipality and the Reindeer Husbandry Authority must be part of the inspection, in order to assist the Court President in the professional assessment of the damage. If possible, in addition to the person requesting the damage assessment, the head of the reindeer herding area should also be included. If it is evident that the reindeer has not caused any damage, the Court President can reject the request for a damage assessment on his own initiative.

The assessment shall be made as soon as possible. If the damage caused by the reindeer is presumably in the reindeer herding area,

the head of the District Board shall always be invited to conduct the damage assessment.

The head of the assessment inspectorate may, at any stage of the case, attempt to conduct arbitration for the purpose of reaching an amicable settlement

The damage assessment shall assess whether the damage is caused by the reindeer and whether it is of such a nature that compensation may be required, in which case the amount of compensation shall be determined.

⁰ Added by Act No. 100 of June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013), amended by Act No. 18 of May 24, 2019 (entered into force on July 1, 2019 in accordance with Resolution No. 673 of May 24, 2019).

§ 70b. Relation to Land Consolidation Act

Matters dealt with by the court in land consolidation cases under this Act shall be in accordance with the rules of the Land Consolidation Act¹ § 5-7. In addition, the regulations of § 70a on land consolidation cases² shall be dealt with in accordance with § 70.

⁰ Added by Act No. 100 of June 21, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2016 in accordance with Resolution No. 736 of June 21, 2013).

¹ Act No. 100 of June 21, 2013.

² Cf. Act No. 100 § 5-3 of June 21.

CHAPTER 10. AUTHORITIES

§ 71. Reindeer Husbandry Authority

The Reindeer Herding Board shall be composed of seven members with personal deputies, where four members with deputies shall be appointed by the King¹ and three members with deputies shall be appointed by the Sámi Assembly². The Reindeer Husbandry Authority is a professional advisory body for the Reindeer Husbandry, Research and Consultation Administration on northern reindeer husbandry and deals with the matters prescribed by this Act and further regulations by the King¹. The scope of activities of the Reindeer Husbandry Authority may be limited to reindeer husbandry in the Sámi reindeer herding area.

When appointing the members of the Reindeer Husbandry Authority, special attention shall be paid to reasonable geographical distribution, diverse professional backgrounds and social experience, and as much as possible equal representation of both sexes. The members shall include active reindeer husbandry practitioners in the reindeer herding area. Reindeer Husbandry Organizations are entitled to submit proposals.

More detailed provisions on the duties, powers and procedures of reindeer husbandry shall be determined by the King¹.

⁰ Amended by Acts No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), No. 18 on May 24, 2019 (entered into force on July 1, 2019 in accordance with Resolution No. 673 on May 24, 2019).

¹ Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

² V. Act No. 56 § 1-2 & Chapter 2 of June 12, 1987.

§ 72. (Repealed by Act No. 45 of June 14, 2013.)

⁰ Repealed by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

§ 73. Mediation

The County Governor may, on his own initiative or at the request of the leader of Siida unit¹, Siida² or district community, decide to mediate between two parties who are unable to cooperate in resolving the conflict.

The County Governor or the Reindeer Herding Authority shall appoint a person deemed to have the trust of both parties as a mediator. The mediator shall organize a meeting, with reasonable advance notice, at which both parties are required to meet.

More detailed rules for mediation are determined by the Department³.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 10.

² V. § 51.

³ Department of Agriculture and Food.

CHAPTER 11. SANCTIONS AND COERCIVE MEASURES

§ 74. Obligation to Obey the Law

Any person shall be obliged to comply with the provisions provided for or given under this Act. The same shall apply to decisions made pursuant to those provisions. Violation may lead to sanctions and coercive measures in accordance with the rules of this chapter.

§ 75. The procedure for the termination of illegal activities

Business activities in violation of the provisions of this Act or decisions taken pursuant to these provisions shall be terminated by the Reindeer Husbandry Authority¹ or the County Governor, who, when dictated by the public interest, make the necessary orders to terminate illegal activities, including issuing orders for the elimination and removal of unauthorized structures, buildings, etc.² Such measures must be brought to completion within the time period prescribed by the requirement. The Reindeer Herding Authority may delegate its powers under this paragraph to the Agriculture Authority.

⁰ Amended by Acts No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), No. 18 on May 24, 2019 (entered into force on July 1, 2019 in accordance with Resolution No. 673 on May 24, 2019).

¹ V. § 71.

² Cf. § 21 & § 24.

§ 76. Penalty for violation of the term¹

According to § 75, the Reindeer Husbandry Authority² or the County Governor may stipulate a mandatory fine for each day, week or month that passes after the term for meeting the requirement until it is

met. The King³ may stipulate additional terms of use and the amount of the penalty for violation of the term.

The Reindeer Husbandry Authority and the County Governor may partially or fully waive the mandatory fines imposed, if there are good reasons.

The imposition of a fine is the basis for enforcement⁴.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ Cf. Administrative Code § 51.

² V. § 71.

³ Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

⁴ V. Enforcement Law § 7-2 (1), d.

§ 77. Penalty in case of violation of the terms of use

The Reindeer herding authority¹ or the County Governor may, in accordance with additional provisions laid down by the King, charge the leader of Siida unit² a fee in the event of a breach of the terms of use provided for in accordance with § 57. Such fee will be charged to the relevant fund, see § 47.

Penalty decisions are the basis for enforcement³.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 71.

² V. § 10.

³ V. Compulsory Administrative Proceedings Law § 7-2 (1), e.

§ 78. Magistrates' Court

The Reindeer Husbandry Authority or the County Governor may file a notice of referral to a magistrate's court against a person who fails to comply with the requirement under § 75 after a certain period of time has elapsed. If more than six months have passed since the issuance of the demand, the person to whom the notice has been issued shall be given an opportunity to present his or her defence before the case is filed with the magistrate's court. The request shall include an explanation of the provisions of the second paragraph, which, as far as possible, shall be communicated to the person to whom it is addressed.

The person to whom the claim is addressed may bring an action against the state to assess its validity. If the legal action is not brought within 60 days of receipt of the demand, it has the same effect as an enforceable judgment and can be enforced in accordance with the rules of judicial procedure. The deadline may be extended by the Reindeer Husbandry Authority¹ or the County Governor. The decision of the justice of the peace shall not be subject to appeal.

If the requirements imposed by a court order or a decision of a justice of the peace with the same legal force are not complied with, the Reindeer Husbandry Board¹ or the County Governor may authorize the implementation of the necessary measures by the person against whom the court order or decision is directed, without the need for an order under the Enforcement Proceedings Act², § 13-14.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013).

¹ V. § 71.

² Act No. 86 Of June 26, 1992.

§ 79. Coercive measures

The Reindeer Husbandry Authority¹ or the County Governor may, if the orders pursuant to § 75 are not implemented and other measures are not considered to be targeted, decide on coercive measures. Decisions on coercive measures may consist of

1. carrying out the necessary work and control to ensure that the requirements for gathering, culling, marking, expulsion and counting reindeer are met,
2. the slaughtering of reindeer, if the expulsion of reindeer has not been carried out,
3. reducing the number of reindeer in Siida units²,
4. demolishing illegally located structures, fences or buildings³.

The Reindeer Husbandry Authority may delegate its authority to decide on coercive measures in accordance with subsections 1 and 2 to the Directorate of Agriculture.

Decisions under the first subparagraph are grounds for coercive measures under the Enforcement Proceedings Act⁴, Chapter 13. Decisions shall take effect in accordance with § 13-14 of the Enforcement Proceedings Act. The Reindeer Husbandry Board¹ and the County Governor may apply for coercive action. Decisions under the first subparagraph of Paragraph No. 1 may be enforced without the need to refer the case to the bailiffs.

The costs of coercive measures under this paragraph shall be borne by the reindeer owner and shall be the basis for enforcement⁵.

⁰ Amended by Acts No. 45 on June 14, 2013 (entered into force on January 1, 2014 in accordance with Resolution No. 646 of June 14, 2013), No. 18 on May 24, 2019 (entered into force on July 1, 2019 in accordance with Resolution No. 673 on May 24, 2019).

¹ V. § 71.

² Cf. § 60.

³ Cf. § 24.

⁴ Act No. 86 of June 26, 1992.

⁵ Cf. Enforcement Law § 7-2 (1), e.

§ 80. Criminal liability

Violation of this Act or of the regulations, orders, prohibitions or any other directives issued pursuant to this Act shall be punishable by fines, unless the violation falls under a more serious offence. Violation of the Law by negligence is also punishable.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 65 of June 19, 2015 (entered into force on October 1, 2015).

CHAPTER 12. REINDEER FENCES ALONG THE BORDER WITH FINLAND, ETC.

⁰ The Chapter added by Act No. 81 on September 16, 2016 (entered into force on January 1, 2017 in accordance with Resolution 16 of 2016 No. 1645).

§ 81. Reindeer Fencing Convention 2014

Convention of December 9, 2014 between Finland and Norway on the erection and maintenance of reindeer fences and other measures to prevent reindeer from entering the territory of the other state has the force of Law. The Administration shall determine which authorities on the Norwegian side shall exercise powers under Convention articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

If a Norwegian reindeer herder deliberately or negligently crosses into Finnish territory, the Norwegian authorities shall be entitled to claim from such a reindeer herder compensation for the damages they have paid to the Finnish authorities pursuant to the Convention.

⁰ The Chapter added by Act No. 81 on September 16, 2016 (entered into force on January 1, 2017 in accordance with Resolution 16 of 2016 No. 1645).

CHAPTER 13. FINAL PROVISIONS

⁰ The title amended by Act No. 81 on September 16, 2016 (entered into force on January 1, 2017 in accordance with Resolution 16 of 2016 No. 1645), previous Chapter 12.

§ 82. Regulatory Documents

The Department¹ may establish additional provisions for the implementation of this Act, including reindeer counting and reindeer control.

⁰ The Chapter added by Act No. 81 on September 16, 2016 (entered into force on January 1, 2017 in accordance with Resolution 16 of 2016 No. 1645), formerly section 81.

¹ Department of Agriculture and Food.

§ 83. Entry into force

The Act enters into force from the moment the King makes a decision¹. At the same time, the Reindeer Husbandry Act No. 49 of June 9, 1978 is repealed.

The King² may make transitional provisions, including specifying the extent to which provisions under the previous statute will continue to apply, provided that they do not conflict with applicable Law.

⁰ Amended by Act No. 81 on September 16, 2016 (entered into force on January 1, 2017 in accordance with Resolution 16 of 2016 No. 1645), formerly § 82.

¹ From July 1, 2007, in accordance with Resolution No. 627 of June 15, 2007.

² Agriculture and Food Authority in accordance with Resolution No. 628 of 15 July, 2007.

§ 84. Amendments to other acts

From the date of entry into force of this Act, other Acts shall be amended as follows: – – –

^o Amended by Act No. 81 on September 16, 2016 (entered into force on January 1, 2017 in accordance with Resolution 16 of 2016 No. 1645), formerly § 83.

In Norway the Sámi parliament and Norwegian Reindeer Husbandry Sami National Association has an ongoing work with a Sami proposal to a new reindeer herding law. The proposal is planned to be submitted in January 2022.

Ellen Sara Sparrok

4. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

4.1. Federal legislation in support for indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation

Reindeer husbandry

Reindeer husbandry is an old type of nature resources use by indigenous peoples of the world. In the Russian Federation alone, 16 small-numbered peoples of the North are engaged in reindeer husbandry, for whom the deer is not only a matter of life support, but also the main symbol of their culture, worldview, folklore, rituals, holidays, folk pedagogy and traditions. That is why representatives of these peoples see their own existence as a way of life of an original ethnic group only with sustainable development of reindeer husbandry. It is scientifically established that the dynamics of the number of these peoples directly depends on the number of deer and the development of reindeer husbandry.

The total number of reindeer herds in Russia is the largest in the world and amounts to about 1.5 million heads, and their number in the world is more than 2 million. The population of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District is more than 700 000, where about 40% of the indigenous population are reindeer herders. Reindeer are also bred in the Republics of Yakutia (Sakha) and Komi, in Evenkia, Taimyr, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and Magadan Regions, Nenets, Khanty-Mansi, Chukchi Autonomous Districts, Sakhalin Region, Kamchatka Territory, the Republic of Buryatia and Tyva, Khabarovsk Territory, Irkutsk Region, Chita Region and Koryakia.

4.1.1. The Constitution of the Russian Federation (extract)

The Constitution is the Basic Law Of the Russian Federation. The Constitution has the highest legal force, direct effect and is applied throughout the country. Laws and other legal acts adopted in the The Russian Federation, should not contradict The Constitution.

Article 69 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation

1. The Russian Federation shall guarantee the rights of the indigenous small peoples according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties and agreements of the Russian Federation.

2. The State protects the cultural identity of all peoples and ethnic communities of the Russian Federation, guarantees the preservation of ethno-cultural and language diversity.

3. The Russian Federation supports compatriots living abroad in exercising their rights, ensures the protection of their interests and the preservation of the Russian national cultural identity.

4.1.2. The Strategy of the State National policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 (approved by By the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 19, 2012 No. 1666)

Approved
By Presidential Decree
of the Russian Federation
dated December 19, 2012 No. 1666

**STRATEGY
STATE NATIONALITY POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION
FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2025**

I. General provisions

1. This Strategy is a document of strategic planning in the field of national security of the Russian Federation, defining priorities, goals, principles, tasks, main directions of the state national policy of the Russian Federation, as well as tools and mechanisms for its implementation.

(p. 1 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

2. This Strategy has been developed in order to ensure the interests of the state, society, man and citizen, strengthen the state unity and integrity of the Russian Federation, preserve the ethnic and cultural identity of its peoples, ensure the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, harmonize public and state interests, as well as to coordinate the actions of federal state authorities, regional authorities of the Russian Federation, other state authorities, local municipal authorities (hereinafter state and local authorities) and their interaction with civil society institutions in the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation. This Strategy is based on the principles of a democratic federal State.

(p. 2 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

3. The legal basis of this Strategy is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation, and federal laws of December 28, 2010. No. 390-FZ On Security of June 28, 2014. No. 172-FZ On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation, other federal laws, regulatory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation, documents of strategic planning in the areas of socio-economic development, ensuring national security, regional, foreign, migration and youth policy, education and culture, as well as other documents regulating the state national policy of the Russian Federation.

(p. 3 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

4. Expired on December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

4.1. This Strategy takes into account the centuries old historical and cultural experience of the formation and development of the Russian statehood, based on the interaction and cooperation of the peoples inhabiting the Russian Federation.

(p. 4.1 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

4.2. For the purposes of this Strategy, the following basic concepts are used:

a) the state national policy of the Russian Federation is a system of strategic priorities and measures implemented by state bodies and local self-government bodies, civil society institutions and aimed at strengthening interethnic harmony, civil unity, ensuring support for the ethno-cultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation, preventing discrimination on the basis of social, racial, national, linguistic or religious affiliation, as well as preventing extremism and national and religious conflicts;

b) the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation) is a community of free equal citizens of the Russian Federation of various ethnic, religious, social and other affiliations who have civic consciousness;

c) civil unity is the basis of the Russian nation, recognition by the citizens of the Russian Federation of the sovereignty of the state, its integrity, the unity of the legal framework, the ethno-cultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation, the historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation, equal rights to social and cultural development, access to social and cultural values, solidarity of citizens in achieving goals and solving tasks of society development;

d) Russian civil identity (civil self-consciousness) is awareness by citizens of the Russian Federation of their belonging to their state, people, society, responsibility for the fate of the country, the need to respect civil rights and obligations, as well as adherence to the basic values of Russian society;

e) multicultural (interethnic) relations refer to the interactions of people (groups of people) of different nationalities (different ethnicities) in labor, cultural and socio-political life of the Russian Federation, influencing the ethno-cultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation and civil unity;

f) national-cultural needs (ethno-cultural needs) – the needs of people (groups of people) in self-identification, preservation and development of their culture and language;

g) peoples, nationalities, ethnic communities in the Russian Federation make the national and ethnic composition of the population of the Russian Federation, forming ethnic communities of people who freely determine their national and cultural affiliation;

h) ethnocultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation is the totality of all ethnic cultures and languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

(p. 4.2 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

5. The priorities of the state national policy of the Russian Federation are:

a) strengthening of civil unity, civic consciousness and preservation of the identity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation);

b) preservation of the ethnocultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation;

c) preservation of the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation and the language of multicultural communication;

d) balancing multicultural (interethnic) relations, prevention of extremism and prevention of conflicts on national and religious grounds;

e) creating additional socio-economic, political and cultural conditions for improving the social well-being of citizens, ensuring interethnic and interreligious peace and harmony in the Russian Federation, primarily in regions with high migration activity, with a complex ethnic and religious composition of the population, as well as in the border territories of the Russian Federation;

f) observance of the rights of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation;

g) support of compatriots living abroad, assistance in the development of their relations with the Russian Federation and voluntary resettlement to the Russian Federation.

(p. 5 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

6. Expired on December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

7. This Strategy should contribute to the development of unified approaches to the state national policy of the Russian Federation by state and local self-government bodies, as well as civil society institutions.

(p. 7 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

8. This Strategy has comprehensive multisectoral socially oriented nature and is aimed at developing the potential of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation).

(p. 8 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

II. The current state of multicultural (interethnic) relations in the Russian Federation

(p. 8 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

9. The Russian Federation is one of the largest multinational (multi-ethnic) states in the world. Representatives of more than 190 nationalities live on its territory (according to the Russian Population Census of 2010 based on self-determination of citizens). Most of the peoples of Russia have been formed over the centuries on the territory of the modern Russian state and have contributed to the development of Russian statehood and culture.

(p. 8 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

10. The ethnocultural and language diversity of the Russian Federation is protected by the state. In the Russian Federation, 277 languages and dialects are used, 105 languages are used in the state education system, of which 24 are used as the language of instruction, 81 are used as an academic subject.

(p. 10 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

11. The Russian state was created as a unity of peoples, the backbone of which historically was the Russian people. Thanks to the unifying role of the Russian people and a centuries-old multicultural and interethnic interaction, a unique cultural diversity and spiritual commonality of various peoples were formed on the historical territory of Russia; these people became committed to common principles and values, such as patriotism, service to the Fatherland, family, creative work, humanism, social justice, mutual assistance and collectivism.

(p. 11 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

11.1. The Russian civil identity is based on preservation of the Russian cultural dominant inherent in all the peoples living in the Russian Federation. Modern Russian society is united by a single cultural (civilizational) code, which is based on efforts to preserve and develop

the Russian culture and language, historical and cultural heritage of all the peoples of the Russian Federation and which contains such fundamental universal principles as respect for the original traditions of the peoples inhabiting the Russian Federation and the integration of their best achievements into the unifying Russian culture.

(p.11.1 was introduced by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018)

12. The ethnocultural and language diversity of the Russian Federation, the historical experience of intercultural and interreligious interaction are the property of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation); they serve to strengthen the Russian statehood and develop multicultural (interethnic) relations in the Russian Federation.

(p. 12 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

13. In the course of the implementation of this Strategy from 2012 to 2018, significant results were achieved in ensuring interethnic peace and harmony in the Russian Federation. According to surveys, 78.4 percent of the total number of respondents positively assess the state of multicultural (interethnic) relations, 93 percent of citizens notice no national, language or religious discrimination, while the level of Russian civil identity was 84 percent.

(p. 13 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

13.1. The creation of a federal executive body with the authority to develop and implement state national policy, the adoption of legislative acts of the Russian Federation establishing the responsibility of state authorities and self-government bodies and their officials for violations of laws regulating multicultural (interethnic) relations, the establishment of the award of the President of the Russian Federation for strengthening the unity of the Russian nation were important stages in solving issues of state national policy of the Russian Federation. The Russian national competition The Best Municipal Practice established the nomination "Strengthening interethnic peace and harmony, implementation of other measures in national policy at the municipal level". The Russian national educational Big Ethnographic Spelling Competition is held annually. To provide personnel for the state bodies and local self-government bodies

that implement the state national policy of the Russian Federation, the professional standard "Specialist in national and religious relations" was developed and approved.

(p. 13.1 was introduced by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018)

13.2. A significant event for strengthening the Russian civil identity was the integration of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the creation of new administrative regions – the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol. The patriotic upsurge caused by this contributed to implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation, attracting more civil society institutions to the harmonization of interethnic (interethnic) and interreligious relations, and decrease of risks and threats of interethnic conflicts in the country.

(p.13.2 was introduced by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018)

14. At the same time, there are issues in multicultural (interethnic) and interreligious relations caused by new challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation. Such issues include:

a) spread of international terrorism and extremism and radical ideas based on national and religious exclusivity;

b) emergence of hotbeds of ethnic and religious discord as a result of propaganda of extremist ideology in the country, which also causes foreign regional conflicts;

c) exxageration of regional interests and separatism that develops, among other things, as a result of purposeful interference from abroad and threatening the state integrity;

d) illegal migration, imperfection of the current system of social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and their integration into Russian society, which leads to creation of closed ethnic enclaves;

e) social and property inequality of the population, lack of equal opportunities for social advancement and access to the most important public goods, regional economic differentiation;

f) partial loss of ethno-cultural heritage, erosion of traditional Russian moral values, caused, to some extent, by globalization;

g) consequences of interethnic or ethno-territorial conflicts and

contradictions in certain regions that were not properly addressed;

h) migration of the Russian and Russian-speaking population from the regions of the North Caucasus, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.

(p. 14 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 N 703)

15-16. They have been ineffective since December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

III. Goals, principles, tasks and main directions of the state national policy of the Russian Federation

(p. 8 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

17. The objectives of the state national policy of the Russian Federation are:

a) strengthening the national accord, ensuring political and social stability, developing democratic institutions;

b) strengthening the Russian civil identity and unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation);

c) ensuring equality of human and civil rights and freedoms regardless of race, nationality, language, origin, property ownership and position, place of residence, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership in public associations, as well as other circumstances;

d) preservation and support of the ethnocultural and language diversity of the Russian Federation, traditional Russian religious and moral values as the basis of Russian society;

e) harmonization of multicultural (interethnic) relations;

f) successful social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and their integration into Russian society.

(p. 17 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

18. Ineffective since December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

19. The principles of the state national policy of the Russian Federation are:

a) equality of human and civil rights and freedoms regardless of race, nationality, language, origin, property ownership and official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership in public associations, as well as other circumstances;

b) ensuring equal conditions for the development of the peoples of the Russian Federation and ethnic communities;

c) protection of the rights of ethnic minorities;

d) prevention from any form of social, racial, national, language or religious discrimination;

e) respect for the national dignity of citizens, prevention and suppression of attempts to incite racial, national and religious hatred or hostility;

f) state support for the ethnocultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation, the ethnocultural development of the Russian people and other peoples of the Russian Federation, their creative potential, which is the most important strategic resource of Russian society;

g) continuity of the historical traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including solidarity and mutual assistance;

h) sustainable economic, social and cultural development of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation, protection of their native habitat, traditional way of life, as well as protection of the rights and legitimate interests of these peoples;

i) cooperation of state bodies and local self-government bodies with civil society institutions to implement the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

j) comprehensive approach to implement the state national policy of the Russian Federation, given its intersectoral nature;

k) prohibition of political parties on the basis of racial, national or religious affiliation.

(p. 19 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

20. Ineffective since December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

21. The priorities of the state national policy of the Russian Federation are as follows:

- a) ensuring equal rights of citizens and the exercise of their constitutional rights;
- b) ensuring interethnic peace and harmony, balancing multicultural (interethnic) relations;
- c) ensuring socio-economic conditions for an effective implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;
- d) contributing to the ethno-cultural and spiritual development of the peoples of the Russian Federation;
- e) building civic identity, patriotism, civic responsibility, a sense of pride in the history of Russia in children and young people at all stages of their education, developing a culture of interethnic communication based on respect for honor and national dignity of citizens, traditional Russian spiritual and moral values;
- f) preservation and support of the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation and the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation;
- g) social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and their integration into Russian society;
- h) improving public administration of state national policy of the Russian Federation;
- i) improving cooperation of state bodies and local self-government bodies with civil society institutions to implement the state national policy of the Russian Federation;
- j) information support for the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;
- k) the use of opportunities and tools of international cooperation in the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation.

(p. 21 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

21.1. The priorities of the state national policy of the Russian Federation are as follows:

- a) strengthening the Russian civil identity based on the spiritual, moral and cultural values of the peoples of the Russian Federation:
 - building civic consciousness, patriotism, civic responsibility, a sense of pride in the history of Russia, developing a culture of interethnic

communication based on respect for the honor and national dignity of citizens, traditional Russian spiritual and moral values;

improving educational programs at various levels of education, as well as learning and teaching support kits on history of interaction between the peoples of the Russian Federation and significant events that influenced the formation of Russian unity and solidarity;

improving the system of education in educational institutions to preserve and develop the ethno-cultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation, along with fostering respect for Russian history and culture and world cultural values;

inclusion of courses on cultural values and traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation in school curricula;

support of public initiatives aimed at patriotic education of children and youth;

training, professional development and advanced training of teaching staff, taking into account ethno-cultural and regional characteristics;

b) protecting constitutional rights of citizens:

ensuring equal rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, regardless of race, nationality, language, origin, property ownership or official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership in public associations, as well as other circumstances in employment, filling state and municipal service positions, and leadership development;

providing conditions for citizens to freely determine their nationality, including when the Russian Population Census is conducted;

taking measures to prevent ethnic discrimination by state and local government bodies carrying out their services;

c) strengthening civil unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation), supporting the ethno-cultural and linguistic diversity of the Russian Federation:

maintaining and enhancing spiritual, historical and cultural heritage and potential of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (Russian nation) by promoting ideas of patriotism, unity and friendship of peoples, and multicultural (interethnic) harmony;

increasing interest in history, culture and languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, significant historical events that became the basis of state holidays and memorable dates related to the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

preventing attempts to falsify the history of Russia;

maintaining and developing multicultural (interethnic) relations in the Russian Federation;

popularization and dissemination of classical and modern works of literature and art of the peoples of the Russian Federation, folk art, organization and support of art exhibitions, festivals, competitions, tours of on-stage performance group and other forms of cultural activities;

development of ethnographic and cultural-educational tourism, health and recreational zones, including tangible cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, support for ethnic sports;

visits by children and young people to cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, memorable places, hero cities and cities of military glory;

improving the system of professional training in the history and culture of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

state support and popularization of research, popular science publications, works of literature, art, cinema and television, folk art, Internet resources covering significant historical events and promoting the achievements of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

d) ensuring interethnic and interreligious peace and harmony, harmonization of multicultural (interethnic) relations:

dissemination of such attitudes that reject and prevent propaganda of ideas of extremism, xenophobia, national exclusivity, Nazism and their justification;

involvement of ethno-cultural and public associations, religious organizations in interethnic and interfaith cooperation;

countering propaganda of extremist ideas in mass media and electronic communications;

legal and informational measures to prevent the use of national and religious factors in elections;

taking into account ethnic and religious aspects when working with the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations and law enforcement officers of the Russian Federation, monitoring multicultural (interethnic) relations in the army and areas of deployment of military units;

e) ensuring socio-economic conditions for effective implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

taking into account the ethno-cultural factor in ensuring a balanced, integrated and systematic development of the regions of the Russian Federation and municipalities;

building a flexible population settlement system that takes into account diversity of regional and national lifestyles;

contributing to development of folk crafts;

increasing the level of adaptation of the traditional economic activities of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation to modern economic conditions, along with ensuring protection of their ancestral habitat and traditional way of life;

ensuring citizens' access to social services in remote and hard-to-reach areas;

developing, implementing and ensuring the sectoral and intersectoral compliance of state programs of the Russian Federation, state programs of the regions of the Russian Federation and municipal programs of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

f) providing conditions for support and development of the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation and the language of interethnic communication, as well as the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation:

creating optimal conditions for the use of the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation, the language of interethnic communication and one of the official languages of international organizations, as well as for the preservation and development of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

ensuring the rights of citizens to study their native language and other languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

assistance in production of television and radio programs, audio and video materials, creation of Internet resources, publication

of printed materials in languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

providing support to compatriots living abroad in their efforts to preserve, study and develop the Russian language and the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

increasing the number of Russian cultural centers, popularizing Russian culture abroad, creating centers for learning the Russian language in foreign countries;

g) ensuring social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and their integration into Russian society:

creating economic and social conditions for the voluntary resettlement of compatriots living abroad to the Russian Federation;

assistance in creating and expanding conditions for studying the Russian language, history and culture of Russia and the basics of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the countries of permanent residence of foreign citizens;

preventing social and territorial isolation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation, eliminating conditions that are conducive to this;

programs for foreign citizens' adaptation in the Russian Federation and their integration into Russian society developed and implemented by state and local self-government bodies in cooperation with civil society institutions and employers;

increasing the role of civil society institutions in the social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation, attracting civil society institutions to work of multifunctional centers and organizations that provide legal, social, educational and other services to foreign citizens;

h) improving public administration in different aspects:

raising effectiveness of coordination system of between state bodies and local government bodies in the course of implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

improving communication between state bodies and local government bodies with civil society institutions in order to strengthen civil unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation), and keep interethnic peace and harmony;

establishing the powers and responsibilities of leaders and officials of state bodies and local government bodies in prevention of extremism and early warning of ethnic and religious conflicts and tensions;

creating organizational, legal and economic conditions for more active involvement of civil society institutions, including ethnic public associations, national and cultural autonomous regions, and other non-profit organizations whose practices aim at harmonizing multicultural (interethnic) and interfaith relations, address the problems of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

improving the state information system for monitoring interethnic and interfaith relations and early warning of conflict situations;

providing conditions to involve indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation in resolving issues affecting their rights and interests;

improving the legislation of the Russian Federation in regard to the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

effective implementation of the state program of the Russian Federation "Implementation of the state national policy";

improving scientific and expert support for the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

providing professional development courses and advanced training of state and municipal employees according to standardized additional professional programs developed for the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

development of ethno-cultural infrastructure: friendship houses, centers of national culture of the peoples of the Russian Federation, ethnic parks, ethnic villages, other state and municipal organizations whose practices are aimed at addressing issues in the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

i) ensuring involvement of civil society institutions in the implementation of goals and objectives of the state national policy of the Russian Federation:

involvement of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation and public chambers of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in managerial decisions aimed at the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

participation of public councils and other advisory bodies established under state bodies and local government bodies in strengthening the Russian civil identity, harmonizing multicultural (interethnic) and interfaith relations, ensuring social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and their integration into Russian society;

exercising public control provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation over the practices of state bodies and local government bodies to implement the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

ensuring transparency of financing projects by civil society institutions to implement the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

involvement of civil society institutions, including youth and children's public associations, in preventing interethnic intolerance or hostility;

support of volunteer activities aimed at the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

using the potential of civil society institutions, including interethnic public associations, national-cultural autonomies and other ethno-cultural associations, in harmonizing interethnic relations, as well as preventing extremist actions and ethnic and religious conflicts;

j) information support for the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation:

involvement of mass media covering the state national policy of the Russian Federation in the implementation of the goals and objectives of this Strategy, as well as taking measures to stimulate projects in this area;

creating and distributing advertisements and other information products for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

professional development courses and advanced training of journalists covering the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

competitions for the best coverage in the mass media of interethnic, interfaith and intercultural issues;

k) development of international cooperation:

promoting a positive image of the Russian Federation abroad as a democracy that guarantees satisfaction of national and cultural needs of citizens;

ensuring study, popularization and dissemination of the Russian language and Russian culture abroad;

monitoring international events and activities of international organizations that can influence the state of interethnic relations in the Russian Federation;

ensuring protection of the rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens and compatriots living abroad, in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international laws and international treaties of the Russian Federation;

promoting consolidation of associations of compatriots living abroad in order to more effectively ensure their rights in the countries of residence, keeping ties with the historical Homeland;

providing support to compatriots living abroad in meeting national and cultural needs (ethno-cultural needs) by expanding ties with national and cultural public associations in the Russian Federation;

using cross-border cooperation in order to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the border territories of the Russian Federation and the ethno-cultural development of the peoples living in these territories, creating conditions for free international cultural and humanitarian cooperation;

implementing measures aimed at countering any manifestations of neo-Nazism, modern forms of racism, nationalism, xenophobia, Russophobia, as well as attempts to falsify history in order to escalate confrontation and revanchist intents in world politics, attempts to revise the results of the Second World War, belittling the feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945;

using public diplomacy through involvement of civil society institutions to address the issues of international cultural and humanitarian cooperation as a means of establishing an inter-civilizational dialogue, ensuring mutual understanding between peoples;

interaction with international and non-governmental organizations in order to ensure the rights and protect the interests of national minorities, prevent discrimination on the basis of racial, national, linguistic or

religious affiliation and use double standards in the interpretation of civil liberties;

strengthening international cooperation in migration process regulations, ensuring the rights of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and the rights of citizens of the Russian Federation abroad;

establishing partnerships within the framework of the United Nations in matters of education science and culture, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international organizations, supporting initiatives of civil society institutions, religious organizations in the field of state national policy of the Russian Federation.

(p. 21.1 was introduced by Presidential Decree No. 703 of 06.12.2018)

IV. Tools and mechanisms for the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation

(p. 8 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

22. Ineffective since December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

22.1. The tools for implementing the state national policy of the Russian Federation are as follows:

- a) Legislation of the Russian Federation;
- b) strategic planning documents developed at the federal, regional and municipal levels;
- c) the state program of the Russian Federation "Implementation of the state national policy", other state programs related to certain areas of the state national policy of the Russian Federation;
- d) improvement of the state information system for monitoring interethnic and interfaith relations and early warning of conflict situations;
- e) monitoring conditions and development of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation;
- f) ethnological expertise.

(p. 22.1 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

23. Ineffective since December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

24. The Government of the Russian Federation develops and approves an action plan for the implementation of this Strategy.

(p. 24 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

25. Implementation of this Strategy is carried out by the Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive authorities, state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies in accordance with their competence.

(p. 25 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

25.1. In order to coordinate actions of state and local government bodies, public associations, scientific and other organizations in the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation, an Interdepartmental Work Group on Interethnic Relations was established.

(p. 25.1 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

25.2. Implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation is ensured by coordinated actions of state bodies and local government bodies, civil society institutions through comprehensive political, legal, organizational, socio-economic, informational and other measures in accordance with this Strategy.

(p. 25.2 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

26. Ineffective since December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

27. In order to improve the state national policy of the Russian Federation, the Presidential Council for Interethnic Relations has been established which considers conceptual foundations, goals and objectives of the state national policy of the Russian Federation, discusses its implementation and prepares proposals to the President

of the Russian Federation on determining the main trends of the state national policy of the Russian Federation.

(p. 27 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

28. By the decision of the President of the Russian Federation, issues related to implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation may be considered at meetings of the Security Council of the Russian Federation and the State Council of the Russian Federation with representatives of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation and advisory advisory bodies under the President of the Russian Federation.

(p. 28 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

29. Implementation of this Strategy can also be carried out through international treaties concluded by the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, decrees of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the regions of the Russian Federation and municipal regulatory legal acts.

30. Information and analytical support for this Strategy in the Russian Federation regions and municipalities are carried out through information resources of state bodies and local self-government bodies, state scientific and educational organizations, regional mass media and non-profit organizations which specialize in ethno-cultural issues.

(p. 30 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

31. The Government of the Russian Federation:

a) develops and approves the main characteristics (indicators) assessing the state of interethnic relations in the country, effectiveness of actions of the executive authorities of the Russian Federation and local government bodies in implementing the state national policy of the Russian Federation;

b) monitors implementation of this Strategy and submits annual reports to the President of the Russian Federation, taking into account reports of the regions of the Russian Federation.

32. Adjustment of this Strategy is carried out according to the need to address the issues arising in the course of implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation, conditions and prospects of socio-economic and cultural development of the Russian Federation, trends in international relations, as well as in accordance with evaluation of the implementation of this Strategy and interethnic relations in the regions of the Russian Federation and municipalities.

(p. 32 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 N 703)

33. Ineffective since December 6, 2018. – Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 703 of 06.12.2018.

V. Target indicators for the implementation of this Strategy

(p. 25.2 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

34. The target indicators for the implementation of this Strategy are:

- a) the level of Russian civil identity (in percent);
- b) percentage of population with a positive attitude to the current state of interethnic relations;
- c) percentage of population who note that there is no discrimination on the basis of national, language or religious affiliation;
- d) percentage of population who do not have a negative attitude towards foreign citizens;
- e) the number of interethnic and interfaith issues.

35. The list of target indicators for the implementation of this Strategy may be updated based on monitoring data.

VI. Estimated results of the implementation of this Strategy

(p. 25.2 in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, edition of 06.12.2018 No. 703)

36. Estimated results of the implementation of this Strategy:

- a) strengthening the unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation) and the Russian civil identity, building a common cultural space of the country;

b) prevention and peaceful resolution of conflict situations in interethnic and interfaith relations;

c) strengthening the status of the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation, the language of interethnic communication and one of the official languages of international organizations;

d) providing conditions for preserving, studying and developing the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

e) providing support to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation, including necessary conditions for the preservation and protection of their ancestral habitat and traditional way of life;

f) ensuring social and cultural adaptation of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and their integration into Russian society;

g) improving the effectiveness of cross-regional and international cooperation in the implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation.

37. The implementation of this Strategy should contribute to strengthening of interethnic relations, comprehensive development and prosperity of the peoples of the Russian Federation, decrease of xenophobia and radicalism in society, development of spiritual and civil unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (Russian nation), growth of international authority of the Russian Federation as a state that guarantees equal human and civil rights and freedoms regardless of race, nationality, language, origin, property ownership and official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership in public associations, as well as other circumstances.

4.1.3. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 132-p of 04.02.2009 The Concept of sustainable development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation

**GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
ORDER
of February 4, 2009 No. 132-p**

1. Approve the attached the Strategy of sustainable development of the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.

2. The Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation together with federal executive authorities, within a 3-month period, is responsible to develop and submit to the Government of the Russian Federation a draft action plan for implementing the Strategy in 2009-2011 approved by this order.

Chairman of the Government
of the Russian Federation
VLADIMIR PUTIN

Approved
by order of the Government
of the Russian Federation
of February 4, 2009 No. 132-p

**STRATEGY
OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES OF THE NORTH, SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

I. Introduction

The Russian Federation is one of the largest multi-ethnic states in the world, where more than 160 peoples live, with unique features of material and spiritual culture. The overwhelming majority of the country's peoples have developed over the centuries as ethnic communities on the territory of Russia, and in this sense they are indigenous peoples who played a historical role in formation of the Russian state.

Among the peoples living in the Russian Federation, a special place is occupied by the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the small-numbered peoples of the North), whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, as well as by the legislation of the Russian Federation in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

For centuries, the Russian state has supported the distinctive socio-economic and ethno-cultural development of the small peoples of the North.

Such factors as difficult natural and climatic conditions, vulnerability of the traditional way of life and a small population of each of the peoples of the North made it necessary to create a special state policy regarding their sustainable development and systematic measures to preserve the original culture, traditional way of life and the original habitat of these peoples.

The Strategy of sustainable development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter, the Strategy) is a system of modern views, principles and priorities regarding the actions of federal state authorities, state regional authorities of the Russian Federation (hereinafter, state authorities) and local government bodies in ensuring sustainable development of small-numbered peoples of the North.

Sustainable development of small-numbered peoples of the North involves strengthening their socio-economic potential, preserving their native habitat, traditional way of life and cultural values on the basis

of targeted state support and internal resources of the peoples to the benefit of present and future generations.

The Strategy is aimed at combining the efforts of state authorities and local government bodies and civil society institutions, including associations of small-numbered peoples of the North, to address issues of sustainable development of these peoples.

II. The current conditions of small-numbered peoples of the North

Currently, 40 small-numbered peoples of the North live compactly in 28 regions of the Russian Federation. According to the All-Russia Population Census of 2002, the total number of small-numbered peoples of the North (including the newly identified Kamchadals, Telengits, Tubalars, Chelkans and Chulymy) amounted to 244 thousand people, and the number of individual peoples ranges from 41 thousand people (Nenets) to 240 people (Ents).

In general, there is a positive dynamics of the small-numbered peoples' demographics in the North. The number of Oroks (ultra) has increased almost 2.5 times, the number of Nenets, Selkups, Khants, Yukagirs, Negidals, Tofalars, Itelmen, Kets, etc. has increased significantly (by 20-70 percent). The number of peoples has decreased, which is explained both by general negative demographic dynamics in the Russian Federation, and by distinguishing original ethnic groups from the small-numbered peoples of the North during the census, who began to identify themselves as independent peoples.

At the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries, there was growth of ethnic awareness of the small peoples of the North. Public associations, education centers, associations and trade unions (reindeer herders, sea hunters, etc.) of the small peoples of the North emerged and they are supported by the state. In many places where small-numbered peoples of the North live, communities have been recreated representing traditional ways of distributing products and mutual assistance. New public leaders and successful entrepreneurs-leaders of communities and enterprises represent the small peoples of the North. In a number of places of traditional residence and traditional economy, "ancestral lands" have been created that is the territories of traditional

use of natural resources of regional and local significance assigned to small-numbered peoples of the North and their communities.

About 65 percent of citizens from among the small-numbered peoples of the North live in rural areas. In many national villages and settlements, communities of these peoples have become the only economic agents performing a number of social functions. In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, communities as non-profit organizations enjoy a number of benefits and use a simplified tax system.

The Russian Federation as a whole has established a legal framework for the protection of the rights and traditional way of life of the small-numbered peoples of the North. Russia is a party to international treaties in this area. Measures of state support (benefits, subsidies, quotas for the use of biological resources) they are also legally formalized. The Tax Code of the Russian Federation, the Forest Code of the Russian Federation, the Water Code of the Russian Federation and the Land Code of the Russian Federation legally provide benefits for representatives of small-numbered peoples of the North living in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity.

A significant achievement was creation of financial instruments for state support of the socio-economic development of the small-numbered peoples of the North. Over the past 15 years, 3 federal dedicated programs have been implemented in the Russian Federation, as well as numerous regional special purpose programs and subprograms for socio-economic development of the small-numbered peoples of the North. They were designed to create conditions for sustainable development of the small-numbered peoples out of the federal budget, the budgets of the regions of the Russian Federation and non-government sources. From federal budget sources, subsidies were provided to budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation to support reindeer herding and livestock breeding.

Many executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation established structural units for the affairs of small-numbered peoples of the North, coordinating relevant regional dedicated programs and goals of socio-economic development of these peoples. State statistical agencies collect and analyze economic and

social indicators of the areas where small-numbered peoples of the North live.

In places of traditional residence and economy of small-numbered peoples of the North, there are day general education schools and boarding schools for children of reindeer herders, fishermen and hunters, with courses taught in their native language. Nomadic schools have been opened in migration areas for nomadic reindeer herders, where children get primary education based on the traditional way of life of the small-numbered peoples of the North.

Teaching and learning aids are published by state order for studying the languages of the small-numbered peoples of the North is published. The Institute of the Peoples of the North of the The Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia has been successfully operating for several decades. It is a unique ethnolinguistic educational and research center.

Sustainable development of small-numbered peoples of the North. Traditionally has traditional drawn attention of the Russian Federation and Russian experts took an active part in the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in December 1994. Russia also became the first UN member state that made a National Organizing Committee to organize the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Federation. Russia is organizing the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Federation. As part of this decade some measures are envisaged to improve legal framework for protecting rights of small-numbered peoples of the North, develop effective economic mechanisms to ensure their traditional way of life and traditional nature management, as well as development of health care services and education in their areas of residence. A number of measures are aimed at studying, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, development of the traditional culture of the small-numbered peoples of the North, assistance in ensuring participation of representatives of the small-numbered peoples of the North in international organizations.

In recent years, as part of development of public-private partnership, there have been emergence of contracts with Russian regional state

authorities, local government bodies, communities of small peoples of the North, district and settlement associations of small-numbered peoples, ethnic households (owners of "ancestral lands") which afforded creation of privately funded schemes for credit support of enterprises of small-numbered peoples of the North.

At the same time, despite the measures taken, the situation of small-numbered peoples of the North in recent decades has been complicated by the lack of adaption of their traditional way of life to modern economic conditions. Poor competitive performance of traditional economy stems from such facts as small production volumes, high transport costs, lack of modern enterprises and technologies for complex processing of raw materials and biological resources.

The crisis of traditional economy operations has intensified social problems. The standard of living of small-numbered peoples of the North who live either in rural areas or as nomads is lower than in Russia. The unemployment rate in the regions of the North where small-numbered peoples of the North live is 1.5-2 times higher than the average for the Russian Federation.

Intensive commercial exploitation of natural resources of northern territories has also significantly limited opportunities for traditional economy practices of the small-numbered peoples of the North. Significant areas of deer pastures and hunting grounds have been withdrawn from the traditional economic turnover. Some of the rivers and reservoirs that were previously used for traditional fisheries have lost their significance for fishing due to environmental problems.

The legislative regulation of territories of traditional nature use, which can effectively contribute to preservation and development of the traditional lifestyle and economic activities of small-numbered peoples of the North, requires improvement.

It is also necessary to introduce amendments to the land legislation regarding gratuitous urgent use of land plots for traditional nature use to the Federal Law On General Principles of Local Self-Government Organization in the Russian Federation. Regulations regarding the powers of local self-government bodies will protect the native habitat and traditional way of life of small-numbered peoples of the North. Legislation on fisheries and wildlife will prioritize access of small-

numbered peoples of the North to fishing and hunting areas and to aquatic biological resources and animals for hunting.

Departure from traditional life in the 1990s led to a dramatic increase in diseases and pathologies among the small-numbered peoples of the North. Infant and child mortality rates, infectious diseases and alcoholism rates among these peoples are significantly higher than the Russian average.

III. Principles of sustainable development of small-numbered peoples of the North

The principles of sustainable development of the small peoples of the North are as follows:

- guarantee the small-numbered peoples' rights in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation;

- provide a comprehensive approach to the problems of socio-economic and ethno-cultural development of small-numbered peoples of the North;

- coordinate actions of state authorities and local government bodies in solving issues of socio-economic and ethno-cultural development of small-numbered peoples of the North;

- ensure effective involvement of small-numbered peoples of the North their sustainable development;

- recognize the importance of land, other natural resources, including biological ones, and the well-being of the natural environment as the basis of the traditional life and economy of the peoples of the North;

- rationally use the land and other natural resources in places of traditional residence and traditional economy;

- recognize the right of small-numbered peoples of the North to priority access to fishing and hunting areas and biological resources in places of their traditional residence and traditional economic activity;

- involve representatives and associations of small-numbered peoples of the North in decision-making on issues affecting their rights and

interests in natural resources development in places of their traditional residence and economic activity;

assess cultural, environmental and social consequences of the proposed projects and works in places of traditional residence and economic activity of peoples of the North;

compensate damage caused to the native habitat, traditional life and health of small -numbered peoples of the North.

IV. The main goal, objectives and directions of the Strategy

The strategic goal is to create conditions in the Russian Federation for sustainable development of small-numbered peoples of the North on the basis of strengthening their socio-economic potential while preserving the original habitat, traditional way of life and cultural values of these peoples.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to accomplish a number of objectives.

The first objective is to preserve the native habitat and nature management, which are necessary for ensuring and developing the traditional way of life of the small-numbered peoples of the North.

This objective is accomplished through the following steps:

provide legislation to protect territories of traditional nature use with ensuring access of small-numbered peoples of the North to management of these territories;

recognize the right of small-numbered peoples of the North to priority access to fishing and hunting areas and biological resources in places of their traditional residence and traditional economic activity;

provide land plots for traditional economic activities in places of traditional residence and economic activity in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;

develop and implement a methodology for estimating damage caused to the native habitat of small-numbered peoples of the North by businesses;

promote adaptation of small-numbered peoples of the North to environmental, economic and social consequences of climate change and other factors that cause stress;

determine a procedure and methodology of an ethnological expert evaluation in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity of small-numbered peoples of the North;

map and assess natural resources in the territory of traditional residence and traditional economic activity of peoples of the North;

monitor the state of the native habitat and the ecological situation in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity of small-numbered peoples of the North.

The second objective is to develop and modernize traditional economic activities of peoples of the North.

This objective is accomplished through the following steps:

improve the practice of implementing benefits provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

expand transport and logistics services and promote markets for products of traditional economic activities;

support small and medium-sized entrepreneurship of small-numbered peoples of the North to foster the efficiency of traditional economic activities, including development of a financial support, lending and leasing;

develop a network of trading posts;

simplify procedures for obtaining licenses for small-numbered peoples of the North to hunt in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

protect and rationally use pastures, as well as complete of land cadastral works for the development of reindeer husbandry;

establish workshops for primary and deep processing of reindeer husbandry products and for other traditional crafts in places of traditional residence and economic activity, with the use of modern technologies;

state support for reindeer breeding development to improve reindeer breeds;

organize environmental protection measures, including fire safety, together with representatives of indigenous peoples of the North;

improve the procedure for getting access to areas for fishing and hunting;

develop ethnotourism and eco-tourism with participation of representatives of peoples of the North in places of their traditional residence and economic activity;

develop traditional arts and crafts, including souvenir production, as well as assistance in their promotion in domestic and foreign markets.

The third objective is to improve the quality of life of peoples of the North and have it reach the Russian average level.

This objective is accomplished through the following steps:

increase the rate of housing construction (including traditional forms of housing), ensuring accessibility and improving the quality of social services in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

organize uninterrupted delivery of consumer goods to places of traditional residence and economic activity;

improve the quality and accessibility of transport services;

provide high-quality communication services, including mobile communications and the Internet;

implement a local energy optimization program, which provides for the construction of low-power energy sources to ensure high-quality energy supply in places of traditional residence and economic activity of the small-numbered peoples of the North;

stimulate employment in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

create social facilities and industrial infrastructure located in places of residence of peoples of the North;

develop and implement a system of indicators of life standards of small-numbered peoples of the North to monitor their compliance with the average Russian indicators.

The fourth objective is to create conditions for improving demographic situation of the small-numbered peoples of the North, including those aimed to reduce child mortality and increase life expectancy that are equal to the Russian average.

The objective can be accomplished by the following steps:

improve the environmental situation in places of traditional residence and economic activity of the small-numbered peoples of the North;

implement health care programs for indigenous peoples of the North;

- reduce the level of maternal and infant mortality, strengthen the reproductive health of peoples of the North;

- take regular preventive measures for early detection of health problems of peoples of the North and socially significant diseases;

- strengthen the infrastructure of health care facilities, including paramedic and obstetric centers in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

- develop of mobile health care facilities and increase availability of emergency services in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

- create a network of telehealth care centers in district and regional hospitals and a network of remote telehealth care service points for obtaining primary information about the health of patients;

- reduce alcohol consumption, regulate the sale and consumption of alcohol in places of traditional residence and economic activity, implement programs in educational institutions aimed at preventing alcohol and tobacco consumption by children and adolescents;

- support and develop physical education and sports among of peoples of the North;

- develop indicators of health conditions of small-numbered peoples of the North and a sanitary and epidemiological situation in places of traditional residence and economic activity, monitoring their compliance with the Russian average.

The fifth objective is to increase access to educational services for the small-numbered peoples of the North, taking into account their ethno-cultural characteristics.

This objective is accomplished through the following steps:

- develop a network of nomadic and other schools in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

- support small kindergartens and schools;

- provide educational institutions with modern equipment that ensures a high level of the educational process;

- introduce modern distance learning technologies;

- improve professional training of teachers of national schools and other educational institutions;

- organization of training and professional development courses for personnel in specialties related to traditional types of economic activity;

- study the native language, national culture and the basics of traditional farming;

- develop and publish educational and methodological multimedia textbooks, electronic manuals to teach and study native languages and national culture of peoples of the North.

The sixth objective is to promote development of communities and other forms of self-government of peoples of the North.

The objective can be accomplished by the following steps:

- involve authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples of the North to participate in public environmental and ethnological research while developing federal and regional state programs for natural resources management and environmental protection in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

- conduct consultations with the small-numbered peoples of the North before implementing industrial development projects in places of traditional residence and economic activity;

- develop social and public-private partnership between representatives of small-numbered peoples of the North, state authorities and local government bodies and industrial companies;

- involve representatives of small-numbered peoples of the North to protect animal and plant world in places of traditional residence and economic activity in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;

- support territorial public and communal government of small-numbered peoples of the North.

The seventh objective is to preserve the cultural heritage of peoples of the North.

This objective is accomplished through the following steps:

- create a database cultural heritage sites of small-numbered peoples of the North;

- publish works of oral folk art, fiction and other literature in national languages;

- support traditional arts and crafts;

support multifunctional ethno-cultural and cultural-educational centers of peoples of the North and modernization of cultural institutions;

popularize cultural heritage of peoples of the North in mass media.

V. Mechanisms for Strategy implementation

Implementation of the Strategy is carried out through the following steps:

improving legislation of the Russian Federation in regard to protection of the rights, traditional life and the native habitat of small-numbered peoples of the North, taking into account the goals and objectives of the Strategy, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation;

realization of federal, regional, departmental dedicated programs and action plans aimed at socio-economic and ethno-cultural development of peoples of the North;

taking into account the goals and objectives of sustainable development of small-numbered peoples of the North when planning federal and regional budgets and attracting extra-budgetary funds for these purposes;

information support of measures for the implementation of state policy in the field of sustainable development of small-numbered peoples of the North both within the country and abroad;

interaction of state authorities with public organizations and associations of peoples of the North;

state statistical monitoring of living conditions of small-numbered peoples of the North, according to international recommendations for protection of the rights of indigenous peoples;

scientific research on socio-economic development of small-numbered peoples of the North.

VI. Main stages and expected results of the Strategy implementation

The implementation of the Strategy is planned for the period of 2009–2025 in 3 stages.

At the first stage (2009–2011), a set of priority measures will be implemented to improve the regulatory legal framework for the protection of the rights of small-numbered peoples of the North, including streamlining the terminology used in legal acts regulating guaranteeing rights and traditional nature use; improving the delimitation of competences and powers of state authorities and local government bodies, ensuring priority access of small-numbered peoples to fishing and hunting areas, aquatic biological resources and hunting animals; gratuitous urgent use of land plots for traditional nature use small-numbered peoples of the North; approval of the list of places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity, as well as traditional types of economic activity of small-numbered peoples of the North; development and approval of the methodology for estimating the damage caused to the native habitat of small-numbered peoples of the North by businesses.

It is planned to amend the Federal Law On the Territories of Traditional Nature Use of indigenous Small-numbered Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in order to create model territories of traditional nature use of federal significance in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples of the North.

The government will support economic and social development of the small-numbered peoples of the North by providing subsidies from the federal budget to the regional budgets of the Russian Federation. As part of state support, it is planned to create new nomadic schools, trading posts, social and engineering infrastructure in places of traditional residence and economic activity, develop innovative forms of distance education, mobile health care and telemedicine centres, and culture and communications services.

An increase in subsidies from the federal budget to regional budgets of the Russian Federation to support reindeer husbandry and livestock breeding and reducing fees per forest unit area will make this industry one of important components of life quality growth and well-being in places of traditional residence and economic activity of peoples of the North. At the same time, in order to increase the number hunting animals and employment rate among the local population and ensure

food security of the regions of the Far North, it is planned to carry out state support measures for musk oxen settlement.

Measures of state support for preservation of the traditional folk culture of peoples of the North will be developed and implemented.

It is planned to implement a set of priority measures to organize the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Federation.

It is planned to create a system of state statistical monitoring and research of the state of small-numbered peoples of the North, according to meet data demand and international recommendations in protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.

Based on the Russian Population Census of 2010, the dynamics of demographics and standard of living of peoples of the North will be researched.

The objective of preserving and supporting the traditional life of peoples of the North is one of the priorities of the strategy of socio-economic development of the Far East and the Baikal region for the period up to 2025 and the strategy of socio-economic development of Siberia for the period up to 2020.

As a result of the implementation of the first stage measures, regulatory legal and economic conditions will be created to develop traditional nature management, increase the quality of life and improve the demographic situation among peoples of the North. Also information and methodological support will be provided.

At the second stage (2012–2015), it is planned to continue implementing measures to create conditions for sustainable development of peoples of the North.

It is expected that at the second stage, following the state support measures, there will be significant changes in the quality of life of small-numbered peoples of the North, employment rate in traditional economy, decrease in dependence of places of traditional residence and economic activity on the import of petroleum due to the use of local (including alternative) sources of heat and energy; peoples of the North will get access to health care services (including mobile medicine and telemedicine), the Internet and mobile communications.

It is planned to create conditions for employment in traditional economy, as well as in ethnotourism, ecotourism, reforestation, land management, environmental protection management, monitoring the state of the environment in places of traditional residence and economic activity. The state's efforts in training ethnic personnel to work in the public sector will increase the number of people of the North among rural doctors and teachers.

Model projects of territories of traditional nature use will boost developing a network of territories of traditional nature use of federal significance.

In 2015, the results of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in Russia will be summed up.

Following the second stage, it is expected to achieve positive demographic trends among the majority of small-numbered peoples of the North, including an increase in life expectancy, an increase in the total birth rate by 1.3 times compared to 2007, a decrease in the mortality of children of the first year of life by 1.5 times compared to 2007.

At the third stage (2016–2025), conditions for sustainable development of the small-numbered peoples of the North will be created, including effective mechanisms for preserving the original habitat and traditional life, completing modernization of traditional economic activities and the entire social sphere (including education, health care, culture) in places of traditional residence and economic activity.

Following the third stage, by 2025 it is expected to achieve the Russian average of the quality of life of peoples of the North, as well as to reduce children mortality rate by at least 2 times compared to 2007.

4.1.4. On guarantees of the rights of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation from 30.04.1999 No. 82-FZ

April 30, 1999

No. 82-FZ

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

**ON GUARANTEES OF THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Adopted
By the State Duma
on April 16, 1999

Approved
By the Federation Council
on April 22, 1999

This Federal Law, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation, establishes the legal basis to guarantee socio-economic and cultural development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation, protection of their ancestral habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities and crafts.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Article 1. Basic concepts

The following basic concepts are applied in this Federal Law:

1) indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as small - numbered peoples) – peoples living in the territories of the traditional settlement of their ancestors, preserving their traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts, numbering

less than 50 thousand people in the Russian Federation and being aware of themselves as independent ethnic communities.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

The unified list of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation according to the proposal of the federal executive authority that develops and implements the state national policy and its legal regulation (hereinafter referred to as the authorized body), represented by senior officials of the regions of the Russian Federation (heads of supreme executive bodies of state power of the regions of the Russian Federation) with the territories where these peoples live.

(ed. Federal Law No. 11-FZ of 06.02.2020)

Considering uniqueness of the ethnic population of the Republic of Dagestan because of the number of indigenous peoples living on its territory, the highest official of the Republic of Dagestan (the head of the higher Executive body of state power of the Republic of Dagestan) subject to the provisions of the first paragraph of this clause, determines the number and other features of its indigenous peoples, and makes the list of those peoples and then includes it in the list of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation;

(ed. Federal Law No. 11-FZ of 06.02.2020)

2) the traditional life of small-numbered peoples (hereinafter referred to as the traditional life) is a historically developed way of life support for small-numbered peoples, based on the historical experience of their ancestors in nature management, original social organization of habitation, original culture, preservation of customs and beliefs;

3) the native habitat of small-numbered peoples is a historically formed area within which small-numbered peoples do cultural and everyday life activities and which affects their self-identification and lifestyle;

4) communities and other forms of public self-government (hereinafter referred to as communities of small - numbered peoples) – forms of self-organization of individuals of a small-numbered people who are united according to consanguineous (family, clan) and (or) territorial-neighboring principles established for the purpose of

protecting their ancestral habitat, preserving and developing traditional lifestyles, economic activities, crafts and culture;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

5) authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples – individuals or organizations that, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, represent the interests of these peoples;

6) ethnological expertise is a scientific study of the impact of changes in the native habitat of small-numbered peoples and the socio-cultural situation on development of an ethnic group.

Article 2. Legislation of the Russian Federation on guarantees of the rights of small-numbered peoples

The legislation of the Russian Federation on guarantees of the rights of small-numbered peoples is based on the relevant norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and consists of this Federal Law, other federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, as well as laws and other normative legal acts of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Article 3. The scope of this Federal Law

1. This Federal Law applies to individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples, permanently residing in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples, leading a traditional way of life, carrying out traditional economic activities and engaged in traditional crafts.

(ed. Federal laws of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

This Federal Law also applies to individuals who belong to small-numbered peoples, permanently reside in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples and for whom traditional economic activity and crafts are subsidiary activities in relation to the main type of activity in other sectors of the national economy, socio-cultural sphere, state authorities or local government bodies.

(ed. Federal laws of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

2. This Federal Law applies to state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation, local government bodies and officials.

3. The provisions of this Federal Law may apply to individuals who do not belong to small-numbered peoples, but permanently reside in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples, in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of the regions of the Russian Federation.

(ed. Federal Law No. 40-FZ of 05.04.2009)

Article 4. No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004.

Article 5. The powers of federal State authorities to protect the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples

(ed. Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 No. 122-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

1. In order to protect the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activity and crafts of small-numbered peoples, federal state authorities have the right to:

(ed. Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 No. 122-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

1) adopt federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation on the protection of the native habitat, traditional lifestyle, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples may be involved in the development and examination of drafts of these federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation;

2) adopt federal programs for the socio-economic and cultural development of small-numbered peoples, preservation and revival of their languages, protection of their ancestral habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities, use and protection of lands and other natural resources.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Implementation of these programs is provided at the expense of the federal budget and extra-budgetary sources.

Implementation of these programs may involve authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples, state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation, and local government bodies who receive the necessary material and financial resources;

3) to provide and monitor financial support to small-numbered peoples at the expense of the federal budget, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation, aimed at the socio-economic and cultural development of small-numbered peoples, protection of their ancestral habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities and crafts;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

4) establish a procedure for creation, reorganization and liquidation of organizations that are federally owned in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 40-FZ of 05.04.2009)

5) establish, in coordination with the state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples, restrictions on non-traditional economic activities of organizations that are federally owned for small-numbered peoples in places of traditional residence and economic activities of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 40-FZ of 05.04.2009)

6) to compensate losses caused to them as a result of damage to the native habitat of small-numbered peoples by organizations that are in federal ownership;

7) establish responsibilities of state authorities of the Russian Federation and their officials for violating the legislation of the Russian Federation on guarantees of the rights of small-numbered peoples;

8) to ensure, together with state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation, compliance of laws and other legal acts of the regions of the Russian Federation on protection of the native habitat, traditional life, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws on small-numbered peoples ;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

9) improve the legislation of the Russian Federation on prevention

of forced assimilation, genocide and ethnocide of small peoples, ecocide of their ancestral habitat by state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, individuals and legal entities;

10) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004.

11) to carry out a unified policy in development and implementation of federal and regional programs for protection of lands of traditional nature use of small-numbered peoples, assessment of natural resources, land management and monitoring;

(ed. Federal Law No. 66-FZ of 13.05.2008)

12) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 118-FZ of 26.06.2007.

2. The Government of the Russian Federation, in order to protect the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples, approves:

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

1) a list of places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation according to a proposal of state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation, where these peoples live;

2) A list of traditional economic activities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation;

3) a procedure for compensation of losses caused to small-numbered peoples, associations of small-numbered peoples, persons belonging to small-numbered peoples, as a result of damage to the native habitat of small-numbered peoples by economic activities of organizations of all forms of ownership, as well as by individuals;

(p. 3 was introduced by Federal Law No. 234-FZ of 26.07.2019)

4) a program of state support for traditional economic activities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

(p. 4 was introduced by Federal Law No. 194-FZ of 13.07.2020)

(part 2 was introduced by Federal Law No. 40-FZ of 05.04.2009)

Article 6. The powers of federal State authorities to protect the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples

(ed. Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 No. 122-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

In order to protect the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activity and crafts of small-numbered peoples, federal state authorities have the right to:

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

1) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004;

2) participate in implementation of federal programs for socio-economic and cultural development of small-numbered peoples and adopt regional programs for socio-economic and cultural development of small-numbered peoples, as well as protection of lands of traditional nature use of small-numbered peoples and other natural resources;

3) within the limits of their powers, restrict economic activities of organizations of all forms of ownership in places of traditional residence and economic activities of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 40-FZ of 05.04.2009)

4) participate in coordination between the budgets of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies allocate funds for socio-economic and cultural development of small-numbered peoples, protection of the native habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

5) regulate the procedure for transferring property of the regions of the Russian Federation to communities and individuals of small-numbered peoples;

6) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004;

7) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 118-FZ of 26.06.2007;

8) to establish councils of volunteer representatives of small-numbered peoples under executive authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation to protect the rights and legitimate interests of these peoples;

9) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004;

10) give local self-government bodies separate powers to protect the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples and provide necessary material and financial resources to these bodies;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

11) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004.

Article 7. The powers of federal State authorities to protect the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples

(ed. Federal Laws of 22.08.2004 No. 122-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

Local government bodies, in accordance with federal and regional legislation and within the limits of their powers, have the right to:

1) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004;

2) take part in federal and regional programs for socio-economic and cultural development of small-numbered peoples and in monitoring the use of material and financial resources allocated to these programs, as well as the use and protection of land in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 40-FZ of 05.04.2009)

3) exercise control over provision, use and protection of lands necessary for a traditional way of life and traditional crafts of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 118-FZ of 26.06.2007)

4) – 5) No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004;

6) establish general principles of organization and activity of territorial public self-government of small-numbered peoples in places of their traditional residence and economic activity;

(p. 6 is introduced by Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004, as amended. Federal Law No. 40-FZ of 05.04.2009)

7) to establish councils of volunteer representatives of small-numbered peoples led by the heads of municipalities in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples to protect the rights and legitimate interests of these peoples.

(p. 7 was introduced by Federal Law No. 256-FZ of 13.07.2015)

Article 7.1. Registration of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples

(introduced by Federal Law No. 11-FZ of 06.02.2020)

1. The authorized body shall register persons belonging to small-numbered peoples and make a list of persons belonging to small-numbered peoples (hereinafter referred to as the list).

State authorities, local government bodies and state extra-budgetary foundations use the information contained in the list to ensure the implementation of social and economic rights of persons belonging to small-numbered peoples, in cases provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, and do not have the right to require documents containing information about their nationality from individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples.

2. The procedure for updating the list, providing the information contained therein, as well as for relations of federal executive bodies and local government bodies with the authorized body in connection with updating the list is determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. Individuals of small-numbered peoples are registered on the basis of information provided by them (hereinafter referred to as applicants), or their communities, as well as federal executive authorities, state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies.

4. The following information about persons belonging to small-numbered peoples is included in the list:

- 1) last name, first name, patronymic (if any);
- 2) date and place of birth;
- 3) place of residence in the Russian Federation (specifying the address at which a person belonging to a small-numbered people is registered in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation);
- 4) the address of registration at the place of stay (if available);
- 5) information from the main identity document of a citizen of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Russian Federation;
- 6) taxpayer identification number (if available);
- 7) insurance number of a personal account in the mandatory pension insurance system (if available);
- 8) name of a small-numbered people;
- 9) information about whether an individual is involved in a traditional life, economic activities (including activities in accordance with the list provided for in paragraph 2 of part 2 of article 5 of this Federal law), whether such activities are ancillary to the main activities,

and whether an individual works in traditional economic organizations of indigenous peoples;

10) information about family members (relatives in a direct descending and ascending line (children, including adopted ones, grandchildren, parents, grandparents), brothers and sisters of the whole or half blood (having a common father or mother), as well as relatives of the third degree of kinship) with their written consent;

11) information about membership in a community of small-numbered peoples (if available);

12) date of death.

5. The applicant submits the following documents to the authorized body:

1) a statement indicating the information provided for in paragraphs 1-11 of part 4 of this article;

2) an original or a copy of a document (documents) certified in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation containing information about the applicant's ethnic origin, or a court decision that has entered into legal force, testifying the court's decision that the applicant's belongs to a small-numbered people or has kinship relations with a person (persons) belonging to a small-numbered people, or a document (documents) containing other evidence indicating the applicant's belonging to a small-numbered people.

6. For the purposes of registration of individuals who belong to small-numbered peoples, the following documents about the applicant's ethnic origin are recognized:

1) a civil status certificate issued in accordance with Federal Law No. 143-FZ of November 15, 1997 On Acts of Civil Status, or other official documents with information about the applicant's ethnic origin, including archival documents (materials) issued before November 20, 1997;

2) documents containing information about the ethnic origin of an applicant's relative(s) in a direct ascending line (civil state certificate issued in accordance with Federal Law No. 143-FZ of November 15, 1997 On Acts of Civil Status, or other official documents containing information about the ethnic origin of the applicant's relative(s) in a

direct ascending line, including archival documents (materials) issued before November 20, 1997, as well as documents confirming the applicant's family relations with the specified person(s).

7. If information about the applicant's family members (parents and children, with the exception of adopted children, grandparents and grandchildren, brothers and sisters of the whole or half blood (having a common father or mother), as well as relatives of the third degree of kinship) was previously included in the list, documents (originals and (or) copies) containing information about the applicant's ethnic origin are not required.

8. Certification of the accuracy of copies of the documents specified in paragraph 2 of part 5 of this article is not required if the applicant submits them to the authorized body directly and simultaneously submits the corresponding originals of documents to confirm the accuracy of such copies. These originals are returned to the applicant.

9. An authorized body shall establish a form of the application specified in paragraph 1 of part 5 of this article, a procedure for submitting the documents necessary for entering personal information into the list, including electronic documents through the unified web portal of a state and municipal services centre.

10. The documents specified in parts 5 and 6 of this article may be submitted to the authorized body by communities of small-numbered peoples in respect of their members with their written consent.

11. If there are no grounds provided for by this article for refusing to register the applicant as a person belonging to a small-numbered people, an authorized body shall enter information about him or her in the list and notify the applicant about it no later than 30 days from the date of document submission by the applicant as specified in parts 5 and 6 of this article.

12. A notification on the inclusion of information about the applicant in the list is issued (sent) to him or her in the manner indicated by him or her in the application as per paragraph 1 of part 5 of this article. If the applicant did not specify the means of notification, the authorized body sends the notification to the postal address specified by the applicant. If the applicant submits documents specified in parts 5 and 6 of this article to the authorized body through a state and municipal services

center, the notification is sent by the authorized body to the specified center, which issues a notification to the applicant. If the authorized body receives the documents specified in parts 5 and 6 of this article electronically through the web portal of state and municipal services, the notification is sent to the e-mail address specified by the applicant. In this case, the authorized body is obliged to submit a notification in writing (on paper) at the request of the applicant.

13. Registration of an applicant as a person belonging to a small-numbered people may be rejected on one of the following grounds:

1) the documents and (or) information specified by this article are not submitted by the applicant in full or without observing the procedure for their registration established by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

2) the submitted documents contain false information.

14. If there are grounds for refusing to register the applicant as a person belonging to a small-numbered people, an authorized body shall enter information about him or her in the list and notify the applicant about it no later than 30 days from the date of document submission by the applicant as specified in parts 5 and 6 of this article. A notice of refusal to register the applicant as a person belonging to a small-numbered people is issued (sent) to the applicant in the manner provided for in parts 11 and 12 of this article.

15. The refusal to register the applicant as a person belonging to a small number of people is not an obstacle to re-submission of documents by the applicant, provided that the reasons for the refusal are eliminated. Repeated submission of documents and making decisions on them are carried out in accordance with the procedure provided for in this article.

16. Changes of information in the list per applicant's request are made in the same order and within the same time frame as entering information to the list.

17. To obtain information about the applicant and (or) confirming the accuracy of the information provided by the applicant, the authorized body has the right to request and receive such information from federal executive authorities, local government bodies and communities of small-numbered peoples. This information is submitted to the authorized body in accordance with the procedure and terms established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

18. Communities of small-numbered peoples have the right to send to the authorized body updated information provided for in paragraphs 9 and 11 of part 4 of this article in respect of their members.

19. If the authorized body sends requests for the purpose of obtaining information about the applicant and (or) confirming the information provided by the applicant, the time limits established by parts 11, 14, 21 and 22 of this article are interrupted, but not for more than 180 days. The part of the period that has expired before sending requests is counted for in the new period, which begins from the date of receipt of the requested information and (or) documents by the authorized body.

20. A person belonging to a small-numbered people may be excluded from the list after he or she submits an application drawn up in accordance with rules established by the authorized body. Submission of such an application and a decision on it are carried out in accordance with the procedure provided for in this article.

21. If the applicant provides incomplete or unreliable information in the application stipulated in part 20 of this article, the authorized body returns the received application to the applicant no later than 30 days from the date of its submission by the applicant, indicating the reasons for the return.

22. If there is no reason to return to the applicant the application provided for in part 20 of this article, the authorized body shall exclude the applicant from the list and notify the applicant thereof no later than 30 days from the date of submission of this application by the applicant. A notification of the exclusion of the applicant from the list is issued (sent) to him in the manner provided for in parts 11 and 12 of this article.

Article 8. The rights of small-numbered peoples, associations of small-numbered peoples and persons belonging to small-numbered peoples to protect their ancestral habitat, traditional life, economic activities and crafts

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

1. Small-numbered peoples, associations of small-numbered peoples in order to protect their ancestral habitat, traditional life, economic activities and crafts have the following rights:

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

1) to use lands of various categories for carrying out their traditional economic activity and traditional crafts and common minerals free of charge in places of their traditional residence and economic activity in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation and the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation;

(ed. Federal Laws of 26.06.2007 No. 118-FZ, of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

2) to control the use of lands of various categories for traditional economic activities and traditional crafts of small-numbered peoples, and common minerals in places of traditional residence and economic activities of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal laws of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

3) to monitor compliance with federal laws and laws of the regions of the Russian Federation on environmental protection in the industrial use of land and natural resources, construction and reconstruction of economic and other facilities in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Laws of 30.12.2008 No. 309-FZ, of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ)

4) to receive resources and funds from federal and regional authorities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, organizations of all types of ownership, international organizations, public associations and individuals for socio-economic and cultural development, protection of ancestral habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities and crafts of small numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

5) to prepare and adopt decisions on protection of the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples through authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples, together with federal and regional authorities of the Russian Federation and local government bodies;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

6) participate in environmental and ethnological expert evaluation of federal and regional state programs for natural resources development and environmental protection in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Laws of 30.12.2008 No. 309-FZ, of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ)

7) to delegate authorized representatives to councils of representatives of small-numbered peoples led by executive authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies;

8) to receive compensation for losses caused to them as a result of damage to the native habitat of small-numbered peoples by economic activities of organizations of all types of ownership, as well as by individuals, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation;

(ed. Federal Law No. 234-FZ of 26.07.2019)

9) to receive assistance from the state to reform all types of education of the younger generation, taking into account the traditional way of life and economic activities of small-numbered peoples.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

2. In order to protect their native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts, individuals belonging to a small numbered people, have the right:

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

1) to use lands of various categories for carrying out their traditional economic activity and traditional crafts and common minerals free of charge in places of their traditional residence and economic activity in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation and the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation;

(ed. Federal Laws of 26.06.2007 No. 118-FZ, of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ, of 27.06.2018 N 164-FZ)

2) select their representatives for councils of small-numbered peoples and attend their meetings as part of work of executive authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies;

3) to receive compensation for losses caused damage to the native habitat of small-numbered peoples by economic activities of organizations of all types of ownership, as well as by individuals, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation;

(ed. Federal Law No. 234-FZ of 26.07.2019)

4) to enjoy the benefits established by federal and regional legislation and local government bodies for land and nature use necessary for

small-numbered peoples to protect their native habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities and crafts;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

5) for priority employment in their profession in organizations engaged in traditional economic activities, traditional crafts of small-numbered peoples in places of their traditional residence and economic activity;

(ed. Federal laws of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

6) in accordance with the procedure established by civil legislation, to create business partnerships and societies, production and consumer cooperatives that do traditional economic activities and make traditional crafts of small-numbered peoples together with individuals who do not belong to small-numbered peoples, provided that at least half of the jobs in such organizations will be provided to individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

7) for high-priority acquisition of ownership of organizations engaged in traditional economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples in places of their traditional residence and economic activity;

(ed. Federal laws of 05.04.2009 No. 40-FZ, of 27.06.2018 No. 164-FZ)

8) receive social assistance in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

(as amended by Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004)

9) to free medical assistance in state and municipal health care institutions as part of the Program of state guarantees of compulsory medical insurance.

(ed. Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004)

Article 9. The right of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples to perform civil service as a substitute to mandatory military service

Persons belonging to small-numbered peoples who lead a traditional way of life and are engaged in traditional economic activities and traditional crafts have the right to perform civil service as a substitute to mandatory military service in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal law.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Article 10. The rights of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples to preserve and develop their original culture

For the purposes of preserving and developing their original culture and in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and associations of small-numbered peoples have the right:

- 1) to preserve and develop native languages;
- 2) to create public associations, cultural centers and national-cultural autonomies of small-numbered peoples, foundations for development of small-numbered peoples and financial assistance to small-numbered peoples;
- 3) in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and with their resources and funds, to create study groups of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples for their training in traditional economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples;
(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)
- 4) to receive and disseminate information in their native languages and create mass media;
- 5) to observe their traditions and perform religious rites that do not contradict federal and regional laws of the Russian Federation, to maintain and protect places of worship;
- 6) to establish and develop relations with representatives of small-numbered peoples living on the territories of other regions of the Russian Federation, as well as outside the territory of the Russian Federation.

Article 11. Territorial public government of small-numbered peoples

(ed. Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004)

For the purposes of socio-economic and cultural development, protection of the native habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities and crafts of small-numbered peoples, as well as for independent implementation of their own initiatives on issues of local significance, individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples

in places of their compact residence have the right, in accordance with federal laws, to exercise territorial public government of small-numbered peoples, taking into account national, historical and other traditions.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Article 12. Communities and other associations of small-numbered peoples

1. Individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples have the right to establish volunteer communities of small-numbered peoples and other associations of small-numbered peoples in accordance with their national, historical and cultural traditions for socio-economic and cultural development of small-numbered peoples, protection of their ancestral habitat, traditional way of life, economic activities and crafts.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

2. The specifics of communities of small-numbered peoples and other associations of small-numbered peoples are regulated by federal laws and the laws of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Article 13. No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004.

Article 14. Judicial protection of the rights of small-numbered peoples

Individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples, as well as associations of small-numbered peoples, have the right to judicial protection of their native habitat, traditional life, economic activities and crafts in accordance with federal laws.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

When courts consider cases in which individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples act as plaintiffs, defendants or victims, their traditions and customs may be taken into account unless they contradict federal and regional laws of the Russian Federation.

For effective judicial protection of the rights of small-numbered peoples, authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples may participate in this judicial protection.

Article 15. Compliance of legal acts with this Federal Law

To offer a proposal to the President of the Russian Federation to bring legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation into compliance with this Federal Law.

Article 16. On the coming into force of this Federal Law

This Federal Law shall come into force from the date of its official publication.

President
of the Russian Federation
BORIS YELTSIN

Moscow, the Kremlin
April 30, 1999
No. 82-FZ

4.1.5. Federal Law of July 20, 2000 No. 104-FZ On general principles of organizing communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation

July 20, 2000

No. 104-FZ

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

**ABOUT THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF
COMMUNITIES OF INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED
PEOPLES OF THE NORTH, SIBERIA
AND THE FAR EAST OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Adopted
By the State Duma
July 6, 2000

Approved
By the Federation Council
July 7, 2000

This Federal Law establishes the general principles of communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, created for the purpose of protecting the native habitat, traditional life, rights and legitimate interests of these indigenous small-numbered peoples, and also specifies the legal framework of communal government and state guarantees for its implementation.

Article 1. Basic concepts

The following terms are used in this Federal Law:

indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as

small-numbered peoples) are peoples living in the regions of the North, Siberia and the Far East on the territories of the traditional settlement of their ancestors, preserving their traditional life, economic activities and crafts, with a population of less than 50 thousand people and who are aware of themselves as independent ethnic communities;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

representatives of other ethnic communities are those individuals who do not belong to small-numbered peoples, but permanently reside in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples and are involved in traditional economic activities of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

a community of small-numbered peoples is a type of self-organization of individuals where they are united by consanguinity (family, clan) and (or) territorial-neighboring characteristics in order to protect their ancestral habitat, preserve and develop traditional lifestyles, economic activities, crafts and culture;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

family (tribal) community of small-numbered peoples is self-organization of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples who are united by consanguinity, lead a traditional life, perform traditional economic activities and crafts;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

territorial-neighboring community of small-numbered peoples is a type of self-organization of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples who permanently reside (compactly and (or) dispersed) in the territories of traditional settlement in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples, leading a traditional way of life and engaged in traditional economic activities and crafts;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

unions (associations) of small-numbered peoples' communities are interregional, regional and local associations of small-numbered peoples' communities.

Article 2. Relations regulated by this Federal Law

This Federal Law regulates relations in organization, activity, reorganization and liquidation of communities of small peoples.

Article 3. The scope of this Federal Law

This Federal Law applies to all communities of small-numbered peoples, including those created before its coming into force, as well as to unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples.

Article 4. The legislation of the Russian Federation on the communities of small peoples

1. The legislation of the Russian Federation on communities of small-numbered peoples is based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, this Federal Law, other federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, as well as laws and other normative legal acts of the regions of the Russian Federation.

2. Decisions on internal organization of a community of small-numbered peoples and relations between its members may be made on the basis of the traditions and customs of small-numbered peoples that do not contradict federal legislation and the legislation of the subjects of the Russian Federation and do not harm the interests of other ethnic groups and citizens.

Article 5. Principles of organization and activity of communities of small peoples

Organization and activities of communities of small peoples are based on the following principles:

- equality of communities of small peoples before the law, regardless of the types of their activities and the number of its members;
- voluntary participation, equality, self-government and legality;
- freedom in determining its internal structure, forms and methods of its activities;

publicity;
non-commercial nature.

Article 6. Restriction on organization and activity of small-numbered communities

Communities of small-numbered peoples are prohibited, except for the purposes designated by this Federal Law, laws of the regions of the Russian Federation, and constituent documents of a community of small-numbered peoples.

Article 7. Relations of communities of small-numbered peoples with state authorities and local government bodies

1. In order to protect the ancestral habitat and traditional way of life, the rights and legitimate interests of small-numbered peoples, federal and local state authorities of the Russian Federation may provide the following supports to communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of their communities:

(ed. Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004)

paragraphs two and three are no longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004;

conclude contracts with communities, unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples to perform works and provide services in accordance with civil legislation;

(ed. Federal Law No. 19-FZ of 02.02.2006)

train personnel in professions that are necessary for communities, unions (associations) of small-numbered peoples' communities for self-government and traditional economic activities;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

provide free consultations on traditional economic activities of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

a social order for development and implementation of regional and local programs of socio-economic assistance to communities of small-numbered peoples, in accordance with the procedure provided for by

the legislation of the Russian Federation on contract system regarding procurement of goods, works, services for state and municipal needs.

(ed. Federal Laws of 02.02.2006 No. 19-FZ, of 28.12.2013 No. 396-FZ)

The paragraph is no longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004.

2. No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004.

3. Federal and regional authorities of the Russian Federation and local government bodies shall not have the right to interfere in work of communities, unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples, except for the cases provided for by federal and regional legislation of the Russian Federation. Actions of federal and regional authorities of the Russian Federation and local government bodies that violate independence of small-numbered people's communities, unions (associations) of their communities may be appealed in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation.

Article 8. Creation and operations of communities of small-numbered peoples

1. Communities of small-numbered peoples are organized on a voluntary basis following an initiative of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples who have reached the age of 18 years. The will to join a community of small-numbered peoples must be expressed in a written statement or in an entry in the minutes of a meeting of members of a community of small-numbered peoples (meeting of authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples).

Communities of small-numbered peoples are organized without limitation of the period of activity, unless otherwise established by the constituent documents of the community.

2. Only individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples who have reached the age of 18 years can be founders of communities of small-numbered peoples. The number of founders cannot be less than three.

Foreign citizens and stateless persons cannot be founders of communities of small peoples.

Legal entities cannot be founders.

Federal or regional state authorities of the Russian Federation or local government bodies and their officials may not be founders of communities of small-numbered peoples.

3. The constituent documents of a community of small-numbered peoples are:

- foundation agreement;
- charter.

The founding agreement is concluded by the founders of a community of small-numbered peoples, and the charter is approved by participants of a meeting of community members.

The constituent documents of communities of small-numbered peoples should define the following:

- name of the community;
- location;
- the main types of traditional economic activity.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

The constituent documents of a community of small-numbered peoples may also contain other information provided for by this Federal Law and laws of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Constituent documents are signed by the founders of a community of small peoples.

A community is considered as established from the moment when the relevant decision is made.

An established community of small-numbered peoples is subject to mandatory state registration. After the state registration, the community of small peoples acquires the rights of a legal entity.

4. By the decision of a meeting of members of a community of small-numbered peoples, individuals who are not related to small-numbered peoples but who are engaged in traditional economic activities and traditional crafts may be accepted as members of the community.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

5. A person's refusal to join a community of small-numbered peoples cannot be a ground for restricting his or her right to be independently engaged in traditional economic activities and crafts.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Article 9. Constituent assembly of a community of small-numbered peoples

Decisions on establishing a community of small-numbered peoples, its charter, management and controlling bodies are taken by its constituent assembly. All citizens residing on the territory (part of the territory) of the relevant municipality have the right to attend the constituent assembly of a community of small-numbered peoples.

Article 10. Charter of a community of small-numbered peoples

1. The Charter of a community of small-numbered peoples must determine the following:

- community type, subject and aim;
- community founders;
- name and location;
- community's property and the procedure for its use;
- distribution of income from the sale of surplus products of traditional economic activity and products of traditional crafts;
- (ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)
- procedure for compensation of losses;
- responsibilities of community members for debts and losses of the community;
- procedure for the use of property in the event of liquidation of the community;
- structure and competence of the community's governing bodies, decision-making, the list of issues on which decisions are made by a qualified majority of votes;
- procedure for making amendments and additions to the constituent documents;
- frequency of holding a general meeting (gathering) of community members;
- procedure for reorganization and liquidation of the community;
- rights and obligations of community members;
- procedure and conditions for admission to and exit from the community;

procedure of participation of community members in its economic activities;

responsibility of community members for violation of obligations regarding their personal participation in community work.

The charter of the community of small-numbered peoples may contain a description of the community symbols.

The charter may contain other provisions related to the activities of the community that do not contradict federal legislation.

2. The community of small-numbered peoples must inform the state authorities and (or) local government bodies about changes in its charter within the time limits and in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Article 11. Membership in a community of small-numbered peoples

1. Membership in the community of small-numbered peoples may be collective (membership of families (clans)) and individual (membership of persons belonging to small-numbered peoples).

Individual members of a community of small-numbered peoples can be persons belonging to small-numbered peoples who have reached the age of 16, leading a traditional way of life, engaged traditional economic activities and engaged in traditional crafts.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Community members have the right to withdraw from it.

In case of withdrawal from a community of small-numbered peoples, a member of the community and his family members are granted a share of the property of the community.

When one or more of its members leave the community and a share of the community's property is allocated to them, they should be able to have an opportunity to lead a traditional way of life and be engaged in traditional economic activities.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

The rights and obligations of community members, the procedure and conditions for joining and leaving the community are determined by the charter of the community of small-numbered peoples.

Foreign citizens and stateless persons cannot be members of the community of small-numbered peoples, but they have the right to provide resources and funds and other assistance to communities and unions (associations) of small-numbered peoples.

2. Membership of a community of small-numbered peoples may not lead to restrictions of human and civil rights and freedoms or granting them any benefits and advantages by federal and regional authorities of the Russian Federation or local government bodies, except for the cases provided for by federal legislation.

Federal or regional state authorities of the Russian Federation or local government bodies and their officials may not be members of communities of small-numbered peoples.

Article 12. The rights of members of a community of small-numbered peoples

1. In accordance with the charter of a community, its members have the right to:

- participate in community decision-making;
- participate in the elections of the community's governing bodies and the right to be elected to these bodies;
- receive a share of the community's property or its compensation when leaving the community or when it is liquidated;
- leaving the community;
- other rights provided for by the community charter.

2. Members of a community of small-numbered peoples, in accordance with federal legislation and the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation, have the right to use animals and plants, common minerals and other natural resources for the needs of traditional economic activities and crafts.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Article 13. The duties of members of a community of small-numbered peoples

1. Members of a community of small-numbered peoples are obliged to:

observe the community charter;
rationally use natural resources and protect the environment;
perform other duties provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Members of a community of small peoples shall be liable for the obligations of the community of small-numbered peoples regarding their share of the community's property.

3. The community of small-numbered peoples is not responsible for its members' obligations.

Article 14. General meeting (gathering) of members of a community of small-numbered peoples

1. The supreme governing body of the community of small-numbered peoples is a general meeting (gathering) of its members.

The general meeting (gathering) is convened as necessary, meeting frequency is determined by the charter.

The general meeting (gathering) of members of a community of small-numbered peoples is considered authorized, provided that at least half of the members of the community participate in it, unless the community charter establishes other rules.

The charter may provide for a convocation of a general meeting (gathering) of members of the community at the request of at least one third of its members.

The general meeting (gathering) of members of the community of small-numbered peoples considers all the most important issues of the life of the community of small peoples.

2. The general meeting (gathering) of members of the community of small-numbered peoples has an exclusive competence to:

- adopt the community charter;
- elect the board (council) of the community and its chairman;
- accept new members;
- exclude members from the community;
- determine the strategies of the community's work;
- elect an audit committee;

make decisions on reorganization, liquidation and self-dissolution of the community;

approve decisions of the chairman of the community board (council).

The Charter may attribute other issues of the community of small-numbered peoples to the powers of the general meeting (gathering) of community members.

Article 15. The Board (Council) of the community of small-numbered peoples

1. The governing body of a community of small-numbered peoples is the community board (council).

The Board (council) consists of the chairman of the board (council) of the community and other members of the board (council) of the community at the general meeting (meeting) of members of the community of small-numbered peoples; it is elected by a simple majority of votes.

The Board (council) of the community of small-numbered peoples organizes its activities in the intervals between general meetings (gatherings) of community members and holds meetings as necessary.

The powers of the board (council) of the community of small-numbered peoples and the term of office are established by the community charter.

Community members who received more than half of the votes of its members at the general meeting (meeting) are considered elected to the community board (council).

2. The Board (council) of the community of small-numbered peoples has the right to:

consider the applications of citizens who have expressed a desire to join the community, and recommend them to join the community;

determine the number of employees engaged by the community of small peoples under labor contracts and the procedure for payment in accordance with the labor legislation of the Russian Federation;

approve decisions of the chairman of the community board (council).

The charter of the community of small peoples may also grant other powers to the community board (council).

Article 16. Powers of the chairman of the community board (council) of small-numbered peoples

The community board (council):

organizes the work of the board (council);

during the period between the meetings of the board (council) of the community, it resolves all organizational, production and other issues, with the exception of those issues that are referred to the competence of the general meeting (meeting) of community members or the community board (council);

in accordance with the community charter, gathers the board (council) of the community and the general meeting (meeting) of the community;

represents the community in relations with the state authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies;

the chairman of the community board (council) may also be granted other powers by the charter.

Article 17. Property of communities of small-numbered peoples

1. A community of small-numbered peoples may own the following: property handed over by community members of as a contribution to the community;

funds belonging to the community (its own and borrowed ones);

voluntary donations from individuals and legal entities, including foreign ones;

other property acquired or received by the community in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Communities of small-numbered peoples independently own, use and dispose of the property belonging to them.

3. Communities of small-numbered peoples, with the consent of its members have the right to sell the products of labor produced by its members.

4. Communities of small-numbered peoples bear material and other responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 18. No longer effective. – Federal Law No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004.

Article 19. Activities of communities of small peoples in education and culture

1. In order to preserve the cultures of small-numbered peoples, communities of small-numbered peoples may educate community member's children based on the traditions and customs of these peoples.

Teachers are involved on the basis of agreements of communities of small-numbered peoples with the executive authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies.

2. Communities of small-numbered peoples have the right to observe religious traditions and rituals of small-numbered peoples, if such traditions and rituals do not contradict the laws of the Russian Federation and the laws of the regions of the Russian Federation; they have the right for maintenance and protection of places of worship and their own cultural centers and other public associations.

Article 20. Unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples

1. Communities of small-numbered peoples, regardless of the types of their traditional economic activity, have the right to voluntarily unite into unions (associations) of communities on the basis of constituent agreements and (or) charters adopted by unions (associations) of communities. The legal capacity of unions (associations) of communities of small peoples as legal entities emerges from the moment of their state registration.

(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

Unions (associations) of communities of small peoples are non-profit organizations.

2. Communities of small-numbered peoples as members of the union (association) of communities of small-numbered peoples retain their independence and the rights of a legal entity.

3. The union (association) of communities of small-numbered peoples is not responsible for its member's obligations. Members of the union

(association) of communities of small peoples bear subsidiary responsibility for the obligations of the union (association) in the amount and in the manner provided for by the constituent documents of the union (association).

4. The name of the union (association) of communities of small-numbered peoples must specify its main goals and activities with the inclusion of the word "union" or "association".

Article 21. Reorganization of communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities

1. Reorganization of communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples follows a decision of the general meeting (meeting) of its members of the community of small-numbered peoples or the congress (conference) of unions (associations) of communities adopted by a qualified majority of members of the community or the union (association) of communities.

2. Reorganization of communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities may be carried out as a merger, accession, division and separation of communities.

3. State registration of communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples that are newly formed after reorganization, is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation.

4. After their reorganization, the property of communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities that are legal entities, passes to newly formed communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples that have become legal entities, in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

Article 22. Liquidation of communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples

1. Communities of small-numbered peoples, unions (associations) of communities of small-numbered peoples may be liquidated in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation.

2. In addition, communities of small-numbered peoples may be liquidated in the event of:

withdrawal from the community of more than two-thirds of the founders or members of this community or if the community can no longer continue its work;

termination of traditional economic activities and traditional crafts;
(ed. Federal Law No. 164-FZ of 27.06.2018)

repeated gross violations of the charter by this community.
Liquidation is carried out by a court decision.

3. In the event of liquidation of a community of small-numbered peoples, its property (remaining after satisfying the creditor's claims) is distributed among the members of the community in accordance with their share of the property of the community of small-numbered peoples, unless otherwise established by the charter of the community. The decision on the use of the property of the community of small-numbered peoples, the union (association) of communities of small-numbered peoples (remaining after satisfying the creditor's claims) is published by the liquidation committee in the press.

4. Liquidation of a community of small-numbered peoples is considered completed, and the community of small-numbered peoples ceases to exist after an entry about it is made in the unified state register of legal entities.

(ed. Federal Law No. 31-FZ of 21.03.2002)

Paragraphs two through six are excluded. – Federal Law No. 31-FZ of 21.03.2002.

Disputes on liquidation of communities of small peoples are resolved in court.

Liquidation of a union (association) of small-numbered people's communities is carried out in accordance with the charter of this union (association) in accordance with the procedure provided for by federal legislation.

The paragraph is deleted. – Federal Law No. 31-FZ of 21.03.2002.

If a community of small-numbered peoples has not been registered, the decision on its liquidation or self-dissolution is sent to state authorities and (or) local government bodies in the manner and within the time period established by the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Article 23. Appeal against actions of state authorities and local government bodies

Communities of small-numbered peoples have the right to appeal actions of state authorities, local government bodies that infringe on the rights of communities of small-numbered peoples and their members, in accordance with the procedure established by law, as well as to demand compensation for losses caused to them as a result of damage to the environment.

Article 24. Final provisions

This Federal Law shall come into force from the date of its official publication.

To offer a proposal to the President of the Russian Federation to bring legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation into compliance with this Federal Law.

President
of the Russian Federation
VLADIMIR PUTIN

Moscow, the Kremlin
July 20, 2000
No. 104-FZ

4.1.6. Federal Law of May 7, 2001 No. 49-FZ On the territories of traditional nature use of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation

May 7, 2001

No. 49-FZ

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

ABOUT THE TERRITORIES OF TRADITIONAL NATURE USE BY COMMUNITIES OF INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES OF THE NORTH, SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Adopted
By the State Duma
April 4, 2001

This Federal Law establishes a legal framework for creation, protection and use of the territories of traditional nature use of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation for their traditional nature use and traditional lifestyle in these territories.

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Basic concepts

The following terms are used in this Federal Law:

territories of traditional nature use of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as territories of traditional nature use) are specially protected territories formed for conducting traditional nature use and

traditional way of life by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation;

(ed. Federal Law No. 406-FZ of 28.12.2013)

traditional nature use by the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – traditional nature use) are historically established and sustainable methods of using the animal and plant world and other natural resources by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation;

customs of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the customs of small-numbered peoples) are the rules of traditional nature management and traditional life that are established and widely used by the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as small-numbered peoples).

Article 2. Legal regulation of relations in education, protection and use of territories of traditional nature use

Legal regulation of relations in education, protection and use of territories of traditional nature use is carried out by this Federal Law, other federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, as well as laws and other regulatory legal acts of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

If an international treaty of the Russian Federation establishes rules other than those provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation on the territories of traditional nature use, the rules of the international treaty of the Russian Federation shall apply. Decisions of interstate bodies adopted according to provisions of international treaties of the Russian Federation that contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation cannot be executed in the Russian Federation. Such a contradiction may be established in accordance with the procedure determined by the federal constitutional law.

(ed. Federal Law No. 429-FZ of 08.12.2020)

For the purposes of this Federal Law, legal regulation of these relations may be carried out by the customs of small-numbered peoples, if such customs do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Article 3. Relations regulated by this Federal Law

This Federal Law regulates relations in education, protection and use of territories of traditional nature use and traditional lifestyle in these territories by individuals of small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples, as well as persons who do not belong to small-numbered peoples, but permanently reside in places of their traditional residence and economic activity, engaged in traditional nature use and leading a traditional lifestyle, in accordance with the procedure established by laws of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Article 4. Purposes of this Federal Law

The purposes of this Federal Law are as follows:

- protection of the native habitat and traditional way of life of small-numbered peoples;
- preservation and development of the original culture of small-numbered peoples;
- preservation of biological diversity in the territories of traditional nature use.

Chapter II. CREATION OF TERRITORIES OF TRADITIONAL NATURE USE

Article 5. Types of territories of traditional nature use

According to the legal regime of the territories of traditional nature use, such territories are of federal importance and specially protected by federal, regional and local authorities.

(ed. Federal Law No. 406-FZ of 28.12.2013)

Article 6. Procedures for creating territories of federal importance for traditional nature use

Territories of traditional nature use of federal importance are created by decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation in coordination with the state authorities of the relevant regions of the Russian Federation according to appeals from individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples or their authorized representatives.

Article 7. Procedures for creating territories of regional importance for traditional nature use

Territories of traditional nature use of regional importance are created by decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation in coordination with the state authorities of the relevant regions of the Russian Federation according to appeals from individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples or their authorized representatives.

Territories of traditional nature use of regional significance that are located on the territories of several regions of the Russian Federation are created by decisions of the executive authorities of the relevant regions of the Russian Federation.

Article 8. Procedures for creating territories of local importance for traditional nature use

Territories of traditional nature use of local importance are created by decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation in coordination with the state authorities of the relevant regions of the Russian Federation according to appeals from individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples or their authorized representatives.

Territories of traditional nature use of local significance that are located on the territories of several municipalities are created by decisions of local government bodies of these municipalities.

Article 9. Size and borders of the territories of traditional nature use

The size of the territories of traditional nature use is determined according to the following conditions:

- renewability and support of biological diversity of plant and animal populations;

- opportunities for various types of traditional nature management by individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples;

- maintaining historical social and cultural ties of persons belonging to small-numbered peoples;

- integrity of historical and cultural heritage objects.

The borders of territories of traditional nature use of various types are approved respectively by the Government of the Russian Federation, executive authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation and local government bodies.

The federal executive authority authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation, the executive authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation, and local government bodies inform the population about the creation of territories of traditional nature use.

(ed. Federal Law No. 160-FZ of 23.07.2008)

Article 10. Parts of the territories of traditional nature use

In the territories of traditional nature use, the following parts can be distinguished:

- settlements, including those that have temporary significance and a non-permanent composition of the population, stationary dwellings, camps of reindeer herders, hunters, fishermen;

- land and water areas used for traditional nature management and traditional life, including deer pastures, hunting and other lands, areas of sea water areas for fishing and collecting wild plants;

(ed. Federal Law No. 250-FZ of 03.12.2008)

- historical and cultural heritage sites, including places of worship, places of ancient settlements and burial of ancestors and other sites of cultural, historical, religious value;

other parts of territories of traditional nature use provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Chapter III. LEGAL REGIME OF THE TERRITORIES OF TRADITIONAL NATURE MANAGEMENT

Article 11. The legal regime of the territories of traditional nature use

The legal regime of the territories of traditional nature use is established by regulations on the territories of traditional nature use approved respectively by the federal executive authority authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation, executive authorities of the regions of the Russian Federation, local government bodies with the participation of individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples or their authorized representatives.

(ed. Federal Law No. 160-FZ of 23.07.2008)

Land plots and other isolated sites located within the boundaries of the territories of traditional nature use are provided to individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. Lands and land plots in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity may also be used by these individuals and communities by a permit issued by a state authority or a local government body in accordance with the procedure established by land legislation.

(ed. Federal Laws of 26.06.2007 No. 118-FZ, of 23.06.2014 No. 171-FZ)

Article 12. Seizure of land plots and other isolated natural objects located within the boundaries of the territories of traditional nature use

(ed. Federal Law No. 499-FZ of 31.12.2014)

Seizure of land plots and other isolated sites located within the boundaries of the territories of traditional nature use for state or municipal

needs is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by civil and land legislation. Individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples are compensated for the property that was seized from them for state or municipal needs.

Article 13. Use of natural resources located in the territories of traditional nature use

Natural resources located in the territories of traditional nature use for traditional life are used by persons belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, as well as the customs of small-numbered peoples.

Individuals who do not belong to small-numbered peoples, but who permanently reside in traditional nature use territories, can use natural resources for personal needs, if this does not violate the legal regime of the territories of traditional nature use.

The business use of natural resources located in the territories of traditional nature use by citizens and legal entities is allowed, if the specified activity does not violate the legal regime of the territories of traditional nature use.

Easements may be established on land plots located within the boundaries of the territories of traditional nature use to ensure migration of deer, watering sites, passages, driveways, water supply, laying and operation of power transmission lines, communications and pipelines, as well as other needs, in accordance with the legislation, if this does not violate the legal regime of the territories of traditional nature use.

(ed. Federal Law No. 118-FZ of 26.06.2007)

Article 14. Use of common minerals located in the territories of traditional nature use

Persons belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples have the right to free use of common minerals located in the territories of traditional nature use for personal needs.

Chapter IV. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SITES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE WITHIN THE BORDERS OF TRADITIONAL NATURE USE

Article 15. Environmental protection within the borders of the territories of traditional nature use

Environmental protection within the borders of the territories of traditional nature use is provided by executive authorities of the Russian Federation, regions of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, as well as individuals belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small peoples.

Article 16. Preservation of historical and cultural heritage sites within the borders of the territories of traditional nature use

Historical and cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the territories of traditional nature use (ancient settlements, other historical and cultural monuments, religious buildings, ancestral burial sites and other sites of historical and cultural value) can only be used in accordance with their purpose.

Scientific or other research on historical and cultural heritage sites within the borders of the territories of traditional nature use is allowed, if this activity does not violate the legal regime of the territories of traditional nature use.

Chapter V. LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THIS FEDERAL LAW

Article 17. Liability for violation of this Federal Law

Individuals who violate this Federal Law are liable in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation.

Chapter VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 18. Coming into force of this Federal Law

This Federal Law shall come into force from the date of its official publication.

To offer a proposal to the President of the Russian Federation to bring legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation into compliance with this Federal Law.

President
of the Russian Federation
VLADIMIR PUTIN

Moscow, the Kremlin
May 7, 2001
No. 49-FZ

4.1.7. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 18.09.2020 No. 1488 On approval of the Regulations on the compensation of losses caused to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation, associations of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation and persons belonging to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation as a result of damage to the ancestral habitat of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation by economic activities of organizations of all types of ownership, as well as by individuals

GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

RESOLUTION

from September 18, 2020 No. 1488

**ON THE APPROVAL OF THE REGULATION
ON THE PROCEDURE FOR COMPENSATION OF LOSSES
CAUSED TO INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, ASSOCIATIONS**

**OF INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND PERSONS BELONGING
TO INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, AS A RESULT OF DAMAGE
TO THE NATIVE HABITAT OF INDIGENOUS SMALL-
NUMBERED PEOPLES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ORGANIZATIONS OF ALL TYPES
OF OWNERSHIP, AND BY INDIVIDUALS**

In accordance with paragraph 3 of part 2 of Article 5 of the Federal Law On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small-numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation decides:

Approve the attached Regulations on the procedure for compensation of losses caused to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation, associations of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation and individuals belonging to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation as a result of damage to the native habitat of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation by the economic activities of organizations of all types of ownership and by individuals.

Chairman of the Government
of the Russian Federation
M. MISHUSTIN

Approved
by the resolution of the Government
of the Russian Federation
from September 18, 2020 No. 1488

**REGULATION
ON THE PROCEDURE FOR COMPENSATION OF LOSSES
CAUSED TO INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, ASSOCIATIONS OF
INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES OF THE RUSSIAN**

**FEDERATION AND PERSONS BELONGING TO INDIGENOUS
SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
AS A RESULT OF DAMAGE TO THE NATIVE HABITAT
OF INDIGENOUS SMALL-NUMBERED PEOPLES OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
ORGANIZATIONS OF ALL TYPES OF OWNERSHIP,
AND BY INDIVIDUALS**

1. This regulation defines the procedure for compensation of losses caused to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation, associations of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation and persons belonging to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation as a result of damage to the native habitat of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation by economic activities of organizations of all types of ownership, as well as by individuals (hereinafter, respectively, businesses, small-numbered peoples, losses).

2. Losses are compensated according to agreements concluded by businesses and councils of representatives of small-numbered peoples established on a voluntary basis in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 6 of the Federal Law On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small-numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation under the executive authorities of regions of the Russian Federation to protect the rights and legitimate interests of small-numbered peoples (hereinafter, respectively, the parties, agreements).

It is allowed to conclude one agreement with several businesses on the same territory where small peoples live.

3. Within the same territory where small-numbered peoples live, only one agreement may be concluded with one business enterprise during the period of economic activity.

4. The parties may agree to include provisions on compensation for damage caused to a person and property of citizens belonging to small-numbered peoples, property of associations of small-numbered peoples, reimbursement for real damage and lost profits.

5. The agreement is concluded following an initiative of one of the parties.

6. A proposal to conclude an agreement sent by a business must contain information about the person(s) authorized to represent the interests of the business during preparation and signing of the agreement.

7. A draft agreement is prepared by one of the parties by their agreement or may be sent simultaneously with a proposal to conclude an agreement.

8. In order to prepare a draft agreement, the parties have the right to involve scientific and other organizations, scientists and specialists to perform research and expert work.

9. The party that sent the proposal to conclude an agreement shall inform the executive authority of the region of the Russian Federation, under which the council of representatives of small-numbered peoples was established.

10. The draft agreement is subject to public discussion in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Federal Law On the Basics of Public Control in the Russian Federation.

11. Following the public discussion of the draft agreement, the organizer of the public discussion, no later than 10 calendar days from the end of the public discussion, prepares a summary of the received comments and proposals to the draft agreement that is sent to the parties for consideration.

The comments and proposals received during the public discussion are subject to mandatory consideration by the parties.

12. Based on comments and proposals received during the public discussion to the draft agreement, the parties prepare and send a summary of the comments and proposals to the executive authority of the region of the Russian Federation, under which the council of representatives of small-numbered peoples was established; the summary has information on the decisions taken after their consideration and the reasons for making such decisions.

13. The Council of representatives of small-numbered peoples shall inform the executive authority of the regions of the Russian Federation, under which the Council of representatives of small-numbered peoples was established, of the conclusion of an agreement no later than 5 days from the date of conclusion of the agreement.

14. The executive authority of the region of the Russian Federation, under which the council of representatives of small-numbered peoples was established, publishes the agreement and the summary specified in paragraph 12 of this Regulation by posting the information on its official website.

TABLES

APPROVED
by the Government decree
Of the Russian Federation
No. 255 of March 24, 2000

UNIFIED LIST OF INDIGENOUS small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation (as amended on August 25, 2015)

Name of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation	Name of the region of the Russian Federation on the territories of which the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation live
Abaziny	Karachay-Cherkess Republic
Aleuts	Kamchatka Territory
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Alutortsy	Kamchatka Territory
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Besermians	Udmurt Republic
Veps	Republic of Karelia, Leningrad Region, Vologda region
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1145 of December 26, 2011 – See the previous version)	
Vod	Leningrad Region
(additionally included in the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 760 of October 13, 2008)	

Dolgans	Krasnoyarsk Territory, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Izhortsy	Leningrad Region
Itelmen	Kamchatka Territory, Magadan region
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Kamchadaly	Kamchatka Territory
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Kereki	Chukotka Autonomous Okrug
Chum Salmon	Krasnoyarsk Territory
Koryaki	Kamchatka Krai, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Magadan Region
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Kumandintsy	Altai Territory, Altai Republic, Kemerovo region
Muncy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, districts of Tyumen Region, Sverdlovsk Region, Komi Republic
Nagaibaki	Chelyabinsk region
Nanai people	Khabarovsk Territory, Primorsky Territory, Sakhalin Region
Nganasany	Krasnoyarsk Territory
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Negidaltsy	Khabarovsk Territory

Nenets	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Nenets Autonomous Okrug, districts of the Arkhangelsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Nivkhi	Khabarovsk Territory, Sakhalin region
Oroki (ulta)	Sakhalin region
Orochi	Khabarovsk Territory
Sami	Murmansk region
Selkups	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, districts of the Tyumen Region, Tomsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Territory
Setu (seto)	Pskov region
(additionally included in the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 453 of June 17, 2010)	
Soyots	Republic of Buryatia
Taz people	Primorsky Krai
Telengits	Altai Republic
Teleouts	Kemerovo region
Tofalary (tofa)	Irkutsk region
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of May 18, 2010 No. 352 – see the previous version)	
Tubalars	Altai Republic
Tuvans-todzhintsy	Republic of Tyva
Udege people	Primorsky Krai, Khabarovsk Krai

Ulchi	Khabarovsk Territory
Khanty	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, districts of Tyumen Region, Tomsk Region, Komi Republic
Chelkans	Altai Republic
The Chuvans	Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Magadan Region
Chukchi	Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Kamchatka Krai, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
(as amended by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 760 of October 13, 2008; as amended by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 669 of September 2, 2010 – see the previous version)	
Chulymtsy	Tomsk region, Krasnoyarsk Territory
Shapsugi	Krasnodar Territory
Shortsy	Kemerovo Region, Republic of Khakassia, Altai Republic
Evenki	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Krasnoyarsk Territory, Khabarovsk Territory, Amur Region, Sakhalin Region, Republic of Buryatia, Irkutsk Region, Trans-Baikal Territory, Tomsk Region, Tyumen Region
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Evens (lamuts)	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Khabarovsk Territory, Magadan Region, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Kamchatka Territory

(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1145 of December 26, 2011 – see the previous version)	
Entsy	Krasnoyarsk Territory
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Eskimos	Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Kamchatka Krai
(as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 13, 2008 No. 760 – see the previous version)	
Yukagirs	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Magadan Region, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug
(the version put into effect on September 8, 2015 by the decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 25, 2015 No. 880 – see the previous version)	

Approved
by order of the Government
Of the Russian Federation
dated May 8, 2009
No. 631-p

**The list of
traditional economic activities of indigenous small-numbered
peoples of the Russian Federation**

№	Economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation
1	Animal husbandry, including nomadic (reindeer breeding, horse breeding, yak breeding, sheep breeding).
2	Processing of animal products, including the collection, harvesting and dressing of hides, wool, hair, ossified horns, hooves, antlers, bones, endocrine glands, meat, offal.
3	Dog breeding (breeding of reindeer, sled and hunting dogs).
4	Breeding of animals, processing and sale of animal husbandry products.
5	Wild-honey farming, beekeeping.
6	Fishing (including sea-hunting) and use aquatic biological resources.
7	Commercial hunting, processing and sale of hunting products.
8	Agriculture (gardening), as well as cultivation and processing of valuable medicinal plants.
9	Harvesting of wood and non-wood forest resources for their own needs.
10	Gathering (harvesting, processing and sale of food forest resources, collection of medicinal plants).
11	Extraction and processing of common minerals for personal needs.

12	Artistic crafts and folk crafts (blacksmithing and iron-making, making utensils, equipment, boats, sleds, other traditional means of transportation, musical instruments, birch bark products, stuffed animals and birds, souvenirs made of deer fur and animals and birds, weaving from herbs and other plants, net knitting, bone carving, wood carving, ethnic clothed tailoring and other types of crafts related to processing of fur, leather, bone and other materials).
13	Construction of ethnic traditional dwellings and other buildings for traditional economic activities.

4.2. Laws on reindeer husbandry in regions of the Russian Federation

Regional laws on reindeer husbandry have more common features than differences. This is explained by one thing: they are based on ideas formed by man's thousands year's unique experience in animal husbandry in extreme living conditions.

4.2.1. There is no law on reindeer husbandry in the Amur Region, but there are regulatory legal acts of the Amur region to support reindeer husbandry.

4.2.2. There is no law on reindeer husbandry in the Arkhangelsk region, but there are regulatory legal acts of the Arkhangelsk region to support reindeer husbandry.

4.2.3. There is no law on reindeer husbandry in the Republic of Buryatia, but there are regulatory legal acts of the Government of Buryatia to support for reindeer husbandry.

4.2.4. The Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of June 25, 1997 Z No. 179-1 On northern domestic reindeer husbandry

June 25, 1997

Z No. 179-I

THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAKHA (YAKUTIA) ABOUT NORTHERN DOMESTIC REINDEER HUSBANDRY

Adopted by the resolution
of the House of Representatives
State Assembly (Il Tumen)
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAKHA (YAKUTIA)
from 25.06.1997 Z No. 180-I

This law establishes legal, economic and social foundations of reindeer husbandry of all types of ownership and aimed at creating

conditions for economic activity and preserving the traditional way of life, lifestyle and culture of the peoples of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), for whom reindeer husbandry is a traditional type of economic activity.

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Relations regulated by this Federal Law

This law regulates relations arising from:

1) state support aimed at creating a regime of expanded reproduction and employment of the population in reindeer herding;

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

2) rational nature use regime that takes into account increased vulnerability of northern nature;

3) guarantees and compensations to reindeer herders and their farms for reimbursement of additional costs of reindeer herding in extreme climatic and socio-economic conditions.

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 2. The main terms used in this law

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

The following terms are used in this Federal Law:

1) deer is an even-hoofed mammal of the deer family that uses the forage resources of tundra, forest-tundra, mountain-taiga and taiga natural and climatic zones; it is a source of meat, offal, leather raw materials and other special products;

2) a herd of domestic reindeer is a group of deer of various sex and age groups in such a number that allows them to rationally use feed resources of designated pastures during grazing, to ensure preservation of the useful herd instinct for their optimal maintenance and

reproduction. Herds of domestic reindeer can be used for traditional and specialized purposes (there are commercial, breeding, feeding, fattening and other specialized herds); a production animal unit is the basis for zootechnical, veterinary work, production planning of reindeer husbandry products;

3) reindeer herder is an individual directly engaged in breeding and preservation of deer, their zootechnical and veterinary services, which is fundamental for traditional way of life;

4) domestic reindeer husbandry is a traditional occupation focused on breeding and economic use of deer, which guarantees preservation of the way of life, culture, traditions of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);

5) reindeer pasture capacity is the number of deer heads per hectare of pasture that can be maintained without disturbing the feed balance;

6) a user of reindeer pastures is an individual or a legal entity, the owner of domestic reindeer, who has the legal right to use reindeer pastures;

7) state protectionism (support) is a state policy of supporting development of reindeer husbandry and socio-economic development of territories inhabited by the population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which is traditionally engaged in reindeer husbandry.

Article 3. Legal regulation of reindeer husbandry

Reindeer husbandry is regulated by this law, and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the Russian Federation, as well as generally by accepted principles and norms of international law, and international treaties regulating reindeer husbandry.

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 4. The main areas of state regulation of reindeer husbandry

State regulation of reindeer husbandry is aimed at:

- development and improvement of legislation on reindeer husbandry;
- general policy of reindeer husbandry in the republic;
- development and implementation of the state support program for reindeer husbandry;
- state control over compliance with the legislation on reindeer husbandry;
- providing social guarantees to reindeer herders and their families;
- arrangement of industrial and household facilities for reindeer herds in places of nomads;
- centralized provision of fuel and lubricants and materials and equipment;
- training specialists in reindeer husbandry;
- protection from predators and wild reindeer;
- provision of free zootechnical veterinary services;
- aviation, medical, commercial and cultural services for reindeer herders;
- land management of deer pastures;
- regulation of relations between administrative-territorial units;
- the paragraph is excluded. – Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III;
- establishing a unified system of state accounting and reporting in reindeer husbandry;
- preferential taxation of individuals and legal entities engaged in reindeer husbandry;
- establishing compensations of damage to reindeer husbandry and reindeer pastures caused by construction, transport, industrial development of subsurface resources.

Chapter II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL BASICS OF REINDEER HUSBANDRY

Article 5. Ownership rights in reindeer husbandry

1. Domestic deer may be in a state, municipal and private ownership. The Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) provides state support to owners of deer and has the right to establish accounting and reporting procedures in reindeer husbandry, minimum purchase prices for reindeer products, as well as, in accordance with federal legislation and within its powers, to foreign trade activities for exporting antlers, horns and reindeer products.

(ed. Laws of the RS (I) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III, of 15.10.2009 736-Z No. 363-IV)

2. Reindeer husbandry products belong to its owners.

Article 6. Purchase of reindeer husbandry products

1. The Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) guarantees by contract purchases of reindeer husbandry products, in full, as provided by reindeer owners.

2. The quality of reindeer husbandry products must comply with state standards, technical conditions, medical, biological and sanitary standards, and special conditions established by contracts.

Article 7. State financing of reindeer husbandry

1. The State Budget of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) provides funds for the following:

- an annual subsidy for reindeer husbandry products sold by commodity producers of all types of ownership in the amount that ensures reimbursement of costs for its production and with at least 25 percent profit;

- a subsidy in the amount of 50 percent of the costs for the maintenance of social and cultural facilities and utilities in rural settlements and places of industrial activity;

- exemption of air services providers from value-added tax for servicing reindeer herds and enterprises processing reindeer products;
- fire protection of deer pastures;
- guaranteed wages for reindeer herders, taking into account its indexation with an increase in the minimum wage;

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

– 80 percent compensation of actual costs of importing products (goods) from centralized cargo delivery points (railway stations, aviation, river and sea ports) to production sites;

– 75 percent compensation of actual costs of fuel and lubricants used for production, as well as 50 percent of the cost of full-fledged mixed feed for deer in case of natural disasters (ice crust, glazed frost, lack of feed);

– reimbursement of expenses for travel on vacation of employees and families of reindeer herders once every two years;

– compensation for travel expenses related to social needs (medical examination, treatment, prosthetics, funerals, recreation);

– 100% compensation for insurance of reindeer livestock against death as a result of natural disasters, killing by predators, mass diseases, fires, environmental accidents and catastrophes;

– reimbursement of the costs of electricity supplied to the population;

– veterinary service of reindeer husbandry;

– breeding in reindeer husbandry;

– staffing of reindeer husbandry;

– arrangement of industrial and household facilities for reindeer herds in places of nomads;

– medical, commercial and cultural services for reindeer herders;

– financing scientific institutions working with reindeer husbandry;

– two-time inventory of the number of deer;

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

– monetary remuneration to the children of reindeer herders for active participation in summer labor;

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

- financing transportation of children of reindeer herders during the summer holidays to herds and back;

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

- non-state pension provision.

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

2. The Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) creates a special trust fund for support and development of reindeer husbandry, establishes a system of payments, including for insurance compensation for losses from natural disasters, epizootic diseases, losses, damage by cattle; the government uses state funds of the Russian Federation, extra-budgetary sources, including the funds of enterprises operating subsurface resources in the territories of reindeer herding uluses. The sources of the funds can also be from the income of reindeer herding farms that sell non-branded deer, etc.

Article 8. Taxation in reindeer husbandry

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

The laws of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) may provide for tax benefits for economic entities engaged in reindeer husbandry, within the limits of amounts credited to the state budget of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and local budgets.

Chapter III. THE SYSTEM AND PROCEDURE FOR KEEPING REINDEER

Article 9. Reindeer breeds

Reindeer breeding is based on the local breeds of domestic deer, which are the historical heritage of indigenous peoples of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and are protected by the state.

Article 10. Preferential right to engage in northern domestic reindeer husbandry and wild reindeer fishing

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

The preferential right to engage in northern domestic reindeer husbandry and wild reindeer fishing is assigned to indigenous small-numbered peoples and other ethnic groups of the North, traditionally engaged in reindeer husbandry as their main activity.

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 11. Reindeer husbandry management system

Given specific climatic and economic conditions, reindeer herders employ the following methods: herd-controlled grazing "by hands", semi-voluntary deer keeping in hedges and combined grazing.

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 12. Deer keeping

Domestic deer must be kept in accordance with the standards approved by the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Article 13. Regulation of the wild reindeer population

The number of wild deer must correspond to the capacity of pastures, the established habitat and, in accordance with federal legislation and the legislation of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), be regulated by state authorities and local government bodies in coordination with research institutions.

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 14. State registration of reindeer husbandry

State registration of reindeer herding farms is carried out by state authorities in accordance with the current legislation.

Reindeer herding farms are created in according to the current legislation.

Article 15. Breeding

Reindeer breeding is aimed at preserving and improving productive and breeding qualities of local breeds in the republic, increasing their biological value and productivity.

Article 16. Veterinary services in reindeer husbandry

(ed. of the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 27.05.2020 2239-Z No. 389-VI)

Veterinary services in reindeer husbandry are provided by the authorized executive authority of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in veterinary medicine in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 17. Accounting and reporting in reindeer husbandry

1. Owners keep mandatory accounting of deer and reporting in accordance with the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

2. The inventory of deer is carried out twice a year with mandatory participation of representatives of state administration and local government bodies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Article 18. Defining the deer owner

1. Each owner of reindeer (team, farm, owner of deer) must have the necessary stamp or label for deer registration, a sample of which is subject to mandatory registration with local government bodies.

2. When the owner changes (exchange, sale, transfer and donation of deer), a mandatory change of tags or brands is made.

3. A deer must be marked or branded with a registered stamp or mark annually before December 1.

Part four is excluded. – The Law of the RS (I) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III.

Article 19. Protection of deer from predators

1. Individuals and legal entities engaged in reindeer husbandry are obliged to carry out round-the-clock year-round protection of the deer herd, to fight against predators.

2. Shooting of wolves is organized by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) at the expense of the state budget of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

(part two, ed. of the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 20. Duties of a deer owner

Deer owners are obliged to:

- provide proper work conditions and life of reindeer herders, production facilities (winter and summer camps, fences, corrals, glaciers, facilities for processing reindeer products) in accordance with the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

- to ensure safety and health protection of employees of reindeer herds, social guarantees and remuneration of labor not lower than established by the legislation of Article 7 of this law;

– keep records and reports on the movement of inventory items.
(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Chapter IV. DEER PASTURES

Article 21. Deer pasture assignment to owners

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Deer pastures are assigned to deer owners according to the federal legislation and the legislation of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Article 22. Deer pastures that are parts of the state land and the state forest

Deer pastures that are not used in reindeer husbandry due to the imbalance in grazing seasons are part of the state land and the state forest; they are in reserve for use as deer pastures.

Article 23. Protection of deer pastures

1. Individuals and legal entities engaged in reindeer husbandry are obliged to use reindeer pastures in full compliance with land management projects, to alternate grazing areas by year in all areas of reindeer husbandry.

2. In economic and other activities on the territory of deer pastures, the following rules are observed:

- fire safety rules;
- organizational and technological measures to ensure prevention of crop damage by deer herds;
- environmental legislation for design and construction of industrial facilities;
- rules for storage, transportation and disposal of industrial waste.

3. It is prohibited to move heavy vehicles on deer pastures in the snowless season, as well as outside of specially designated trails for this purpose.

(part three, ed. of the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 24. Rights and obligations of reindeer pasture users

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

1. Reindeer pasture users have the right to:

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

- engage in reindeer husbandry according to the requirements of the zootechnical rules for keeping deer;

- to comprehensively use biological resources in the territory of traditional nature use in compliance with relevant rules and norms stipulated in environmental legislation;

- erect industrial, cultural, household and other buildings and structures in compliance with sanitary, fire and environmental safety rules;

- to use wood for fuel and construction of industrial and household facilities for free;

- to hunt without a license for hoofed animals, fur-bearing animals and to fish for personal needs for food and clothing.

2. Users of deer pastures are obliged to:

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

- use deer pastures in accordance with their intended purpose;

- not violate the rights of other users of deer pastures;

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

- observe the rules of use of forests, water and other resources, preventing damage to the environment or environmental deterioration.

Article 25. Compensation for damage caused to reindeer husbandry

1. Legal entities and individuals who damaged the "deer – deer pastures" ecosystem are obliged to compensate reindeer herding farms for material and moral damage caused, as well as lost profits.

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

2. Compensation for damage caused to reindeer husbandry by destruction of reindeer pastures shall be made in accordance with the current legislation.

Chapter V. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS, EMPLOYED IN REINDEER HUSBANDRY

Article 26. State compensation for reindeer herders for a nomadic lifestyle

1. The government establishes monthly compensation to reindeer herders for a nomadic lifestyle.

2. The amount and procedure for this compensation shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Article 27. Pension

Preferential pension is established for reindeer herders, which provides for an increase in the amount of pension, a decrease in the retirement age. These benefits are established by the pension legislation.

Reindeer herders have the right to non-state pensions. The amount of and the procedure for payment of a non-state pension are established by regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 28. Medical care and compulsory life insurance for reindeer herders and their family members

Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia):

- provides control over labor protection and targeted prevention of industrial morbidity among workers in reindeer husbandry;
- provides reindeer herders and their family members who are exposed to occupational diseases with guaranteed medical care, sanatorium-resort rehabilitation treatment, medicines and medical products on preferential terms in accordance with the Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on protection of citizen's health and other laws, regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);
- provides reindeer herders and their families with mandatory life insurance and mandatory medical insurance.

Article 29. The right to keep and carry rifled weapons

The right to keep and carry rifled weapons is granted to reindeer herders for the entire period of their work in reindeer husbandry. Weapons are issued in accordance with the current federal legislation.

(ed. the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 25.04.2006 341-Z No. 697-III)

Article 30. Staffing of reindeer husbandry

1. Reindeer husbandry is provided by staff through the system of secondary and higher educational institutions in all specialties, as well training of scientific personnel at the expense of the republican budget.

2. Indigenous small-numbered people of the North engaged in reindeer husbandry are admitted to secondary specialized and higher educational institutions on preferential terms by quotas; they have the right to tuition waver and free accommodation at the expense of the republican and local budgets.

3. Persons who are going to work in reindeer husbandry for the first time, including young specialists, are provided with a one-time

allowance in the amount of 100 times the minimum wage from the funds provided for social assistance to the population.

Chapter VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31. Liability for non-compliance with this Law

Heads of reindeer herding farms, reindeer owners, as well as officials of state bodies and local government are responsible for non-compliance with this law in accordance with the current legislation.

Article 32. Dispute resolution

Disputes arising from application of this law are resolved in accordance with the procedure established by the current legislation.

Chairman
of the House of Representatives
A. ILLARIONOV

Yakutsk city
June 25, 1997
Z No. 179-I

4.2.5. The Law of the Murmansk region of January 14, 2003 No. 380-01-ZMO On reindeer husbandry of the Murmansk region

January 14, 2003

No. 380-01-ZMO

**THE LAW
OF THE MURMANSK REGION
ON REINDEER HERDING IN THE MURMANSK REGION**

Adopted by the Murmansk Region
Duma
on December 26, 2002

The preamble is excluded. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 1. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 2. The main terms used in this law

The following terms are used in this Federal Law:

reindeer husbandry is the traditional breeding of domestic reindeer in the North and the economic use of domestic reindeer;

the reindeer is an even-hoofed mammal that uses forage resources of the tundra, forest tundra, and northern taiga;

domestic reindeer is a domesticated species of reindeer that is branded or tagged, has material value as a source of meat, offal, fur, endocrine, enzyme and other products and is used as a vehicle;

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 12.07.2011 No. 1375-01-ZMO)

a reindeer herd is a type of breeding and grazing of deer, in which a combination of different sex and age groups of

domestic reindeer is regulated for the purpose of their expanded reproduction; veterinary services and measures for rational use of feed resources are provided, with a route and schedule for reindeer herds movement;

reindeer pastures are lands used for domestic reindeer grazing and located in the tundra, forest-tundra and northern taiga zones, the vegetation of which is suitable as food for reindeer;

the reindeer capacity of reindeer pastures is an indicator characterized by the number of deer that can be kept on a given site for a specified period of time without compromising the natural restoration of food resources on reindeer pastures;

paragraphs eight and nine are excluded. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO;

ethnic communities are citizens of the Russian Federation who are not representatives of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, but who permanently reside in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity of these peoples and are engaged in traditional economic activities of small-numbered peoples;

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 06.11.2018 No. 2303-01-ZMO)

reindeer husbandry is a business entity (a sole proprietor, a legal entity or an individual) engaged in reindeer husbandry;

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

the paragraph is excluded. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO;

a stamp is an impression made on the ear of a domestic reindeer, a sample of which is available in a local government office;

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Murmansk region of 12.07.2011 No. 1375-01-ZMO)

a tag is a clip with an individual number and information about the owner attached to the ear of a domestic reindeer, a sample of which is available in a local government office.

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Murmansk region of 12.07.2011 No. 1375-01-ZMO)

Article 3. Legal regulation of relations in reindeer husbandry

Relations in reindeer herding are regulated in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Charter of the Murmansk Region, this Law, other regulatory legal acts of the Murmansk Region and regulatory legal acts of local government bodies.

Article 4. State regulation and state support of reindeer husbandry

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

1. State regulation of reindeer herding aims at:
creating conditions for sustainable development of reindeer husbandry;

protection of the native habitat, traditional way of life, economic activity and crafts of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North in the places of their traditional residence and traditional economic activity;

development and implementation of state support measures for reindeer husbandry;

establishing and maintaining a natural resource management regime that ensures safety of deer pastures and rational use of natural resources.

2. The government supports reindeer husbandry in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Murmansk region by the following:

funding reindeer herding farms that are agricultural producers in accordance with the Law of the Murmansk Region of 20.04.2009 No. 1082-01-ZMO On development of agriculture of the Murmansk Region;

provision of state support measures in accordance with the Law of the Murmansk Region of 30.06.2008 No. 984-01-ZMO On state support for indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North in the Murmansk Region engaged in traditional economic activities.

Article 5. Preferential right to engage in reindeer husbandry

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

Indigenous small-numbered people of the North and other ethnic communities have a preferential right to engage in reindeer herding in order to protect their native habitat, traditional lifestyles, economic activities and crafts of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North in the places of their traditional residence and economic activity.

Article 6. The right of ownership in reindeer herding

Domestic reindeer can be in private, municipal, state and other types of ownership. The products of reindeer husbandry belong to its owner.

Article 7. Legal status of reindeer pastures

The legal status of reindeer pastures and the mode of their use are established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Murmansk region.

Article 8. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 9. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 10. Breeding in reindeer husbandry

Breeding in reindeer breeding is intended to preserve and improve productive and breeding qualities of breeds in the Murmansk region and to increase biological value and productivity of domestic reindeer.

Article 11. Veterinary measures in reindeer husbandry

(ed. Laws of the Murmansk region from 01.12.2011 No. 1428-01-ZMO, from 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

Veterinary measures in reindeer husbandry are carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Murmansk region.

(ed. Laws of the Murmansk region from 12.07.2011 No. 1375-01-ZMO, from 01.12.2011 No. 1428-01-ZMO, from 16.07.2019 No. 2404-01-ZMO, from 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

The owners of domestic reindeer ensure timely implementation of veterinary measures.

The paragraph is excluded. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 12. Protection of deer herds

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 19.12.2011 No. 1446-01-ZMO)

1. Reindeer herding farmers protect reindeer herds from predatory animals and birds that cause damage to reindeer husbandry in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Reindeer farmers acquire and use firearms to protect the livestock of domestic reindeer from large predators in accordance with the procedure established by the Federal Law On Weapons.

Article 13. Accounting and reporting in reindeer husbandry

1-2. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

3. Reindeer herding farmers do registration and accounting of the number of domestic reindeer with the participation of special commissions created by local government bodies that make an inventory of domestic reindeer. An inventory of domestic reindeer is carried out annually. Inventory procedures and location as well as the procedure for the work of the commission are approved by

local government bodies. Inventory results are submitted to local government bodies.

(ed. Laws of the Murmansk region from 01.12.2011 No. 1428-01-ZMO, from 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

4. The special commissions shall include representatives of public associations of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and other ethnic communities of the relevant municipality, specialists in veterinary medicine who are authorized by agencies and organizations that are part of the system of the state veterinary service of the Murmansk region, authorized officials of local government bodies and other persons by decision of the local self-government body.

(ed. Laws of the Murmansk region from 06.11.2018 No. 2303-01-ZMO, from 16.07.2019 No. 2404-01-ZMO)

Article 14. Tagging domestic reindeer

(ed. the Law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 12.07.2011 No. 1375-01-ZMO)

1. Domestic reindeer are tagged by branding or by attaching a tag (at the choice of the owner). Samples of stamps and tags are registered in local self-government bodies.

(ed. The Law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO)

When the owner changes, within a month the stamp or tag must be re-registered for the new owner or the new owner attaches his own tags on the reindeer.

2. The procedure and methods of branding or fixing tags are established by local government bodies.

Article 15. Research in reindeer husbandry

1. Scientific research in reindeer husbandry is carried out by research institutions of the Russian Federation and the Murmansk Region under contracts with the executive authorities of the Murmansk Region and

local government bodies, reindeer herding farms, legal entities that are not related to reindeer herding farms.

2. When scientific research in reindeer husbandry is done from government funds, priority is given to the following:

- 1) state research and technology programs in reindeer husbandry;
- 2) techniques and methods for improving the systems used in reindeer husbandry;
- 3) technologies for harvesting, preserving and using endocrine, enzyme and other products of reindeer husbandry;
- 4) deep processing technologies for reindeer husbandry products and their marketing;
- 5) prevention and treatment of domestic reindeer diseases;
- 6) information support systems in reindeer husbandry;
- 7) improving working and living conditions of reindeer herders;
- 8) other research that is significant for reindeer herding development in the Murmansk region;

8.1) modern medical technologies for diagnosis and treatment of reindeer herders in reindeer herding locations and nomadic housing.

(sub-paragraph 8.1 was introduced by the Law of the Murmansk Region of 01.07.2008 No. 990-01-ZMO)

Article 16. Procedures for providing deer pastures

Reindeer pastures are provided to reindeer herding farms according to the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 17. Protection of deer pastures

1-1.1. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

2. Those who are involved in economic and other activities on reindeer pastures must take into account the following:

- 1) fire safety rules and forest legislation norms;
- 2) organizational and technological measures to prevent crop damage by deer herds;
- 3) norms of environmental legislation;

4) rules of storage, transportation, utilization, disposal and burial of industrial and biological waste.

3. When other organizations work on the territory of reindeer pastures of reindeer herding farms they must coordinate their efforts with reindeer herding farmers.

4. It is prohibited to have tracked vehicles moving on deer pastures in snow-free time outside of specially designated trails.

Article 18. Rights and obligations of reindeer pasture users

1. Reindeer pasture users have the right to:

1) engage in reindeer husbandry in accordance with requirements of zootechnic and veterinary rules for keeping domestic reindeer;

– to comprehensively use biological resources in the territory of traditional nature use in compliance with relevant rules and norms stipulated in the environmental legislation;

3) erect industrial, cultural, household and other structures and structures on the territory of deer pastures in compliance with sanitary, veterinary, fire and environmental safety rules.

2. Users of deer pastures have other rights provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Murmansk region.

2. Users of deer pastures are obliged to:

– use deer pastures in accordance with their intended purpose;
– not to violate the rights of other users of deer pastures;
– observe the rules of use of forests, water and other resources, preventing damage to the environment or environmental deterioration;

4) avoid contamination of deer pastures with animal husbandry waste.

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Murmansk region of 12.07.2011 No. 1375-01-ZMO)

Article 19. Compensation for damage caused to northern reindeer husbandry

1. Legal entities and individuals whose activities have led to losses in reindeer husbandry and damage to reindeer pastures are

obliged to compensate reindeer husbandry farms for the damage caused.

2. Compensation for damage caused to reindeer husbandry by illegal hunting, destruction of reindeer pastures and other actions that led to deterioration of the health of domestic reindeer is made in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Murmansk region.

Article 20. Northern domestic reindeer number standards. Regulation of the number of domestic reindeer

1. The maximum number of the main livestock of domestic reindeer should not exceed the reindeer capacity of reindeer pastures provided to users.

2. The number of domestic reindeer must correspond to the reindeer capacity of reindeer pastures determined by the land management materials approved in the prescribed manner.

Article 21. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 13.12.2007 No. 921-01-ZMO.

Article 22. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 23. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 24. Conservation of the habitat of domestic reindeer

1. Activities that entail changes in the habitat of domestic reindeer, deterioration of their health and conditions of reproduction, nutrition, recreation and migration must meet the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation and Murmansk region.

No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 25. No longer effective. – The law of the Murmansk region of 18.02.2020 No. 2464-01-ZMO.

Article 26. Coming into force of this Law

This Federal Law shall come into force from the date of its official publication.

Governor
of the Murmansk region
Yu. A. EVDOKIMOV

Murmansk
January 14, 2003
No. 380-01-ZMO

4.2.6. The Law of the Magadan region of June 10, 2003 No. 361-OZ On reindeer husbandry in the Magadan region

THE LAW OF THE MAGADAN REGION

of June 10, 2003 No. 361-OZ

ON REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN THE MAGADAN REGION

Adopted
by the Magadan Regional Duma
on May 30, 2003

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, this Law establishes the legal and economic basis for reindeer husbandry on the territory of the Magadan Region as a type of traditional economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and ethnic groups in order to protect the native habitat and traditional way of life of the indigenous population of the region.

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 06.11.2018 No. 2309-OZ)

Article 1. The main terms used in this Law

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 04.07.2016 No. 2048-OZ)

For the purposes of this Law, the following basic concepts are used:
reindeer husbandry is a type of traditional economic activity aimed at breeding and using domestic deer (hereinafter referred to as deer);

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 06.11.2018 No. 2309-OZ)

deer are even-hoofed mammals differing by a certain breed developed by traditional methods of selection; they use forage resources of the tundra, forest tundra and taiga; deer are the source for material values such as meat, offal, hides, horns, antlers and gland-enzyme raw materials;

a herd of deer is a type of organization of breeding and grazing of deer, which has its own sex and age structure, route and schedule of nomads. A herd of deer is supervised by zootechnicians and veterinarians;

reindeer herder is an individual who preserves the traditional way of life of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and leads a nomadic life, directly engaged in grazing and keeping deer in accordance with the deer keeping system; he or she is a member of a reindeer herding team and may not be directly engaged in grazing deer, but keeps a traditional way of life: cooks, repairs clothes and shoes, makes skis with fur lining, skins and cuts carcasses, harvests fuel and ice, cleans residential premises, prepares a mobile prefabricated housing for moving and installation and does other works related to a social life of reindeer herders in locations of deer pastures;

deer pastures – areas of tundra, forest-tundra and northern taiga, the vegetation cover of which is suitable as food for deer, provided to reindeer herders in accordance with the legislation;

the reindeer capacity of pastures is an indicator that characterizes the optimal number of deer that can be kept on a specific grazing area for a specified period without compromising the stocks of forage plants, expressed in deer-days;

reindeer husbandry is the main structural unit of reindeer husbandry, providing grazing, maintenance and reproduction of a reindeer herd. A reindeer farm produces products of reindeer husbandry;

the reindeer herding team is the main production unit in reindeer husbandry, providing grazing, maintenance and reproduction of a reindeer herd;

nomadic individuals are persons directly engaged in breeding and grazing deer or servicing households in locations of deer pastures, maintaining the traditional life (reindeer herders and employees of transshipment camps), who follow reindeer to their pastures with their families, mobile houses and property;

transshipment camp is a trade and supply, procurement point and (or) a recreation center for social, medical and other services for reindeer herders located outside settlements of the Magadan region, which is part of the production infrastructure of reindeer herding farms;

the system of keeping deer is range of measures and techniques based on customs and traditions of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and ethnic communities, as well as modern technologies of reindeer husbandry.

Other terms are used in this Law as defined by the legislation of the Russian Federation and regional legislation.

Article 2. Legal regulation of reindeer husbandry

1. Reindeer husbandry is regulated in accordance with The Constitution of the Russian Federation, norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, Federal laws, The Charter of the Magadan region, laws of the Magadan region, this Law, regulatory legal acts of executive bodies of state power of the Magadan region, and local government bodies.

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 04.03.2010 No. 1237-OZ)

2. Traditions and customs of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North are also recognized as regulators of relations in reindeer husbandry.

Article 3. State policy strategies in reindeer husbandry

1. The reindeer husbandry state policy is implemented in accordance with the federal legislation by the state authorities of

the Magadan aiming at preservation and development of reindeer husbandry.

2. The main strategies of the state policy in reindeer husbandry in the territory of the region are as follows:

a) conservation and development of reindeer husbandry by the following means:

strengthening material and technical resources of reindeer herding farms;

financing conservation and development of reindeer husbandry as part of state programs of the Magadan region;

(subparagraph "a" in the ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 04.07.2016 No. 2048-OZ)

b) creation and maintenance of extended reproduction of deer;

c) establishment and maintenance of a rational nature use that ensures safety of deer pastures characterized by high level of environmental exposure;

d) providing economic and social support to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and ethnic groups engaged in reindeer husbandry.

Article 4. Powers of the state authorities of the Magadan region in regulation of reindeer husbandry

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 No. 2025-OZ)

1. Magadan Regional Duma

a) develops and improves the legislation of the Magadan region on reindeer husbandry;

b) monitors compliance with the regional legislation on reindeer husbandry;

c) exercises other powers in accordance with federal and regional legislation.

2. The Government of the Magadan region

a) carries out measures to educate specialists in reindeer husbandry;

b) makes decisions to create territories of traditional nature use of regional significance following requests from small-numbered people and communities of small-numbered peoples or their authorized

representatives, including for the purpose of protecting land plots for reindeer pastures and reindeer herder's camps;

c) develops and implements measures of state support for reindeer husbandry development;

(subparagraph "b" in the ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 04.07.2016 No. 2048-OZ)

d) exercises other powers aimed at development of reindeer husbandry, in accordance with federal and regional legislations.

(subparagraph «g» is introduced by the Law of the Magadan region of 04.07.2016 No. 2048-OZ)

Article 5. Participation of local self-government bodies in solving issues of reindeer husbandry

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 24.02.2004 No. 427-OZ)

1. When resolving issues in reindeer husbandry in accordance with federal legislation and within the limits of their powers, local government bodies have the right to:

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 24.02.2004 No. 427-OZ)

a) support reindeer husbandry to the extent that this activity contributes to preservation of traditional methods and protection of reindeer husbandry, sustainable reproduction, meeting the needs in reindeer husbandry products;

b) take part in state programs of the Magadan region in reindeer husbandry;

(subparagraph "b" in the ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 27.12.2013 No. 1696-OZ)

c) develop, together with reindeer farmers, municipal programs for development of reindeer husbandry in local conditions and finance them at the expense of local budgets;

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 27.12.2013 No. 1696-OZ)

d) control over the allotment, use and protection by reindeer herders of the lands on which reindeer pastures are located;

e) establish public volunteer councils under local government bodies to assist reindeer husbandry;

f) establish additional social guarantees for reindeer herders at the expense of local budgets;

g) adopt regulatory legal acts in accordance with federal and regional legislation in reindeer husbandry.

2. Local government bodies shall ensure environmental protection within the boundaries of traditional nature use of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, including the territories of deer pastures, in accordance with federal legislation.

3. No longer effective. – The law of the Magadan region of 04.03.2010 No. 1237-OZ.

Article 5.1. Measures of social support for persons engaged in reindeer husbandry

(introduced by the Law of the Magadan region of 04.07.2016 No. 2048-OZ)

1. The following social support measures are established for reindeer herders and employees of transshipment camps employed in reindeer herding farms of the Magadan region, including in communities of small-numbered peoples (as well as for persons aged 14 to 18 years, students of general education institutions of the Magadan region who are employed in reindeer herding teams during summer holidays):

1) monthly social payment in the amount of 8,000 rubles;

(subparagraph 1 in the ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 27.04.2021 No. 2589-OZ)

2) a one-off social payment of 5,000 rubles for hygiene products for a child until he/she reaches the age of one year;

(subparagraph 2 in the ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 27.04.2021 No. 2589-OZ)

3) annual social payments of 4,000 rubles to persons employed in reindeer herding farms for at least 5 years, who have reached the age of 50 years – for women and 55 years – for men, who have been assigned a pension according to state pension provision;

4) compensation (once every five years) in the amount of 3,000 rubles for obtaining additional paid medical services for obtaining a permit for storing and carrying weapons;

5) purchase and (or) repair of residential premises in settlements of the North-Even city district for reindeer herders who need improved housing conditions on the territory of the North-Even City District, provided that these individuals have been employed in reindeer herding farms for at least 5 years;

6) a monthly social payment of 6,000 rubles for each child of preschool age from 1.5 to 7 years old who does not attend preschool and lives together with his or her parents or other legal representatives who lead a nomadic life.

2. Social support measures specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Magadan Region.

Article 6. State financial support for reindeer husbandry

1. State financial support for reindeer husbandry in the territory of the Magadan region is financed from the regional budget, as well as other sources in accordance with federal and regional legislation.

2-3. No longer effective. – The law of the Magadan region of 19.03.2009 No. 1116-OZ.

4. No longer effective. – The law of the Magadan region of 04.03.2010 No. 1237-OZ.

5. Subsidies and compensations to producers of reindeer herding products financed from the regional budget shall be established in accordance with the procedure provided for by the legislation of the Magadan Region and regulatory legal acts of executive bodies of the Magadan region.

6. Social guarantees for reindeer herders and their family members established by regional legislation are financed from the regional budget, as well as from other sources in accordance with federal and regional legislation.

Article 7. Reindeer husbandry products

State authorities of the Magadan region develop a market system for the sale of reindeer husbandry products in accordance with the current legislation.

Article 8. Standards for keeping reindeer

1. The maximum number of the main livestock of domestic reindeer should not exceed the reindeer capacity of the pasture plots established by the Government of the Magadan Region in accordance with federal legislation.

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 No. 2025-OZ)

2. No longer effective.– The law of the Magadan region of 04.03.2010 No. 1237-OZ.

Article 9. Breeding

1. The Magadan region reindeer breeders use the local Even breed of deer, which is the historical heritage breed of indigenous peoples of the North in the Magadan region.

2. Breeding is carried out in accordance with the federal legislation on livestock breeding and is aimed at preserving and improving the productive and breeding qualities of the deer breed.

Article 10. The basic rules of conducting reindeer husbandry by reindeer herders

1. Reindeer herders are obliged to:

a) engage in reindeer husbandry in accordance with the zootechnic and veterinary rules for keeping deer;

b) comprehensively use biological resources on deer pastures in compliance with the relevant rules and norms established by the environmental legislation;

c) to erect, with the permission of the owner of deer pastures, industrial, cultural, household and other structures on the territory of deer pastures in compliance with sanitary, fire and environmental safety rules; to use wood for fuel and for construction of industrial and household facilities free of charge;

d) to hunt for ungulates, fur-bearing animals and fish on the territory of deer pastures within the limits of the necessary needs for food and clothing in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation;

- e) independently protect the deer herd, including from predators;
- f) promptly provide the authorized state body with information on conditions and use of deer pastures, according to the federal and regional legislation;
- g) arrange proper work and life conditions for employees of reindeer herding farms, construction of production facilities (winter and summer camps, fences, corrals, glaciers, facilities for processing reindeer products);
- h) ensure labor protection of employees of reindeer herding farms, social guarantees and remuneration of labor that is not lower than the minimum wages in accordance with federal legislation;
- i) perform other duties in reindeer herding provided for by federal and regional legislation, this Law or an agreement concluded in accordance with the legislation.

Article 11. Reindeer herding relations between regions

1. Reindeer herding farms, regardless of their ownership, have the right to graze deer on neighboring land plots according to contracts with the owners, tenants of such plots or by a court decision.

2. No longer effective. – The law of the Magadan region of 23.04.2020 No. 2483-OZ.

3. If reindeer herds traditionally graze on territories of other regions of the Russian Federation bordering the territory of the Magadan region, the routes of these herds and the territories of their grazing are agreed upon by the Government of the Magadan Region with the executive state authorities of neighboring regions of the Russian Federation following an application of reindeer herders.

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 No. 2025-OZ)

Article 12. Provision of reindeer pastures (pasture areas)

1. Reindeer pastures (pasture areas) located on state property of the Magadan region and included in the Register of Property of the Magadan region are provided to a reindeer herder, a reindeer husbandry in accordance with federal legislation, The Law of the

Magadan region On the procedure for managing state property of the Magadan region.

2. The Government of the Magadan region allocates parts of territories of traditional nature use for deer pastures to representatives of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North or other ethnic groups who have kinship or family ties with representatives of indigenous small-numbered peoples living in the region and engaged in reindeer husbandry as a traditional economic activity, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. In accordance with federal legislation, reindeer pastures are provided free of charge to the individuals specified in paragraph 2 of this article.

4. Provision and use of reindeer pastures (pasture areas) specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out according to decisions of executive bodies of the Magadan region in accordance with the current legislation.

5. The principle of compact placement of previously provided and additional reindeer pastures is used for providing additional reindeer pastures to reindeer herders.

Article 13. Withdrawal of deer pastures (pasture areas)

In case of violation of the procedure for the provision and use of a deer pasture (pasture area) established by federal and regional legislation, by this Law, the contract for the provision of a deer pasture (pasture area), this deer pasture (pasture area) may be taken away from a reindeer husbandry by the owner on the proposal of an authorized state body in the manner established by federal legislation.

Article 13.1. Protection of territories of traditional nature use of regional significance

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 N 2025-OZ)

1. Territories of traditional nature use of regional significance are subject to protection in accordance with federal legislation and

this Law. Protection of territories of traditional nature use of regional significance includes measures aimed at:

- 1) preservation and restoration of the soil and vegetation cover and other useful properties of the ground;
- 2) protection of the lands occupied by reindeer pastures from water and wind erosion, flooding, waterlogging, secondary salinization, desiccation, pollution by industrial waste, chemical and radioactive substances, as well as from other destruction processes;
- 3) reclamation of disturbed lands occupied by reindeer pastures, the restoration of their soil and vegetation cover, other useful properties of the ground and its timely involvement in economic turnover;
- 4) for the removal and preservation of soil and vegetation cover during work related to the disturbance of lands occupied by reindeer pastures;
- 5) the safety and sustainable existence of the reindeer population.

2. In cases where it is impossible to restore the soil and vegetation cover of degraded lands occupied by reindeer pastures, as well as contaminated with chemical and (or) radioactive substances in excess of the established maximum permissible norms by industrial waste, their conservation is provided in accordance with the procedure established by the decree of the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 13.2. Main directions of protection of territories of traditional nature use of regional significance

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 No. 2025-OZ)

In order to protect the territories of traditional nature use of regional significance, the following priority areas are determined:

- 1) keeping records and checking the condition of the lands occupied by reindeer pastures within the territories of traditional nature use of regional significance, in accordance with the procedure established by the decree of the Government of the Magadan region;
- 2) protection of reindeer pastures from the negative effects of fires;
- 3) prevention of unauthorized movement of motor vehicles outside the designated roads on lands occupied by reindeer pastures;

4) prevention of disturbance and restoration of disturbed soil and vegetation cover during exploration and extraction of minerals, construction and installation works, laying pipelines and roads on lands occupied by reindeer pastures.

Article 13.3. Protection of territories of traditional nature use of regional significance from the effects of fires

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 N 2025-OZ)

When carrying out protection of territories of traditional nature use of regional significance from the effects of fires, the executive authorities of the Magadan region take the following preventive measures:

1) distribution of posters, memos, brochures about fire safety measures among the population; placement of wall posters in settlements of the Magadan region on fire-fighting topics;

2) conducting explanatory work among the population on the topic of fire prevention, using local mass media;

3) organization of broadcasting on television and radio broadcasts from places of fires that have arisen on lands occupied by reindeer pastures, as well as other information on fire safety issues.

Article 13.4. Prevention of movement of motor vehicles outside the designated roads in the territories of traditional nature use of regional significance

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 N 2025-OZ)

1. In the territories of traditional nature use of regional significance, the movement of motor vehicles not related to the provision of reindeer husbandry activities, including unauthorized movement of wheeled and tracked vehicles outside designated roads (winter roads), is prohibited.

2. This prohibition does not apply to vehicles of state and municipal bodies and institutions carrying out rescue operations, providing medical assistance to the population, preventing accidents and other emergencies, eliminating their consequences, as well as vehicles of law enforcement bodies, supervisory authorities and other special services.

Article 13.5. Zoning of territories of traditional nature use of regional significance

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 N 2025-OZ)

1. Territories of traditional nature use of regional significance may consist of different parts (zones) of different functional purposes.

2. In the territories of traditional nature use, the following parts (zones) can be distinguished:

 camps of reindeer herders, hunters, fishermen;

 plots of land and bodies of water used for traditional nature use and traditional lifestyle, including reindeer pastures, hunting and other lands, areas for collecting wild plants, bodies of water used for fishing;

 sites and objects of historical and cultural heritage, including places of worship, sites of ancient settlements and burial sites of ancestors and other objects of cultural, historical, religious value;

 plots of land that have been completely or partially withdrawn from economic use and turnover in order to preserve or restore natural sites and natural resources that are particularly important for traditional economic activity, for which a special legal status has been established;

 (ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 06.11.2018 N 2309-OZ)

 areas of limited economic use, within which the use of natural resources (forest use, water use, extraction of common minerals) is allowed by subjects of traditional nature use free of charge for their own needs;

 sites on which certain types of economic activity are restricted by non-subjects of traditional nature use to ensure the migration of reindeer, watering of animals, the use of objects of the animal world, passages, driveways, water supply, laying and operation of power lines, communications and pipelines, construction of roads and bridges;

 areas where economic activity is allowed by non-subjects of traditional nature use for the extraction of minerals, timber harvesting, agricultural production, construction of industrial facilities.

3. Parts (zones) of different functional purposes are allocated during the formation of territories of traditional nature use of regional significance.

Within the boundaries of the formed territories of traditional nature use of regional significance, parts (zones) of various functional purposes may also be allocated at the request of interested entities in accordance with the procedure established by the decree of the Government of the Magadan Region.

A description of the boundaries and regime of parts (zones) of different functional purposes is given in the regulations on each territory of traditional nature use of regional significance, approved by the decree of the Government of the Magadan region.

Article 14. Preservation of cultural traditions of reindeer husbandry

In order to preserve and further develop the cultural traditions of reindeer husbandry and the careful exploitation of renewable natural resources on the territory of the Magadan region, the following measures are carried out:

- a) publication of textbooks, learning guides, literature, making of videos and films dedicated to reindeer husbandry;
- b) systematic organization of exhibitions dedicated to reindeer husbandry and traditional nature use;
- c) regular coverage of working and living conditions of reindeer herders in the regional mass media;
- d) other measures aimed at preserving the culture of the indigenous peoples of the North.

Article 15. Training of personnel for reindeer husbandry

1. Ensuring the stability of personnel in reindeer husbandry is carried out by organizing a system of training and education of specialists in professional educational organizations and educational institutions of higher education of the Russian Federation and the Magadan region, foreign countries with priority in training specialists in the following specialties: animal science, veterinary medicine, technology of processing reindeer products, economics, accounting.

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 11.11.2013 No. 1660-OZ)

2. Expired. – The Law of the Magadan region of 11.11.2013 N 1660-OZ.

3. The Government of the Magadan region provides assistance to young individuals from among the indigenous peoples of the North in obtaining the necessary education in professional educational organizations and educational institutions of higher education by concluding agreements on targeted training.

(ed. laws of the Magadan region of 11.11.2013 No. 1660-OZ, of 05.04.2016 No. 2025-OZ)

4. The Government of the Magadan region and local self-government bodies have the right to establish additional social support measures for persons studying in educational organizations specified in paragraph 1 of this article who work at reindeer herding farms.

(ed. laws of the Magadan region of 11.11.2013 No. 1660-OZ, of 05.04.2016 No. 2025-OZ)

Article 16. International cooperation

1. International cooperation in the field of reindeer husbandry is carried out in accordance with federal legislation.

2. The state authorities of the Magadan region promote the development of international cooperation in the field of reindeer husbandry.

Article 17. Scientific research in reindeer husbandry

1. Scientific research in the field of reindeer husbandry is carried out on a competitive basis by scientific organizations and individual scientists under contracts with the executive authorities of the Magadan region and local self-government bodies.

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 11.11.2013 No. 1660-OZ)

2. When conducting scientific research in the field of reindeer husbandry, priority is given to:

a) development of scientific and technical development programs, information support systems, non-waste technologies for processing reindeer products;

b) improvement of methods of rational use of fodder resources of reindeer pastures and methods of optimization of feeding of domestic reindeer;

c) to determine the standards necessary to assess the ecological condition of reindeer pastures and establish the procedure for compensation of damage to reindeer husbandry and reindeer pastures caused by construction, transport, mining and geological works, loss of pasture lands and other causes;

d) improvement of methods of breeding work in reindeer husbandry, methods of treatment and prevention of diseases of reindeer;

e) improving the working and living conditions of reindeer herders.

Article 18. Responsibility for violation of this Law

(ed. The Law of the Magadan region of 05.04.2016 No. 2025-OZ)

For violation of the requirements established by this Law, the heads of reindeer herding farms, subjects of reindeer husbandry, officials of state authorities and local self-government bodies, individuals and legal entities are liable under federal and regional legislation.

Article 19. Entry into force of this Law

This Law comes into force from the date of its official publication.

Governor of
Magadan region
N. N. Dudov,

Magadan
June 10, 2003

No. 361-OZ

4.2.7. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Ugra of July 07, 2004 No. 44-OZ On the development of reindeer herding in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra

July 7, 2004

No. 44-OZ

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**THE LAW
OF KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG – YUGRA**

**ON DEVELOPMENT OF REINDEER HUSBANDRY
IN THE KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG – YUGRA**

Adopted by the Khanty-Mansiysk Duma
of the Autonomous Okrug – Yugra
on June 25, 2004

This Law defines legal, economic, social, and environmental measures aimed at the effective and sustainable development of reindeer herding in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra.

(ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

Article 1. Basic concepts

The following terms are used in this Law:

northern reindeer husbandry is a type of traditional economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples aimed at breeding and using domestic and wild deer (hereinafter referred to as deer);

(ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

deer pasture is an area (a plot of land with vegetation cover) suitable for year-round and (or) seasonal grazing of domestic and wild reindeer;

(ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

reindeer herder is an individual who is directly engaged in breeding deer, preserving the traditional way of life;

(ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

reindeer husbandry is an economic entity (an individual or a legal entity) that breeds deer in accordance with the traditional system of their maintenance;

(ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

reindeer capacity of reindeer pastures is the number of deer that can be kept on a given site for a specified period of time without compromising the natural restoration of food resources on reindeer pastures;

breeding is aimed at preserving and improving the productive and breeding qualities of reindeer breeds developed in the autonomous district, increasing their biological value and productivity;

the paragraph is no longer effective. – The law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 13.01.2006 No. 6-OZ;

specialized accounting in reindeer husbandry is accounting of reindeer farms, reindeer herders, reindeer pastures and domestic reindeer.

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

Article 2. Goals and priority strategies of regulation in the reindeer husbandry development in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Yugra

The main objectives of regulation of reindeer husbandry development in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Yugra are

creating conditions for sustainable development of reindeer husbandry;

creation and maintenance of extended reproduction of domestic reindeer, harvesting development, processing and sale of reindeer products, meeting the needs of the autonomous okrug and its residents in reindeer products;

establishment and maintenance of a sparing nature management regime that ensures safety of deer pastures with increased vulnerability of the environment;

provision of state guarantees and compensations to reindeer herders and reindeer herding farms to compensate for the increased costs of reindeer husbandry;

ensuring protection of the rights, native habitat and traditional life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North engaged in reindeer husbandry.

Article 3. Measures of state support for reindeer husbandry

1. The state authorities of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra, within the limits of their powers, support reindeer husbandry by ensuring effective breeding, preserving the habitat of reindeer and developing a system for processing and marketing reindeer products. The supportive measures aim to:

1) preserve the habitat of reindeer, prevent deterioration of their breeding conditions, nutrition, recreation and migration;

2) provide subsidies to reindeer herders and reindeer herding farms for reimbursement of part of the costs of maintaining reindeer herds, purchasing reindeer; arrangement of reindeer herding camps and grazing areas;

(subparagraph 2 in the ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

3) provide veterinary services, land management and other works related to studying deer pastures, assessment of their conditions and impact of economic and other activities on them, as well as development of land management documentation covering protection and rational use of deer pastures;

4) protect reindeer pastures from fires, other natural disasters and negative man-made impacts; protect domestic reindeer from predators, dogs, and support breeding work in northern reindeer husbandry;

5) develop the system of harvesting, storage, processing, transportation and marketing of reindeer products;

6) assist in training personnel in reindeer husbandry;

7) support projects by grants that contribute to development of reindeer herding farms;

(subparagraph 7 was introduced by the Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

8) provide reindeer herders and reindeer herding farms with medical first aid kits.

(subparagraph 8 was introduced by the Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

2. State support measures for reindeer husbandry are provided by the Government of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra and the executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug authorized by it within the framework of programs developed and approved in accordance with the established procedure and in accordance with the law of the Autonomous Okrug on the budget for the corresponding financial year.

Article 4. Branding of domestic reindeer

Owners of reindeer can have stamps for branding their own domestic reindeer. Samples of stamps are subject to registration in a body authorized by the Government of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra.

(ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ)

Article 5. It is no longer effective. – The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ.

Article 6. Standards for reindeer livestock number

1. The maximum number of livestock of domestic reindeer should not exceed the reindeer capacity of pastures assigned to a reindeer herder and reindeer husbandry.

2. The reindeer capacity of pastures is determined by a specially authorized body of the Government of the Khanty-Mansiysk

Autonomous Okrug – Ugra according to scientific recommendations.

It is no longer effective. – The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ.

Article 7. Assistance in training personnel for reindeer husbandry

1. Labor force in reindeer husbandry can be replenished by new specialists who graduate from vocational and higher education institutions majoring in relevant fields.

(paragraph 1 in the ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 30.09.2013 No. 86-OZ)

2. The executive bodies of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra provide measures to educate reindeer herding specialists in accordance with the program approved by the decree of the Government of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra.

(item 2 in the ed. The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 12.10.2009 No. 131-OZ)

Article 8. Veterinary measures in reindeer husbandry

1. Part of veterinary measures in reindeer husbandry is financed from the budget of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra.

2. Part of the veterinary measures is financed from budget of the Autonomous Okrug and the procedure and conditions for their implementation are established by the Government of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra in accordance with federal laws and the laws of the Autonomous Okrug.

Article 9. It is no longer effective. – The Law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 11.04.2008 No. 33-OZ.

Article 10. The paragraph is no longer effective. – The law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 13.01.2006 No. 6-OZ;

Article 11. The procedure for providing deer pastures

1. Executive authorities of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra and local self-government bodies shall exercise the right of individuals and legal entities to engage in reindeer herding by providing them with reindeer pastures in accordance with the procedure and under the conditions established by the current legislation.

2. The necessary conditions for the provision of reindeer pastures are to ensure the rational use of pastures, preserving biological productivity of vegetation cover and keeping the number of deer from exceeding the actual reindeer capacity of pastures.

Article 12. Specialized accounting in reindeer husbandry

1. In the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra, specialized accounting is conducted in reindeer herding.

2. The information collected during specialized accounting is open and publicly available.

3. Specialized accounting in reindeer husbandry is carried out by a specially authorized body of the Government of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra.

4. The body authorized by the Government of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Ugra for specialized accounting keeps records of:

- 1) deer pastures located in the autonomous okrug;
- 2) livestock of domestic reindeer;
- 3) reindeer herders;
- 4) reindeer herding farms.

5. The procedure of specialized accounting in reindeer herding, documentation, frequency of information updates are established by the Government of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra.

Article 13. No longer effective. – The law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 12.10.2009 No. 131-OZ.

Article 14. Final provisions

1. This Law shall enter into force after ten days from the date of its official publication.

2. No longer effective. – The law of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of 12.10.2009 No. 131-OZ.

Governor
of the autonomous okrug
A. V. FILIPENKO

Khanty-Mansiysk
July 7, 2004
No. 44-OZ

4.2.8. Law No. 57-OZ of June 08, 2007 On State regulation and state support for the development of reindeer herding in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug

June 8, 2007

No. 57-OZ

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

THE LAW

OF THE CHUKOTKA AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

ON STATE REGULATION AND STATE SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN CHUKOTKA AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

Adopted
by The Duma of Chukotsky
of the autonomous okrug
June 4, 2007

This Law establishes the legal basis for state regulation and state support for the development of reindeer husbandry to preserve the

traditional life and economic activities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug; it is aimed at popularizing professions in reindeer husbandry, as well as strengthening traditions and identity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug in reindeer husbandry.

(preamble in ed. The Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. The main terms used in this law

The following terms are used in this Federal Law:

northern reindeer husbandry is a traditional economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, maintaining the ethnic identity of the people and aiming at preserving, breeding and using domestic deer;

(ed. The Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 24.03.2014 No. 10-OZ)

deer pasture is a territory assigned in accordance with the legal status to reindeer husbandry, regardless of the type of ownership;

a herd of deer is a type of breeding and grazing of deer, which has its own sex and age structure, route and schedule of nomads. A herd of deer is supervised by zootechnicians and veterinarians;

a reindeer herder is an individual who is directly engaged in breeding deer, grazing and preserving the traditional way of life;

a reindeer farm is the main structural unit of reindeer husbandry engaged in breeding and maintenance of domestic deer. It may consist of one or more individuals or a legal entity, regardless of the organizational and legal form and type of ownership, created in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation. Reindeer farms produce products of reindeer husbandry;

a young family of reindeer herders is a family in which both or one of the spouses work as reindeer herders; they are in the first registered marriage, each of the spouses is not older than 35 years;

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

specialists of reindeer herding farms are a zootechnician, a veterinary specialist, a machine operator who directly work on the grazing routes of domestic reindeer.

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

Chapter II. STATE REGULATION AND SUPPORT FOR REINDEER HUSBANDRY

Article 2. The main objectives and strategies of state regulation of reindeer husbandry

1. The main objectives of state regulation of reindeer husbandry are as follows: stabilization and development of the industry, improvement of food supply to the population of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, ensuring the income of reindeer herding farms, protecting their interests in a market economy.

2. The main strategies of state regulation of reindeer husbandry are:

1) creating a civilized market of agricultural products of local production;

2) financial support as part of the relevant state programs of the Russian Federation and state programs of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug;

(ed. The Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 24.03.2014 No. 10-OZ, of 07.11.2014 No. 102-OZ)

3) building a market infrastructure for transportation and sale of local agricultural products and a system of material and technical supply of reindeer husbandry;

4) improving the quality of reindeer livestock and increasing the productivity of reindeer husbandry;

5) staffing support of reindeer husbandry;

6) scientific research in reindeer husbandry, land management, cadastral and other works on reindeer pastures;

7) development of social services for reindeer husbandry and social protection of reindeer herders and their family members in the tundra;

8) rational and effective use of material and technical resources and finances for development of reindeer husbandry;

9) economic stimulation of reindeer husbandry;

10) other strategies defined by the federal legislation and legislation of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Article 3. Support for reindeer husbandry

1. State support for reindeer husbandry is carried out by providing reindeer herding farms with:

1) annual subsidies;

2) finances to protect deer pastures from fires;

3) reimbursement for the purchase of combined feed for domestic deer in the event of natural disasters (ice, frost), as well as lack of fodder;

4) compensation for damage caused to reindeer farms by death of deer as a result of natural disasters (glaze ice, fires, etc.);

5) financing veterinary services;

6) reimbursement of transport costs for food delivery to the places of production activity;

7) financing the purchase of collective and personal protection equipment of reindeer herders;

8) financing protection of deer herds from predatory animals;

9) preferential crediting;

10) tax benefits to legal entities and individuals engaged in reindeer husbandry.

2. State support for reindeer husbandry is carried out through implementation of state programs of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug for the development of reindeer husbandry, financial participation in research, land management, cadastral works aimed at preserving and

reproducing the fodder base of reindeer husbandry, monitoring the rational use and protection of reindeer pastures, training personnel for reindeer husbandry.

(ed. Laws of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug from 24.03.2014 No. 10-OZ, from 07.11.2014 No. 102-OZ)

3. State support for reindeer herding is financed from the district budget that is determined annually by the district budget law for the next financial year and planned period, from the federal budget in accordance with federal legislation.

(ed. The Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 07.11.2014 No. 102-OZ)

Chapter III. STATE REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL COSTS AND EXPENSES RELATED TO PRODUCTION OF REINDEER HUSBANDRY

Article 4. State regulation of the sale of agricultural products

1. The Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug encourages building a civilized market to sell local agricultural products and annually includes these products in the list of products purchased for state needs of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

2. The Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is a state customer for the purchase of local agricultural products of reindeer herding farms for the state needs of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

(ed. The Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 07.11.2014 No. 102-OZ)

3. The Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug shall assist local government bodies of municipalities of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug in procurement of agricultural products of reindeer herding farms for municipal needs.

(part 3, ed. The Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 07.11.2014 No. 102-OZ)

Article 5. Financial assistance to reindeer herding farms in addressing consequences of natural disasters and other emergency situations in reindeer herding

The Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug develops and approves measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of natural disasters and other emergency situations in reindeer husbandry and provides funds for the purchase of combined feed for reindeer and compensation for material damage caused to reindeer farms as a result of death of deer due to natural disasters (glaze ice, fires, etc.).

Article 6. Veterinary services for reindeer husbandry

1. Veterinary and economic measures that ensure prevention and treatment of reindeer diseases, veterinary and sanitary safety of reindeer products are carried out by the owners of reindeer. In the absence of veterinary specialists, veterinary measures in reindeer farms are carried out by institutions of the state veterinary service of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug under contracts with reindeer farms.

2. The district government and the federal government, in accordance with federal legislation, provides funds for veterinary services of reindeer husbandry, to purchase veterinary medicines, biologic drugs and tools that are necessary for planned veterinary measures.

Article 7. Delivery of basic material and technical means

1. Delivery of basic material and technical means for reindeer herding farms that are financed through a relevant state program of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is carried out to the central farmsteads by water, land and air transport.

(ed. Laws of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug from 24.03.2014 No. 10-OZ, from 07.11.2014 No. 102-OZ)

2. The procedure for the delivery of basic material and technical means and other goods is established by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Article 8. Protection of deer herds from predatory animals

1. Reindeer herding farms are obliged to carry out year-round protection of reindeer herds and regulate the number of predatory animals.

2. Financing protection of deer herds from predatory animals includes providing reindeer herding farms with weapons and ammunition in accordance with the standards for providing reindeer herders with weapons and ammunition for official use as approved by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Article 9. Financing research in reindeer husbandry

Research in reindeer husbandry is financed from the district budget allocated for implementation of state programs of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, in accordance with agreements concluded by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, as well as from the federal budget in accordance with federal legislation.

(ed. Laws of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug from 24.03.2014 No. 10-OZ, from 07.11.2014 No. 102-OZ)

Chapter IV. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF REINDEER HERDERS

Article 10. State guarantees and compensations for reindeer herders or reindeer herding farms

1. State guarantees of compensation to reindeer herders or reindeer herding farms are regulated in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of the Russian Federation of February 19, 1993 No. 4520-1 "On state guarantees and compensation for persons working and living in the Far North regions and areas equated to them", other federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug and this Law.

2. Emergent and guaranteed medical care, medicines and medical products to reindeer herders and their family members, grant of sanatorium-resort and restorative treatment of reindeer herders and

their family members is provided and carried out in accordance with the Federal Law of November 21, 2011 No. 323-FZ On the basics of protecting the health of citizens in the Russian Federation, other federal laws, regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, as well as laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

(ed. The Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 24.03.2014 No. 10-OZ)

Article 10.1. Measures of social support for young families of reindeer herders

(introduced by the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

1. Young families of reindeer herders have the right to receive the one-off payment (hereinafter referred to as the payment) in the amount of 50,000 rubles (fifty thousand rubles) as a social support.

2. The social support measure established by part 1 of this article is carried out under the following conditions:

- the marriage was registered in accordance with the established procedure after January 1, 2020;

- the spouses applied for this payment to the authorized executive authority of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug within one year from the date of state registration of the marriage. The payment procedure receiving is established by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

3. Payment is made by the authorized executive body of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug at the expense of the district budget in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Article 10.2. Social support measures for reindeer herder's families with children

(introduced by the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

1. Upon personal application of one of the parents (legal representative), families of reindeer herders raising minor children

(including adopted ones) aged from 7 years to 18 years while their stay on the grazing routes of domestic reindeer are provided with the following payments:

1) to a family of reindeer herders raising children aged 7 years until they reach the age of 14 years, a payment to one of the parents (or a legal representative) of 11,000 rubles (eleven thousand rubles) for each month of children's continuous stay during the summer school holidays (at least thirty calendar days) together with their parents (legal representatives) or with one parent (a legal representative) on the routes of grazing domestic reindeer;

2) to a family of reindeer herders raising children aged from 14 years until they reach the age of 18 years, a payment to one of the parents (legal representative) of 22,000 rubles (twenty-two thousand rubles) for each month of children's continuous stay during the summer school holidays (at least thirty calendar days) together with their parents (legal representatives) or with one parent (legal representative) on the grazing routes of domestic reindeer.

In case a minor child is on the route of grazing domestic reindeer for less than thirty calendar days, then payment to one of the parents (a legal representative) is made for each day of the child's stay on the route in the amount of:

– 367 (three hundred and sixty-seven) rubles for each child as specified in paragraph 1 of this part;

– 733 (seven hundred and thirty-three) rubles for each child for children specified in paragraph 2 of this part.

2. Payment to one of the parents (a legal representative) established by part 1 of this article is made by the authorized executive authority of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug from the district budget.

The Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug determines the authorized executive authority of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug that makes the payment, the procedure for submitting an application for payment, as well as the procedure of payment.

Article 11. Protection of reindeer herder's life and health

For the purpose of protecting health of reindeer herders and their family members, the executive state authorities of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug provide:

- 1) monitoring the quality of labor protection of reindeer herders and healthy and safe working conditions in reindeer husbandry;
- 2) purchase and delivery of collective and personal protection equipment for reindeer herders (overalls, materials, equipment, special means of communication, weapons, medical kits, etc.) in accordance with safety standards approved by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug;
- 3) annual medical examinations of reindeer herders and their family members who stay on the grazing routes of domestic reindeer.

(ed. Laws of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug from 24.03.2014 No. 10-OZ, from 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

Article 11.1. Additional social support measures for reindeer herders in health protection

(introduced by the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

1. Reindeer herders, their spouses and minor children are provided with the following social support measures for health protection:

- 1) payment for manufacture, repair and installation of dentures in the amount of actual expenses;
- 2) free sanatorium-resort treatment once every two years;
- 3) compensation for airfare expenses once a year for medical examination (including medical examination to get a medical certificate for a permit to store and carry weapons once every five years), treatment and dental prosthetics to medical organizations in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, if such services are not available in the place of actual residence.

2. The measure of social support provided in paragraph 3 of part 1 of this article also applies to specialists of reindeer herding farms, their spouses and minor children.

3. Social support measures established by part 1 of this Article are provided in accordance with the procedure developed and approved by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Article 11.2. Measures of social support for reindeer herders for housing

(introduced by the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

A reindeer herder who is registered as an individual in need of accommodation, has the right to be provided with free housing in the rural settlements of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug where there is a reindeer herding farm that employs this reindeer herder.

The specified accommodation is provided by the state programs of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Article 11.3. Other measures of social support for reindeer herders

(introduced by the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 09.06.2020 No. 33-OZ)

1. The amount of actual expenses for a medical certificate to get a permit to store and carry weapons once every five years is reimbursed to reindeer herders.

The procedure for reimbursement of the cost of a medical certificate giving the permit to store and carry weapons is established by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

2. In the event of death of a reindeer herder during and in connection with work on the routes of domestic reindeer grazing, or resulting from injury (wound, physical mutilation, contusion) or illness caused to him or her during and in connection with work on the routes of domestic reindeer grazing, their family members shall receive a one-off payment from the district budget in the manner and amount established by the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

The described one-time money grant is not paid to the family members of the killed (deceased) reindeer herder if at the time of death the reindeer

herder as a specialist of the reindeer husbandry was in a state of alcoholic, narcotic or acid intoxication and (or) death occurred as a result of the reindeer herder's, a specialist's of the reindeer husbandry suicide.

3. Local government authorities of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug may establish additional measures of social support from the local budgets for reindeer herders who work at herding farms.

Article 12. Personnel traing for reindeer husbandry

In order to attract young people to reindeer husbandry and ensure staff replenishment at reindeer farms, the district government provides quotas to them for free tuition and scholarships in vocational and higher education institutions. Priority is given to training animal technicians, veterinarians, specialists in reindeer product recycling.

(ed. Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of 07.05.2018 No. 24-OZ)

CHAPTER V. FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 13. Coming into force of this Law

1. This Law shall enter into force from the date of its official publication.

2. From the date of entry into force of this Law, the Law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug No. 25-OZ On state support for the Development of Reindeer Herding in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of April 4, 2000 shall be ineffective (Vedomosti No. 9 (44) – a supplement to the newspaper Krayni Sever No. 27 (1216) of 7.07.2000).

3. Instruct the Government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug to bring its regulatory legal acts in compliance with this Law.

Governor
Of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug
R. A. ABRAMOVICH

Anadyr
June 8, 2007
No. 57-OZ

4.2.9. The Law of the Kamchatka Territory No. 477 of June 22, 2010 The Law on state support of reindeer husbandry in the Kamchatka Territory

THE LAW OF THE TERRITORY OF KAMCHATKA from June 22, 2010 No. 477

ABOUT THE STATE SUPPORT OF REINDEER HERDING IN THE KAMCHATKA TERRITORY

Article 1. The topic area of this Law

This Law regulates relations in regard to state support of reindeer herding in the Kamchatka Territory.

Article 2. The legal basis of this Law

The legal basis of this Law is The Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Charter of the Kamchatka Territory and the laws of the Kamchatka Territory.

Article 3. The main goals and objectives of state support for northern reindeer husbandry in the Kamchatka Territory

1. The main goal of state support for northern reindeer husbandry in the Kamchatka Territory is its development in order to increase reindeer husbandry products manufacturing.

2. The main objectives of state support for reindeer herding in the Kamchatka Territory include the following:

- 1) conservation and development of reindeer husbandry;
- 2) preservation and increase of the number of deer;
- 3) efficient use of reindeer grazings;
- 4) social support for employees of reindeer herding farms engaged in reindeer husbandry.

Article 4. The powers of the state authorities of the Kamchatka Territory to provide state support for reindeer herding in the Kamchatka Territory

1. The powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Kamchatka Territory to ensure state support for reindeer husbandry include:

1) adoption of laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Kamchatka Territory in the field of reindeer husbandry;

2) exercising other powers in accordance with the federal legislation and legislation of the Kamchatka Territory.

2. The powers of the Government of the Kamchatka Territory to ensure state support for reindeer husbandry include:

1) regulatory legal control of reindeer husbandry within the powers of federal legislation and the legislation of the Kamchatka Territory;

2) approval of state programs of the Kamchatka Territory providing measures aimed at supporting and developing reindeer husbandry;

(paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 4 as amended by the Law of the Kamchatka Territory of 01.04.2011 No. 402)

3) exercise of other powers in accordance with the federal legislation and the legislation of the Kamchatka Territory.

3. The powers of the authorized executive body of the state power of the Kamchatka Territory implementing the state policy in the agro-industrial sector in the Kamchatka Territory to ensure state support for reindeer husbandry include:

1) regulatory legal control of reindeer husbandry within the powers of federal legislation and the legislation of the Kamchatka Territory;

2) implementation of federal programs aimed at supporting and developing reindeer husbandry;

(paragraph 2 of part 3 of Article 4 is ineffective by the Law of the Kamchatka Territory of 01.04.2011 No. 402)

3) development and implementation of state program projects of the Kamchatka Territory providing measures to support and develop reindeer herding;

(paragraph 3 of part 3 of Article 4 as amended by the Law of the Kamchatka Territory of 01.04.2011 No. 402)

4) development, approval and implementation of regional departmental target programs aimed at supporting and developing reindeer husbandry;

5) exercise of other powers in accordance with the federal legislation and the legislation of the Kamchatka Territory.

Article 5. Measures of state support for reindeer husbandry in the Kamchatka Territory

1. Measures of state support for reindeer herding in the Kamchatka Territory include:

- 1) purchase of breeding products (material);
- 2) technical re-equipment of reindeer herding farms;
- 3) providing reindeer herding farms with qualified personnel;
- 4) organization of scientific research in the field of reindeer husbandry;
- 5) medical treatment and prevention and elimination of deer diseases;
- 6) exhibitions dedicated to reindeer husbandry;
- 7) outreach media coverage of working and living conditions of employees engaged in reindeer husbandry;
- 8) other measures in accordance with the federal legislation and the legislation of the Kamchatka Territory.

2. State support for reindeer husbandry in the Kamchatka Territory is carried out through development, approval and implementation of state programs of the Kamchatka Territory ensuring development of livestock breeding in the Kamchatka Territory and regional departmental target programs aimed at supporting and developing reindeer husbandry in the Kamchatka Territory.

(part 2 of Article 5 as amended by the Law of the Kamchatka Territory of 01.04.2011 No. 402)

Article 6. Financial provision of state support for reindeer husbandry in the Kamchatka Territory

Financial provision of state support for reindeer herding in the Kamchatka Territory is an expenditure obligation of the Kamchatka Territory and is financed from the regional budget.

Article 7. Coming into force of this Law

This Law comes into force 10 days after its official publication.

Article 8. Recognizing certain laws of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug as ineffective

Recognize as ineffective from the date of coming into force of this Law:

1) The Law of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug of 25.06.1998 No. 50-03 On reindeer husbandry in the Koryak Autonomous Okrug;

2) The Law of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug of 10.11.2003 No. 232-03 On state support for reindeer herders of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug;

3) The Law of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug of 27.09.2004 No. 326-03 On amendments to Article 3 of the Law of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug On state support for reindeer herders of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug.

Governor of the kamchatka territory
A. A. KUZMITSKY

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky
June 22, 2010
No. 477

**4.2.10. The Law of the Republic of Komi of March 01, 2011
No. 18-RZ On reindeer husbandry in the Republic of Komi**

March 1, 2011

No. 18-RZ

**THE LAW
OF THE KOMI REPUBLIC**

ON REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN THE KOMI REPUBLIC

Adopted
By the State Council of the Komi Republic
February 17, 2011

This Law is aimed at creating conditions for effective and sustainable development of reindeer husbandry in the Komi Republic as an integral part of the traditional way of life and culture of indigenous peoples of the North of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – the North), as well as representatives of other ethnic communities living on the territory of the Komi Republic, for whom reindeer husbandry is a traditional type of economic activity.

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

Article 1. The main terms used in this law

The following terms are used in this Federal Law:

northern reindeer husbandry (hereinafter referred to as reindeer husbandry) is a type of traditional economic activity that has developed in the North, aimed at preserving, breeding and using domestic reindeer;

domestic reindeer (hereinafter referred to as reindeer) is domesticated reindeer used as the basis for reindeer husbandry and a source of meat, offal, fur, endocrine, enzyme and other products in the ethnic economy and a means of transport;

a reindeer herd is an organizational type of deer breeding and grazing, in which a combination of different sex and age groups of deer is regulated for the purpose of their expanded reproduction; it also implies veterinary work, measures for rational use of feed resources and a route and schedule of nomadism;

a deer pasture is a natural complex that has the property to meet vital needs of an animal in all or certain seasons of the year;

reindeer pasture capacity is an ability of a pasture as an ecosystem to provide an annual (or seasonal) biological cycle of a certain number of deer without violating regional zootechnic norms for feeding, keeping, breeding and guarding deer;

reindeer herder is an individual (citizen) engaged in reindeer husbandry, leading a traditional life;

reindeer husbandry is a farm with a deer herd, the management of which is carried out by a legal entity, an individual entrepreneur or a farm for reindeer husbandry purposes;

a trading post is a trade and supply, procurement point and (or) a recreation center of social, medical and other services for reindeer herders and their family members in remote and hard-to-reach areas on migration routes of reindeer herds;

corral is a specially fenced area of the territory, a confinement for reindeer.

Article 2. The main objectives of legal regulation of reindeer husbandry

1. Legal regulation of reindeer husbandry is carried out in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Constitution of the Republic of Komi, this Law, other laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Komi and regulatory legal acts of local government bodies.

2. The main objectives of legal regulation of reindeer husbandry are

1) creating conditions for sustainable development of reindeer husbandry;

2) state support of reindeer husbandry aimed at maintaining expanded reproduction regime of deer, creating conditions for

development of the harvesting system, processing and sale of reindeer products;

3) state support for reindeer herders and their family members aimed at compensation for costs of conducting reindeer husbandry in extreme climatic and socio-economic conditions of the North;

4) establishment and maintenance of a sparing nature management regime that ensures the safety of deer pastures characterized by increased vulnerability of ecological systems;

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

5) ensuring continuity of generations and preserving the traditional life of reindeer herders.

(item 5 was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

Article 3. State support of reindeer husbandry

1. State support of reindeer husbandry is carried out by providing reindeer herding farms with:

1) subsidies to support reindeer husbandry;

2) reimbursement of part of costs for implementing fire safety measures on deer pastures;

3) reimbursement of part of risk insurance;

4) reimbursement of part of costs of veterinary services;

5) reimbursement of part of costs of deer herds protection from predatory animals;

6) reimbursement of part of costs for updating main assets, including creation of high-tech slaughterhouses and enterprises for comprehensive recycling of reindeer husbandry products and construction of corrals;

7) subsidies for development and modernization of infrastructure in places of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, as well as representatives of other ethnic communities living on the territory of the Komi Republic, including development of trading posts;

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

8) reimbursement of part of costs of land management activities on reindeer pastures;

9) subsidies to support breeding.

2. State support for reindeer herders and their family members is provided by:

1) medical assistance to reindeer herders and their family members who lead a nomadic and semi-nomadic life, providing access to educational services given their ethno-cultural characteristics;

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 05.05.2014 No. 50-RZ)

2) measures to preserve the traditional life and culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, as well as representatives of other ethnic communities living on the territory of the Komi Republic and engaged in reindeer husbandry;

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

3) providing state social guarantees and compensations to reindeer herders;

4) excluded from January 1, 2020. – The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ.

3. The main measures to provide state support of reindeer husbandry are carried out as part of the state program for development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food, development of the fishery complex in the Komi Republic.

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 25.12.2013 No. 135-RZ)

4. State support for reindeer husbandry, specified in paragraph 1 of part 1 of this Article is provided only if deer are branded (tagged) in accordance with the procedure established by the executive authority of the Komi Republic authorized by the Government of the Republic of Komi.

(part 4, ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 25.12.2013 No. 135-RZ)

Article 4. Reindeer herding relations between regions

1. Relations between regions regarding the use of lands on the territories of other regions of the Russian Federation by reindeer herding farms of the Republic of Komi are regulated by the legislation

of the Russian Federation, agreements of the Republic of Komi with other public entities of the Russian Federation, agreements of reindeer herding farms with land users, tenants of land plots according to on-farm land management projects, on lands provided in accordance with the procedure established by law.

2. Reindeer herding farms, regardless of the types of ownership, may provide migration of deer on adjacent land plots in agreement with the owners of the plots in accordance with the civil, land and forest legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 5. Accounting and reporting in reindeer husbandry

The accounting and reporting procedure in reindeer husbandry on issues regulated by this Law is established by the Government of the Komi Republic.

Article 6. State social guarantees and compensations for reindeer herders

1. The following social guarantees and compensations are established for reindeer herders:

1) monthly compensations for nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyles of citizens engaged in reindeer husbandry in reindeer herding farms of the Komi Republic;

(p. 1 in the ed. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 01.12.2011 No. 115-RZ)

2) annual one-time social payments to unemployed citizens who have been assigned an old-age insurance pension, who have worked for at least 15 calendar years as reindeer herders, as well as who have been assigned an insurance pension for disability caused by work as reindeer herders.

(ed. Laws of the Republic of Komi from 28.09.2011 No. 71-RZ, from 09.12.2014 No. 162-RZ)

Citizens who have worked for at least 15 calendar years as reindeer herders and have stopped working are entitled to an annual one-off social payment upon reaching the age of 55 years for men and 50

years for women or in case of an early establishment of an old-age insurance pension in accordance with the Federal Law On Insurance Pensions.

(the paragraph was introduced by the Law of the Republic of Komi dated 26.09.2018 No. 62-RZ)

2. The amounts, procedure and conditions for social guarantees and compensations provided for in part 1 of this Article shall be established by the Government of the Komi Republic.

3. Financing the social guarantees and compensations, their delivery, forwarding and payment for banking services is provided by the republican budget of the Republic of Komi intended for state social guarantees and compensation to reindeer herders, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Republic of Komi.

Article 6 (1). Information support for state social guarantees and compensations to reindeer herders

(introduced by the Law of the Republic of Komi dated 27.12.2017 No. 102-RZ)

In accordance with the Federal Law On State Social Assistance, executive authorities of the Komi Republic authorized by the Government of the Komi Republic and organizations under their jurisdiction that provide state social guarantees and compensation to reindeer herders established by Article 6 of this Law:

1) use their information resources to inform people about state social guarantees and compensations provided to reindeer herders and update the Unified State Information System of Social Security in the order established by the Government of the Russian Federation;

2) supply other information about the state social guarantees and compensations to the Unified State Information System of Social Security.

Article 7. Medical assistance to reindeer herders and their family members

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 05.05.2014 No. 50-RZ)

Medical assistance to reindeer herders and their family members is provided in factories at mobile medical centers and in medical organizations which report to the executive authorities of the Komi Republic, at the place where reindeer herders apply for this service, regardless of the actual registration. Emergency medical care at the place of activity of reindeer herders is provided to them for in case of diseases, accidents, injuries, poisoning and other conditions requiring urgent medical intervention by medical organizations which report to the executive authorities of the Komi Republic and their structural divisions.

Article 8. Access to educational services in sanatorium educational organizations for children of reindeer herders

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

1. excluded from January 1, 2020. – The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ.

Reindeer herder's children in need of long-term treatment can be sent to sanatorium educational organizations to strengthen health and improve effectiveness of education.

(ed. Laws of the Republic of Komi from 04.03.2014 No. 10-RZ, from 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

Article 9. Personnel traing for reindeer husbandry

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

The executive authorities of the Republic of Komi, local government bodies in the Republic of Komi assist citizens in obtaining secondary vocational or higher education or training according to the appropriate educational program in reindeer husbandry according to agreements on targeted education in accordance with the Federal Law On Education in the Russian Federation.

Article 10. Measures to preserve the traditional life and culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, as well as representatives of other ethnic communities living on the territory of the Komi Republic and engaged in reindeer husbandry

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 24.12.2019 No. 102-RZ)

1. The executive authorities of the Komi Republic shall assist in preservation and popularization of the cultural and language heritage of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, as well as representatives of other ethnic communities living in the territory of the Komi Republic and engaged in reindeer husbandry, including holidays, exhibitions, other cultural events, support of traditional artistic crafts, media projects about reindeer husbandry, media coverage of the life and activities of reindeer herders and their family members.

2. In order to ensure continuity of generations and maintain the traditional life of reindeer herders, during the summer holidays the government sends children of reindeer herders of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, as well as representatives of other ethnic communities living in the territory of the Komi Republic and engaged in reindeer herding to the places of nomads and back to the places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity.

3. The procedure for organizing these trips for children (according to part 2 of this Article) is established by the executive authority of the Komi Republic, which implements state policy, legal regulation, public services, coordinates activities of other ministries and other executive authorities of the Komi Republic in interethnic relations.

Article 11. Research in reindeer husbandry

1. Research in reindeer husbandry is conducted in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Republic of Komi.

2. Researchers in reindeer husbandry are financed from the republican budget of the Komi Republic and prioritize the following areas:

1) deep processing technologies for reindeer husbandry products and their marketing;

2) improvement of techniques and methods of breeding and prevention and treatment of deer diseases;

3) improving work and living conditions of reindeer herders.

Article 12. Protection of deer herds from predatory animals

Reindeer herds are protected from predatory animals by reindeer herding farmers independently and with the support of the state authorities of the Komi Republic.

Article 13. Veterinary measures in reindeer husbandry

Veterinary measures in reindeer husbandry are carried out by reindeer herders and reindeer farms independently and with the support of the state authorities of the Komi Republic. In the absence of specialists in reindeer herding farms, veterinary measures are carried out by a state veterinary service of the Komi Republic on a paid basis, except for treatment and prevention of diseases defined in the list of veterinary services approved by legal acts of the Government of the Komi Republic and provided by state veterinary institutions of the Komi Republic at the expense of the republican budget of the Komi Republic.

Article 14. Trading posts for servicing reindeer husbandry

1. Trading posts may be established following an initiative of reindeer herding farmers or in agreement with them to support their activities, provide food, social services, medical care to reindeer herders and their family members in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 05.05.2014 No. 50-RZ)

2. Construction of trading posts may be financed from the republican budget of the Republic of Komi and other sources in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Republic of Komi.

Article 15. Procedures for providing deer pastures

1. In order to create a reindeer breeding farm, a reindeer herder has the right to receive reindeer pastures in accordance with the established procedure.

2. Provision of land plots for deer pastures from agricultural lands and forest plots that are in republican or municipal ownership, or land plots for which state ownership is not delimited, is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Komi Republic.

3. The borders of land plots used for deer pastures and assigned to land users, tenants of land plots are established by on-farm land management projects.

Article 16. Protection of deer pastures

1. Environmental and other requirements for protection of reindeer pastures are determined in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Komi Republic.

2. It is prohibited to drive all-terrain vehicles on tracked and wheeled vehicles (movers), as well as cargo transport on reindeer pastures out of the designated roads when there is no stable snow cover. Special permits for movement of vehicles on reindeer pastures for purposes not related to reindeer husbandry are issued in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Komi Republic.

Article 17. Responsibility for violation of legislation of reindeer husbandry

Persons who are found guilty of violating this Law shall bear the responsibility provided for by the legislation.

Article 18. International cooperation

State authorities of the Republic of Komi, within the powers granted by the legislation of the Russian Federation, assist organizations representing the interests of reindeer herders in cooperation in reindeer husbandry with international organizations and administrative-territorial entities of foreign states.

Article 19. Coming into force of this law

1. This Law shall enter into force after ten days from the date of its official publication.

(ed. The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 25.12.2013 No. 135-RZ)

2. Excluded. – The Law of the Republic of Komi dated 25.12.2013 No. 135-RZ.

3. Within six months from the date of the official publication of this Law, the Government of the Republic of Komi shall adopt the necessary regulatory legal acts ensuring its implementation.

Head of the Komi Republic
V. GAISER

Syktyvkar
March 1, 2011
No. 18-RZ

**4.2.11. The Law of The Zabaikalye Territory of October 10, 2012
No. 713- ZZK On northern domestic reindeer husbandry**

THE LAW OF THE TRANS-BAIKAL TERRITORY

October 10, 2012 No. 713-ZZK

ABOUT NORTHERN DOMESTIC REINDEER HUSBANDRY

Accepted
by the Legislative Assembly
of the Trans-Baikal Territory
on September 26, 2012

Article 1. The area of regulation of this Law

1. This Law establishes legal, economic, environmental and social foundations of northern domestic reindeer husbandry as one of the types of traditional economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the small-numbered peoples) and aims at creating conditions for effective economic activity and preserving their traditional life and culture.

2. The Law applies to individuals living in the Trans-Baikal Territory who belong to small-numbered peoples, to individuals who do not belong to small-numbered peoples, but permanently reside in places of their traditional residence and economic activity, who are engaged in traditional nature management and lead a traditional life, as well as to legal entities established in accordance with legislation that are engaged in northern domestic reindeer husbandry on the Trans-Baikal Territory and registered on this territory (hereinafter-individuals engaged in northern domestic reindeer husbandry).

Article 2. The main terms used in this Law

For the purposes of this Law, the following basic terms are used:

1) the northern domestic deer is a domesticated reindeer, an even-hoofed mammal of the deer family, using forage resources of the tundra, forest-tundra, mountain-taiga and taiga climatic zones, the reproduction agent for domestic reindeer breeding and a source of meat, offal, leather raw materials and other special products (hereinafter-the reindeer);

2) northern domestic reindeer husbandry is a type of traditional economic activity of small-numbered peoples that ensures preservation of the lifestyle, culture and traditions of the northern ethnic group, a sub-branch of animal husbandry;

3) a herd of domestic reindeer is a group of deer of various sex and age groups in such a number that allows them to rationally use feed resources of designated pastures during grazing, to ensure preservation of the useful herd instinct for their optimal maintenance and reproduction;

4) reindeer pastures are lands covered with natural vegetation used for grazing reindeer;

5) reindeer capacity is the number of deer that can be kept on one hectare without compromising food resources on reindeer pastures;

6) a reindeer herder is an individual who is directly engaged in breeding deer, grazing and maintaining the traditional life;

7) a user of reindeer pastures is an individual or a legal entity who has the right to use a certain territory of pastures and owns a herd of reindeer.

Article 3. Legal regulation of relations in reindeer husbandry

Legal regulation of relations in domestic reindeer husbandry is carried out in accordance with generally accepted principles and norms of international law and international treaties regulating reindeer husbandry, The Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, the laws of the Trans-Baikal Territory, this Law of the Territory and other regulatory legal acts of the Trans-Baikal Territory, as well as regulatory legal acts of local government bodies.

Article 4. The main strategies of the state policy in the northern domestic reindeer husbandry

The main strategies of northern domestic reindeer husbandry are:

1) conservation and sustainable development of northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

2) expanding and maintaining reproduction of deer;

3) establishment and maintenance of a sparing nature management regime that ensures conservation and rational use of deer pastures with a high level of environmental vulnerability;

4) legal, social and environmental support to persons engaged in northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

5) maintaining the traditions and customs of small-numbered peoples;

6) state support to persons engaged in northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

7) state accounting and reporting in the field of northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

8) organization of land management of deer pastures;

9) measures to protect reindeer from predators;

10) state control (supervision) over compliance with legislation of northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

11) compensation for damage caused to reindeer pastures and reindeer herds by construction, transport, industrial development of natural (subsurface, forest, water) resources.

Article 5. Powers of the Government of the Trans-Baikal Territory in northern domestic reindeer husbandry

1. The powers of the Government of the Trans-Baikal Territory in northern domestic reindeer husbandry include:

1) development, approval and implementation of state programs of the Trans-Baikal Territory;

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 29.07.2014 No. 1032-ZZK)

2) assistance in activities on the following issues: production of northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

breeding;

prevention and elimination of reindeer diseases and their treatment; staffing replenishment;

3) protection of the native habitat and traditional way of life of small-numbered peoples;

4) preservation of cultural traditions and customs of small-numbered peoples;

5) medical assistance to individuals engaged in northern domestic reindeer herding, and providing them with medicines.

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 28.07.2014 No. 1030-ZZK)

2. The Government of the Trans-Baikal Territory has the right to transfer certain powers provided for in part 1 of this Article to other executive bodies of state power of the Trans-Baikal Territory, if this does not contradict federal laws and laws of the Trans-Baikal Territory.

Article 6. State support programs for northern domestic reindeer husbandry

1. The Government of the Trans-Baikal Territory develops and approves state programs of the Trans-Baikal Territory, which define a system of measures for preservation and development of traditional economic activities and traditional crafts of small-numbered peoples, including northern domestic reindeer husbandry:

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 29.07.2014 No. 1032-ZZK)

1) subsidies to support northern domestic reindeer husbandry (for keeping reindeer, obtaining reindeer products, land management of forest plots provided on the right of lease for conducting reindeer husbandry);

2) subsidies for measures to protect the northern domestic reindeer husbandry from predators;

3) subsidies to support young professionals who are employed in northern domestic reindeer husbandry.

2. The state programs of the Trans-Baikal Territory may provide for other measures of state support of northern domestic reindeer husbandry in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Trans-Baikal Territory.

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 29.07.2014 No. 1032-ZZK)

3. State support of northern domestic reindeer husbandry may be provided as part of departmental target programs adopted by the executive bodies of the Trans-Baikal Territory.

4. State support of northern domestic reindeer husbandry is provided to persons engaged in northern domestic reindeer husbandry.

Article 7. The right of ownership in reindeer herding

Reindeer can be owned by state and municipal bodies and individuals.

Article 8. The reindeer stock number

1. The stock number of reindeer is regulated for the purpose of sparing and rational use of fodder and other resources of reindeer pastures. The number of reindeer must correspond to reindeer capacity of reindeer pastures determined in accordance with the current legislation.

2. The maximum number of the main reindeer population should not exceed the reindeer capacity of reindeer pastures provided to users.

Article 9. Breeding

Breeding contributes to sustainable development and creation of an extended reproduction regime of northern domestic reindeer husbandry and is aimed at preserving and improving productive and breeding qualities of reindeer breeds developed in the Trans-Baikal Territory.

Article 10. Veterinary measures

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 02.12.2020 No. 1866-ZZK)

1. Veterinary measures in relation to reindeer ensure persistent epizootic well-being, timely prevention of deceases and production of good-quality products of reindeer husbandry according to veterinary and sanitary norms.

(ed. Laws of the Trans-Baikal Territory from 08.12.2014 No. 1093-ZZK, from 19.06.2018 No. 1606-ZZK, from 02.12.2020 No. 1866-ZK)

2. Veterinary measures are carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Trans-Baikal Territory from funds provided for these purposes from the federal budget and regional budget.

(ed. Laws of the Trans-Baikal Territory from 08.12.2014 No. 1093-ZZK, from 19.06.2018 No. 1606-ZZK, from 02.12.2020 No. 1866-ZZK)

Article 11. Products of northern domestic reindeer husbandry

1. Production, preservation and sale of products of northern domestic reindeer husbandry must be carried out in compliance with

zootechnical and veterinary-sanitary requirements (standards, norms and rules).

2. In order to create and maintain a regime of expanded reproduction and sale of products of northern domestic reindeer husbandry, the government provides subsidies in accordance with Article 6 of this Law of the territory at rates approved by the Government of the Trans-Baikal Territory.

Article 12. Measures to protect reindeer from predators

1. Measures against predators that cause damage to northern domestic reindeer husbandry are carried out by users of deer pastures and reindeer herders independently and by the executive bodies of the Trans-Baikal Territory together with users of hunting grounds or deer pastures, hunters, reindeer herders and other persons.

2. To stimulate implementation of measures against predators that cause damage to northern domestic reindeer husbandry, the following means may be used:

1) funds of the regional budget for providing subsidies to legal entities (with the exception of state (municipal) institutions) and individual entrepreneurs registered in the Trans-Baikal Territory, who have a long-term license to use wildlife or concluded a hunting agreement and to persons engaged in northern domestic reindeer husbandry, in accordance with Article 6 of this Law of the Territory at rates approved by the Government of the Trans-Baikal Territory;

2) funds of municipal budgets.

3. Measures against predators on deer pastures are carried out in agreement with the users of deer pastures.

4. Users of deer pastures and reindeer herders acquire hunting firearms for measures against predators in accordance with the procedure established by Federal Law No. 150-FZ "On Weapons" of December 13, 1996.

Article 13. Accounting and reporting of northern domestic reindeer husbandry

1. Reindeer owners make an inventory of reindeer and reports in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Data collection of statistical accounting of the reindeer population is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 14. Provision and use of land plots for deer pastures from forest fund lands

1. Land plots from the forest fund lands for deer pastures are provided in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Trans-Baikal Territory.

In accordance with Article 6 of this Law, subsidies are provided from the regional budget at the rates approved by the Government of the Trans-Baikal Territory for land management works on forest plots on the right of lease for northern domestic reindeer husbandry.

2. Individuals engaged in northern domestic reindeer husbandry are obliged to use reindeer pastures in full compliance with forestry regulations, forest development projects and to alternate grazing areas by year in all areas of northern domestic reindeer husbandry.

Failure by the above-mentioned individuals who use forests for agriculture to comply with the requirements of forestry regulations and the forest development project will lead to consequences provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 03.12.2019 No. 1776-ZZK)

3. Those individuals who are involved in economic and other activities on reindeer pastures must take into account the following:

- 1) fire safety regulations;
- 2) norms of the environmental legislation;
- 3) rules of storage, transportation, utilization and disposal of production and consumption waste;

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 25.12.2020 No. 1884-ZZK)

4) organizational and technological measures that ensure prevention of destruction and losses of the fodder resource of the deer pasture.

4. On deer pastures outside public roads, it is prohibited to drive vehicles that can damage or destruct deer pastures, except when there is a need to prevent emergency situations and eliminate their consequences.

Article 15. Rights and obligations of reindeer pasture users

1. Reindeer pasture users have the right to:

1) comprehensively use biological resources of the territory of traditional nature use in compliance with rules and norms established by the environmental legislation;

2) erect industrial, cultural, household and other structures on deer pastures in compliance with the current legislation, as well as sanitary, fire and environmental safety standards;

3) to use animals and aquatic biological resources free of charge for hunting and fishing to comply with the rules and norms established by legislation regarding the use of the animal world, fishing and conservation of aquatic biological resources.

2. Users of deer pastures belonging to small-numbered peoples and leading a traditional life have the right to harvest wood for their own needs free of charge in places of traditional residence and economic activity, based on the standards established by the law of the Trans-Baikal Territory.

3. Users of deer pastures are obliged to:

1) use deer pastures in accordance with their intended purpose;

2) observe the rules for forest use of forests, as well as the procedures for the use of water and other resources and prevent damage to the environment and deterioration of the environmental situation;

3) not to violate the rights of other users of deer pastures;

Article 16. Compensation for damage caused to reindeer pastures and reindeer herds

Damage to reindeer pastures and herds and lost profits is compensated in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 17. Preservation of cultural traditions in northern domestic reindeer husbandry

To preserve cultural traditions of small-numbered peoples and ensure sustainable development of renewable natural resources on the Trans-Baikal Territory, the following activities are carried out:

1) publication of methodological and fiction literature and creation of video and films about northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

2) exhibitions dedicated to the northern domestic reindeer husbandry and traditional nature management;

3) coverage of achievements of northern domestic reindeer husbandry and work and life conditions reindeer herders in regional and district mass media;

4) holding regional and district fairs to sell products of northern domestic reindeer husbandry;

5) other measures aimed at preserving the cultural traditions of small-numbered peoples.

Article 18. Staff replenishment in northern domestic reindeer husbandry

1. In order to provide domestic reindeer husbandry with personnel the government provides a system specialist training in vocational and higher education institutions in areas that are in demand in northern domestic reindeer husbandry: animal science, veterinary medicine, technologies of production and processing of agricultural products, economics and accounting and law.

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 08.12.2014 No. 1093-ZZK)

2. Vocational and higher education institutions admit individuals for targeted training in northern domestic reindeer herding in the specialties and areas of training specified in part 1 of this article and in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

(part 2, ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 21.06.2019 No. 1735-ZZK)

3. Young specialists who have found a job in northern domestic reindeer husbandry, in accordance with Article 6 of this Law of the territory receive subsidies from the regional budget monthly for the first two years after graduation from a vocational or higher education institution.

(ed. The Law of the Trans-Baikal Territory of 08.12.2014 No. 1093-ZZK)

Article 19. Social guarantees for individuals engaged in the northern domestic reindeer husbandry

1. To protect health and maintain a healthy lifestyle, individuals engaged in northern domestic reindeer herding, including reindeer herders and members of their families, receive medical care and medical support in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Trans-Baikal Territory.

2. Medical care for individuals specified in part 1 of this article is organized both at the place of their activity and the place of treatment and with the help of mobile medical teams.

3. Individuals specified in part 1 of this Article are subject to compulsory medical insurance.

4. Individuals specified in part 1 of this Article are provided with other social guarantees in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Trans-Baikal Territory.

Article 20. Coming into force of this Law

This Law comes into force 10 days after its official publication.

Chairman of the Legislative Council
Meetings of the Trans-Baikal Territory
S. M. ZHIRYAKOV
Governor
of the Trans-Baikal Territory
R. F. GENIATULIN

Chita
October 10, 2012
No. 713-ZZK

THE LAW OF THE Khabarovsk Territory

ON SUPPORT OF DOMESTIC REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN THE Khabarovsk Territory

This law establishes a legal framework for the state authorities of the Khabarovsk Territory (hereinafter referred to as the Territory) to support domestic reindeer husbandry in the territory (hereinafter referred to as regional state support) and is aimed at preserving the traditional life, nature management and economic activities of indigenous small - numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in the territory and providing the population of the territory with domestic reindeer husbandry products.

Article 1. The terms used in this law

For the purposes of this law, the following terms are used:

(in the edition introduced on September 29, 2017 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version)

1) domestic reindeer husbandry (hereinafter referred to as reindeer husbandry) is a type of traditional economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in the region, aimed at preserving, breeding and using domestic reindeer (hereinafter referred to as deer);

2) a reindeer herder is

a) an individual directly engaged in reindeer husbandry, who belongs to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, permanently resides in places of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, leads a traditional life of and does traditional economic activities and makes traditional crafts;

(the subparagraph was changed by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of December 19, 2018 No. 391 – see the previous version)

b) an individual who is directly engaged in reindeer husbandry, who is not related to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, but who permanently resides in places of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, carries out traditional economic activities and makes traditional crafts;

(the subparagraph was changed by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of December 19, 2018 No. 391 – see the previous version)

3) reindeer husbandry is an organization (including an agricultural consumer cooperative), an individual entrepreneur, a farm that owns deer, manages production of agricultural products, including reindeer husbandry products and their primary and industrial processing (including processing by means of leased facilities) in accordance with the list of products approved by the Government of the Russian Federation, and sale of these products, provided that the share of income from the sale of these products is at least 70 percent for a calendar year;

(the paragraph was amended by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of April 23, 2014 No. 359 – see the previous version, as amended by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version)

4) a member of a reindeer herder's family:

a) a husband or wife;

b) minor children;

c) children over the age of 18 who become disabled before they reached the age of 18;

d) children under the age of 23 who are studying full-time in vocational and higher education institutions

(the subparagraph of this edition was introduced on September 1, 2013 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of May 29, 2013 No. 285-see the previous version)

Article 2. Goals of regional state support

Regional state support is aimed at achieving the following goals:

1) preservation and development of reindeer husbandry as the basis of the traditional life, nature management and economic activity

of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation;

- 2) ensuring the sustainable development of reindeer husbandry;
- 3) creating conditions for increasing production, processing and sale of reindeer products to improve provision of reindeer products to the population of the region;
- 4) preservation and increase of the number of deer;
- 5) development of breeding;
- 6) social protection of reindeer herders and their family members.

Article 3. Measures of regional state support

1. The measures of regional state support for reindeer herding farms include:

- 1) financial support;
- 2) consulting and scientific and educational support;
- 3) information support;
- 4) other measures in accordance with the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the territory.

2. The measures of regional state support for reindeer herders and their family members include:

- 1) protection of their life and health;
- 2) ensuring access of reindeer herder's children to educational services;
- 3) providing state social guarantees and compensations to reindeer herders;
- 4) measures to preserve traditions and culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation living in the territory;
- 5) measures to provide them with consulting assistance;
- 6) other measures in accordance with the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the territory.

3. Measures of regional state support provided for in the strategies specified in paragraphs 1, 2 of Article 4 of this law shall apply to reindeer herders owning subsidiary husbandry in accordance with Federal Law No. 112-FZ of July 7, 2003 On a subsidiary husbandry.

(the part in the version effective since September 29, 2017 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version)

4. Measures of regional state support are carried out by the executive authorities of the region by developing and implementing measures within the framework of the relevant state programs of the region.

(part was changed by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of February 26, 2014 No. 351 – see the previous version)

5. The amount, conditions (except for the conditions established by this law) and the procedure of measures of regional state support are established by the Government of the region.

(the part in the version was put into effect on September 29, 2017 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version)

6. If a reindeer herder has the right to regional state support measures simultaneously under this law and other regulatory legal acts, regardless of the grounds on which they are established, he or she is provided with regional state support either under this law or under other regulatory legal acts at the choice of the reindeer herder.

(the part in the version was put into effect on September 29, 2017 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version)

7. The part has been ineffective since September 29, 2017 – the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version.

Article 4. Financial support of reindeer herding farms

Financial support of reindeer herding farms is carried out in the following areas:

- 1) support and development of reindeer husbandry, including breeding;
- 2) ensuring availability of credits;
- 3) protection of deer from predatory animals;
- 4) support for the purchase of combined feed for deer in case of emergencies;

5) provision of tax benefits to reindeer herding farms in accordance with the Law of the Territory of November 10, 2005 No. 308 "On regional taxes and tax benefits in the Khabarovsk Territory";

6) in other areas provided for by regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the territory.

(the article is in the version introduced on September 29, 2017 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version)

Article 5. Consulting and scientific and educational support of reindeer herding farms

1. Consulting and scientific and educational support of reindeer herding farms include:

- 1) measures to provide them with consulting assistance;
- 2) scientific research in the field of reindeer husbandry;
- 3) training and professional development of specialists for reindeer herding farms by vocational and continuing professional education institutions.

(the paragraph in this edition was introduced on September 1, 2013 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of May 29, 2013 No. 285 – see the previous version)

2. Researchers in reindeer husbandry are financed from the budget of the Territory and prioritize the following areas:

- 1) technologies for processing reindeer husbandry products and their promotion on the sales market;
- 2) improving techniques and methods of breeding work;
- 3) improving methods of prevention and treatment of deer diseases;
- 4) improving working and living conditions of reindeer herders.

Article 6. Informational support of reindeer herding farms

Information support for reindeer herding farms includes:

- 1) events dedicated to reindeer husbandry: exhibitions, conferences, round tables, forums, congresses etc;

2) media coverage of working and living conditions of reindeer herders and their family members and regional state support.

Article 7. Protection of life and health of reindeer herders and their family members

To protect life and health of reindeer herders and their family members, the following measures are taken:

1) labor protection of reindeer herders, creation of safe working conditions in reindeer herding farms;

2) the part has been ineffective since September 29, 2017 – the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 27, 2017 No. 274 – see the previous version;

3) preventive medical examinations of reindeer herders and their family members;

(the paragraph was amended by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of February 26, 2014 No. 351 – see the previous version)

4) drug treatment assistance within as part of the scope of work of medical organizations and relevant state programs of the region.

(the item was changed by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of February 26, 2014 No. 351 – see the previous version)

Article 8. Ensuring access of reindeer herder's children to educational services

To ensure access to education in extreme natural and climatic conditions the following measures are taken:

1) during their holidays, children of reindeer herders are transported to their parents in settlements located in remote and hard – to-reach areas of the region, or to places where parents lead a nomadic and (or) semi-nomadic life on the territory of the region, and back to the place of study;

(the paragraph is amended by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of December 19, 2018 No. 391 – see the previous version)

2) compensation for the costs of food, clothing, shoes, soft equipment and furniture for children of nomadic or semi-nomadic

reindeer herders living in boarding schools during the school period.

Article 9. Social guarantees and compensations for reindeer herders and their family members

The following social guarantees and compensations are established for reindeer herders and their family members:

1) monthly payments for nomadic and (or) semi-nomadic life to reindeer herders engaged in reindeer herding farms of the region;

2) annual payments:

a) unemployed citizens receiving an insurance old-age pension in accordance with Federal Law No. 400-FZ of December 28, 2013 On Insurance Pensions, who have worked for at least 15 calendar years as reindeer herders or at least 15 calendar years in reindeer herding farms of the region as radio operators and veterinary paramedics;

b) unemployed citizens receiving a disability insurance pension in accordance with the Federal Law No. 400-FZ On Insurance Pensions dated December 28, 2013 established during the period of employment in reindeer herding farms of the region;

c) unemployed citizens who have reached the age of 55 and 60 years (respectively, women and men) who have worked for at least 15 calendar years as reindeer herders or at least 15 calendar years in reindeer herding farms of the region as radio operators, veterinary paramedics;

(Paragraph as amended by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of December 24, 2014 No. 26 – see the previous version, from October 1, 2018 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of September 20, 2018 No. 362 – see the previous version)

3) annual payments for students of general education institutions who study in educational programs of primary, general and secondary education or in full-time programs of vocational or higher education institutions who are children of reindeer herders under the age of 23 and who continuously stay during summer holidays for at least 30 days in nomadic places;

(paragraph in the wording introduced from September 1, 2013 by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory of May 29, 2013 No. 285 – see the previous version)

4) reimbursement of expenses for the cost of travel once a year for social needs (medical examination, treatment, prosthetics, wellness recreation) on air, water or rail transport and (or) long-distance road transport within the territory of the region.

5) vouchers for sanatorium treatment.

(this item is additionally included by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory No. 351 of February 26, 2014)

Article 10. Preservation of the traditions and culture of indigenous peoples of the North

Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, living in the territory of the region and engaged in reindeer husbandry.

To assist in preservation and popularization of traditions, cultural and language heritage of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation living in the territory of the region and engaged in reindeer husbandry, the following measure are taken:

1) publishing educational and fiction literature, creating videos and films dedicated to the traditions and culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation;

2) organizing holidays, festivals, congresses and other cultural events;

3) support of traditional arts and crafts;

4) other measures aimed at preserving traditions and culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.

Article 11. Financing expenses provided for by this law

Expenses provided for by this law are financed within the limits of the funds provided for by the law on the regional budget.

(the article was amended by the Law of the Khabarovsk Territory No. 336 of December 25, 2013 – see the previous version)

Article 12. Coming into force of this law

This law comes into force on January 1, 2013.

Chairman of the Legislative Duma
of the Khabarovsk Territory
S. A. Khokhlov

Khabarovsk
November 28, 2012
No. 241

4.2.13. There is no law on reindeer husbandry in the Irkutsk region, but there are regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Irkutsk region to support reindeer husbandry.

4.2.14. Law No. 3-868 of December 11, 2012 On state support for reindeer husbandry in the Krasnoyarsk Territory

THE LAW OF THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY

of December 11, 2012 No. 3-868

ABOUT THE STATE SUPPORT OF REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY

This Law establishes goals, principles, strategies and measures of state support for reindeer husbandry and is aimed at creating conditions for effective economic activity in reindeer husbandry and preserving the traditional way of life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk Territory (hereinafter referred to as small-numbered peoples) on the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

Article 1. Basic term and area of the Law

1. For the purposes of this Law, the following terms are used:

reindeer husbandry is a livestock branch of agriculture that includes activities for breeding, grazing, protection, slaughter and economic use of domestic reindeer in order to lead a traditional life and carry out traditional economic activities;

reindeer pastures are territories whose natural vegetation is suitable for year-round or seasonal grazing of domestic reindeer and used for this purpose in accordance with current legislation;

a reindeer herder is an individual who permanently resides outside the settlement in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small-numbered peoples, constantly leading a traditional life and engaged in reindeer husbandry;

reindeer husbandry is an individual entrepreneur, a legal entity or an individual who is directly engaged in breeding and grazing domestic reindeer and who uses reindeer pastures in accordance with the established procedure and produces reindeer products;

a trading post is a trade and supply and procurement point and (or) base, providing procurement, storage and sale of products of reindeer husbandry and crafts;

ethnological validity is characteristic of managerial decisions that takes into account changes in the native habitat of small-numbered peoples and the socio-cultural situation that influence development of an ethnic group.

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 08.06.2017 No. 3-663)

2. Other terms used in this Law are applied in the meaning in which they are used in the Law of the Territory from 1 July 2003 No. 7-1215 Fundamentals of legal guarantees of indigenous peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk territory, the Law of the land, of 25 November 2010 No. 11-5343 On protection of original habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and other laws of the region.

3. This Law applies to individuals living in the Karsnoyarsk territory and belonging to small-numbered peoples, and representatives of other ethnic communities not belonging to small-numbered peoples,

but permanently residing in their traditional places of residence, carrying out traditional nature management and leading life in the same way as small-numbered people and engaged in reindeer herding (including the Essene Yakuts and the Starozhily (descendants of old-believers), etc.).

Article 2. Goals and principles of state support for reindeer husbandry

1. State support for reindeer husbandry is aimed to guarantee development of reindeer husbandry as a way of preserving the traditional life and the original habitat and ensuring employment of small-numbered people.

2. State support for reindeer herding in the region is carried out on the following principles:

- a) legality;
- b) rational and effective use of material, technical and financial resources intended for development of reindeer husbandry;
- c) openness and publicity;
- d) ensuring equal rights of recipients of state support measures for reindeer husbandry, regardless of the type of ownership and organizational legal forms;
- e) non-interference by state authorities of the region in economic activities of reindeer herding farms;
- f) ethnological validity of decisions of state support for reindeer husbandry.

Article 3. The main strategies of state support for reindeer husbandry

State support for reindeer husbandry in the territory of the region is carried out in the following areas:

- development of reindeer husbandry;
- adaptation of traditional life and economic activities related to reindeer husbandry to conditions of market economy;
- measures to improve the quality of the livestock of domestic reindeer and increase productivity of reindeer husbandry;

develop harvesting, storage, processing, transportation and marketing of reindeer products;

ensuring protection of the rights, native habitat and traditional life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North engaged in reindeer husbandry;

training and professional development of qualified personnel for reindeer husbandry.

Article 4. Measures of state support for reindeer husbandry

1. State support to reindeer husbandry farms, reindeer herders and their family members, agricultural producers (with the exception of citizens who run a personal subsidiary farm engaged in breeding domestic reindeer) includes the following measures:

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 12.02.2015 No. 8-3174)

material and technical resources for reindeer husbandry as a type of traditional economic activity of small-numbered peoples;

financial support from the regional budget for development of reindeer husbandry (for activities related to keeping or increasing reindeer population);

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 19.12.2019 No. 8-3512)

financial support from the regional budget for protection of reindeer herds from predatory animals, support of breeding reindeer, insurance of reindeer, as well as feed for reindeer in case of natural disasters or lack of feed;

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 19.12.2019 No. 8-3512)

assistance to reindeer herding farms in providing fire safety measures for reindeer pastures;

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 19.12.2019 No. 8-3512)

veterinary services to reindeer herding;

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 19.12.2019 No. 8-3512)

creating territories of traditional nature use of small-numbered peoples in locations of deer pastures;

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 08.06.2017 No. 3-663)

creation of trading posts on the territory of the region in places where reindeer herding is carried out, including budget investments

for setting up trading posts in accordance with the current legislation;

scientific research in reindeer husbandry, land management, cadastral and other work on reindeer pastures;

grants for projects that contribute to development of reindeer herding farms;

providing tax benefits to legal entities and individuals engaged in reindeer husbandry, in accordance with the laws of the region;

social support for reindeer herders and their family members;

socially significant events in the field of culture, sports, dedicated to reindeer husbandry;

educational services related to training and continued education of specialists in reindeer husbandry;

providing reindeer herders and their family members with additional medical services beyond the scope of the established objectives to ensure state guarantees of free medical care to the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

2. Measures of state support for reindeer husbandry provided for in paragraph 1 of this article in accordance with this Law, other laws of the region, and state programs of the region for the development of reindeer husbandry.

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 05.12.2013 No. 5-1914)

3. Reindeer farms, herders and members of their families, as well as agricultural producers (with the exception of citizens who run a personal subsidiary farm) who are engaged in breeding domestic reindeer and have the right to state support for reindeer husbandry under this Law and under other normative legal acts of the territory can get state support for reindeer husbandry regardless of the basis on which they are established, according to this Law or other normative legal acts of the territory of their choice.

(p. 3 is introduced By the Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 05.11.2015 No. 9-3818)

Article 4.1. Measures of state support for reindeer husbandry development

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 19.12.2019 No. 8-3512)

(introduced By the Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 12.02.2015 No. 8-3174)

1. Funds for compensation of part of the costs for development of reindeer husbandry are provided to agricultural producers, with the exception of citizens who have a personal subsidiary farm, who are engaged in breeding domestic reindeer, at rates per head in the following ways:

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 19.12.2019 No. 8-3512)

- a) subsidies to compensate for part of the costs of maintaining reindeer herds;
- b) subsidies to compensate for part of the costs for increasing the number of reindeer.

2. Agricultural producers in the sphere of legal relations regulated by this Law include reindeer herding farms registered in the Krasnoyarsk territory, engaged in production of agricultural products, its primary and subsequent (industrial) processing in accordance with the list approved by the Government of the Russian Federation, and selling these products, provided that the share of income from reindeer products sale in the total income of agricultural commodity producers from sale of goods and services is not less than seventy percent for a calendar year.

3. Agricultural commodity producers who are entitled to receive state support for development of reindeer husbandry shall be provided with one of the subsidies provided for in this article at the choice of the agricultural commodity producer.

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 19.12.2019 No. 8-3512)

4. The subsidy specified in subparagraph b of paragraph 1 of this article is provided on the condition that the the number of reindeer has increased as of January 1 of the current year in comparison with the number or reindeer as of January 1 of the previous year.

5. The subsidies specified in this article are provided subject to the conclusion and execution of an agreement on state support with the executive authority of the territory in development of northern territories and support for small-numbered peoples.

(ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 08.06.2017 No. 3-663)

6. The executive authority of the territory in the field of development of northern territories and support of small-numbered peoples shall distribute and provide state support funds provided for by this Law to agricultural producers in the manner and under the conditions established by the current legislation.

(p. 6 in the ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 08.06.2017 No. 3-663)

7. Subsidies are paid out until August 1 of the current year.

If the amount of state support funds provided for in this article increases during the current financial year, subsidies are paid out until December 31 of the current year.

8. The reporting period for subsidies is a calendar year.

9. The Government of the Krasnoyarsk Territory establishes the following: the procedure for granting subsidies specified in paragraph 1 of this article, including the terms of submission and consideration of documents required for receiving subsidies, the subsidy rate per head of reindeer, as well as the procedure for returning subsidies in case of violation of the conditions established for their provision; the procedure for returning unused subsidy in the current financial year by the recipient of subsidies; regulations on mandatory verification by the chief administrator of budget funds who provides the subsidy and the state financial body controlling compliance with the conditions, goals and procedures for granting subsidies.

Article 5. Financing state support for reindeer husbandry

Provision of state support for reindeer husbandry is an expenditure obligation of the region and is carried out at the expense of the regional budget within the budget allocations provided for these purposes by the law on the regional budget for the corresponding year and planned period.

Article 6. Powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory concerning state support of reindeer husbandry

The powers of the Legislative Assembly of the region in the field of state support for reindeer husbandry include:

- adoption of regional laws concerning state support for reindeer husbandry, as well as monitoring their implementation;

- establishing benefits for regional taxes and fees to economic entities engaged in reindeer herding, in accordance with the procedure established by The Tax Code of the Russian Federation;

- endowment of local self-government bodies with separate state powers for state support of reindeer husbandry;

- other powers provided for by the current legislation.

Article 7. Powers of the regional Government concerning state support of reindeer husbandry

The powers of the Legislative Assembly of the region concerning state support for reindeer husbandry include:

- development, approval and implementation of state programs of the region concerning state support of reindeer husbandry;

- (ed. The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of 05.12.2013 No. 5-1914)

- development of an investment policy concerning harvesting, storage, processing and marketing of reindeer products;

- creating territories of traditional nature use in deer pasture locations;

- assistance in organizing trading posts;

- adoption, within the limits of the Assembly's competence, of regulatory legal acts regulating the procedure of state support to reindeer herders, reindeer herders and their family members;

- grant support for projects that contribute to development of reindeer herding farms, in accordance with the law of the region;

- holding exhibitions and fairs dedicated to reindeer husbandry;

- other powers provided for by this Law and the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 8. Trading posts

1. Trading posts are created for material, technical and other support of the activities of reindeer herders and reindeer herding farms.

2. Trading posts are created in places where reindeer herding is carried out, with consideration of the opinion of authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples.

Article 9. Deer pastures

1. To create a reindeer herding farm, a reindeer herder is entitled to land plots for reindeer pastures in accordance with the procedure established by the current legislation.

2. Land plots from agricultural lands and forest plots for reindeer pastures are provided in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. The borders of land plots used for reindeer pastures and assigned to land users or tenants of land plots are established in accordance with the procedure determined by the current legislation.

Article 10. Research and innovative activities in the field of reindeer husbandry

State authorities of the region support scientific research and innovative activities concerning reindeer husbandry in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of the region of December 1, 2011 No. 13-6629 On scientific, technical and innovative activities in the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

Article 11. Specialized accounting in reindeer husbandry

1. Specialized accounting in reindeer husbandry concerns with:

- a) deer pastures;
- b) livestock of domestic reindeer;
- c) reindeer herders;
- d) reindeer herding farms.

2. The procedure for conducting specialized accounting in reindeer herding is established by the Government of the region.

Article 12. Recognizing the laws of the region as ineffective

Recognize the following laws as ineffective from the date of entry into force of this Law:

1) Law of the Evenki Autonomous Okrug No. 141 of May 6, 1999 On Reindeer Herding in the Evenki Autonomous Okrug (Evenki Life, 2000, February 21);

2) Law of the Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug of January 4, 2003 No. 158-OkZ On Reindeer Husbandry (Taimyr, 2003, January 22);

3) The Law of the Krasnoyarsk Territory of July 7, 2009 No. 8-3626 On amendments to Article 5 of the Law of the Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry (Vedomosti of the supreme state authorities of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, July 27, 2009, No. 37 (333)).

Article 13. Coming into force of this Law

This Law comes into force on January 1, 2013, but not earlier than 10 days after its official publication.

December 20, 2012

Governor
of Krasnoyarsk Territory
L. V. KUZNETSOV

4.2.15. Law of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District No. 34 of June 06, 2016-ZAO On Reindeer Husbandry in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District

THE LAW OF YAMALO-NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

from June 6, 2016 No. 34-ZAO

ON REINDEER HUSBANDRY IN THE YAMALO-NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

Article 1. Area of legal regulation

This Law regulates social relations in the field of reindeer husbandry in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in order to preserve the native habitat and traditional life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (hereinafter-indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, the Autonomous Okrug).

Article 2. Legal regulation of relations in the field of reindeer husbandry

Legal regulation of reindeer husbandry is carried out in accordance with federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, The Charter (Basic Law) of the Autonomous Okrug, this Law and other regulatory legal acts of the Autonomous okrug.

Article 3. The main terms used in this law

The following terms are used in this Law:

- 1) reindeer husbandry are activities related to breeding, keeping and use of domestic reindeer;
- 2) domestic reindeer (hereinafter referred to as reindeer) is a domesticated type of reindeer used in reindeer husbandry as a reproduction agent for reindeer husbandry and for obtaining reindeer products;
- 3) a herd of deer is a group of deer united by behavioral mechanisms, which is a form of organization, breeding and keeping of deer;
- 4) a deer pasture is a natural complex that meets vital needs of deer in all or certain seasons of the year;
- 5) personal reindeer husbandry is an association of individuals of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, other individuals

who do not belong to indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, permanently residing in the territory of the autonomous okrug, leading a traditional way of life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, carrying out traditional economic activities and engaged in traditional crafts in places of traditional residence and economic activities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, related by kinship and (or) property, owning deer, personally engaged in reindeer husbandry, who are not members of communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North. A personal reindeer herding farm may also include just one person;

(ed. The Law of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug of 02.10.2018 No. 75-ZAO)

6) reindeer husbandry is an individual entrepreneur or a legal entity, regardless of its organizational and legal form, engaged in reindeer husbandry;

7) corral is a property (a specially fenced area of a territory – a confinement for deer) intended for deer registration and veterinary services in relation to deer;

8) state support in the field of reindeer husbandry is a set of economic, managerial, financial, informational, organizational and legal measures aimed at creating conditions for support and sustainable development of reindeer husbandry;

9) reindeer capacity of reindeer pastures is the number of deer that can be kept on a given site for a specified period of time without compromising the natural restoration of food resources on reindeer pastures.

2. Other terms used in this Law are applied in the meanings provided for by federal legislation and the legislation of the Autonomous Okrug.

Article 4. Agents of reindeer husbandry

Agents of reindeer husbandry in accordance with this Law are as follows:

- 1) personal reindeer herding farms;
- 2) reindeer herding farms.

Article 5. State regulation in the field of reindeer husbandry

State regulation in the field of reindeer husbandry is carried out by:

- 1) legal regulation of reindeer husbandry;
- 2) development and implementation of state programs of the autonomous okrug in reindeer husbandry;
- 3) state support for reindeer husbandry;
- 4) accounting in the field of reindeer husbandry;
- 5) establishment of standards for keeping deer.

Article 6. Powers of state authorities of the Autonomous Okrug concerning reindeer husbandry

1. The powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Okrug in the field of reindeer husbandry include:

- 1) adoption of laws of the autonomous okrug in the field of reindeer husbandry, as well as monitoring their implementation;
- 2) establishing benefits for regional taxes and fees to reindeer herding agents in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation on taxes and fees;
- 3) exercise of other powers established by federal legislation, The Charter (Basic Law) of the autonomous Okrug, the laws of the autonomous okrug.

2. The powers of executive bodies of the Autonomous okrug in the field of reindeer husbandry include:

- 1) development and implementation of state programs (subprograms) of the autonomous okrug in the field of reindeer husbandry;
- 2) state support measures in the field of reindeer husbandry;
- 3) accounting in the field of reindeer husbandry;
- 4) exercise of other powers established by federal legislation, this Law and other regulatory legal acts of the autonomous okrug.

3. The Government of the Autonomous Okrug shall define which executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug are responsible for the implementation of this Law.

Article 7. Accounting in the field of reindeer husbandry

1. Accounting in the field of reindeer husbandry is a set of procedures for collecting, systematizing, storing and using information concerning reindeer husbandry.

2. Accounting in the field of reindeer husbandry is concerned with the following:

- 1) agents of reindeer husbandry;
- 2) the number of deer;
- 3) deer pastures;
- 4) routes of migration of reindeer husbandry agents and herds of deer;
- 5) schedules of migration of reindeer husbandry agents and herds of deer;
- 6) corrals.

3. Accounting in the field of reindeer husbandry can be carried out according to results of veterinary measures, forms and measures of state support provided to the agents of reindeer husbandry.

4. The procedure for accounting in the field of reindeer husbandry according to the indicators provided for in paragraphs 1, 3–6 of part 2 of this article is established by a decree of the Government of the Autonomous Okrug.

5. Accounting of the number of deer, provided for in paragraph 2 of part 2 of this article, is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation.

Article 8. Provision of land (forest) plots for reindeer husbandry

Land (forest) plots for reindeer husbandry are provided to the agents of reindeer husbandry in accordance with federal legislation and the legislation of the autonomous okrug.

Article 9. State support of reindeer husbandry

1. State support measures in the field of reindeer husbandry include:

- 1) advanced professional education and (or) vocational training;

2) purchase and delivery of mineral and salt additives, combined feed for deer (in case of emergency situations and (or) natural disasters);

3) acquisition of means of identification and accounting of deer;

4) purchase and construction of corrals;

5) veterinary activities;

6) on-farm land management of deer pastures;

7) organizing deer slaughter, developing a system of harvesting, processing, storage and sale of reindeer products;

8) breeding work.

2. The procedure and conditions for state support measures concerning reindeer husbandry provided for in paragraphs 1-4 of part 1 of this article are established by a decree of the Government of the Autonomous Okrug.

3. State support in the field of reindeer husbandry is carried out within the framework of state programs (subprograms) of the autonomous okrug.

4. Other measures of state support may be provided to agents of reindeer husbandry by federal legislation and the legislation of the Autonomous Okrug.

Article 10. Standards for keeping deer

In order to provide state support measures, a decree of the Government of the Autonomous Okrug establishes standards for keeping deer.

Article 11. Scientific research in the field of reindeer husbandry

Scientific research in the field of reindeer husbandry is carried out in order to preserve the native habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North in the autonomous okrug, as well as development of reindeer husbandry, conservation and rational use of deer pastures, including determining deer capacity of deer pastures.

Article 12. Financing of state support measures in the field of reindeer husbandry

Financing of expenses for the implementation of this Law is carried out at the expense of the district budget in accordance with the law of the Autonomous Okrug on the district budget for the next financial year and planning period.

Article 13. The procedure for the entry into force of this Law

1. This Law shall enter into force from the date of its official publication, with the exception of provisions for which this article establishes other terms for their entry into force.

2. Paragraph 3 of part 1 of Article 9 of this Law shall enter into force from the date of entry into force of the veterinary rules regulating the procedure for identification and accounting of deer, but not earlier than January 01, 2017.

3. Paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 9 of this Law shall enter into force on January 01, 2017.

Article 14. Invalidation of certain laws of the Autonomous Okrug and provisions of the laws of the Autonomous Okrug

Recognize as ineffective from the date of coming into force of this Law:

1) The Law of the Autonomous Okrug of November 02, 1998 No. 46-ZAO On Reindeer Husbandry (Krasny Sever, 1998, November 19, special issue; Vedomosti of the State Duma of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, 1998, October, No. 8);

2) The Law of the Autonomous Okrug of February 13, 2001 No. 6-ZAO On Amendments to the Law of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry (Krasny Sever, 2001, February 23, special issue; Vedomosti of the State Duma of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, 2001, January, No. 1/1);

3) The Law of the Autonomous Okrug of November 26, 2002 No. 67-ZAO On amendments to the Law of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous

Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry (Krasny Sever, 2002, December 21, special issue No. 25-26; Vedomosti of the State Duma of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, 2002, November, No. 9/1);

4) the Law of the Autonomous Okrug on June 27, 2006 No. 37-ZAO On amendments to article 22 of the Law of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry (Krasny Sever, 2006, 01 July, special issue No. 53-54; Bulletin of the State Duma of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, 2006, June, No. 7/2);

5) Article 1 of the Law of the Autonomous Okrug of October 08, 2010 No. 97-ZAO On Amendments to Certain Laws of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Krasny Sever, 2010, October 14, special issue No. 130; Vedomosti of the Legislative Assembly of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, 2010, June-September, No. 6);

6) article 1 of the Law of the Autonomous district from December 23, 2010 No. 142-ZAO On Amendments to Some Laws of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the Area of Guarantees and Rights of Indigenous peoples of the North (Krasny Sever, 2010, December 28, special issue No. 166; Bulletin of the Legislative Assembly of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, 2010, December, No. 9).

Governor
of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug
D. N. KOBYLKIN

Salekhard
on June 6, 2016
No. 34-ZAO

4.2.16. Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug No. 275-OZ of December 06, 2016 On reindeer husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous District

December 6, 2016

No. 275-OZ

**THE LOW
OF THE NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG
ON REINDEER HUSBANDRY
IN THE NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG**

Adopted
by the Assembly of Deputies
of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug
(Resolution No. 296-sd of November 30, 2016)

This law is aimed at creating conditions for effective economic activity in the field of reindeer husbandry, preserving and protecting traditional life and native habitat of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and representatives of other ethnic communities on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Article 1. Objectives of this law and legal regulation of reindeer husbandry

1. The objectives of this Law are:

1) state support in reindeer husbandry, aimed at preserving reindeer husbandry, increase in production and primary processing rates and sales of reindeer husbandry products;

2) ensuring conservation and rational use of reindeer pastures;

3) social protection of reindeer herders and their family members.

2. Legal regulation of reindeer husbandry is carried out in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws

and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Charter of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, this law, and other normative legal acts of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

3. Traditions and customs of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and ethnic communities that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are also recognized as a legal regulator of reindeer husbandry.

Article 2. Basic concepts

1. The following terms are used in this Federal Law:

1) northern reindeer husbandry (hereinafter referred to as reindeer husbandry) is a type of traditional economic activity aimed at preserving, breeding and economic use of domestic reindeer;

2) domestic reindeer (hereinafter referred to as reindeer) is a domesticated type of reindeer used as a reproduction agent for reindeer husbandry and a source of meat, offal, fur, antlers, endocrine, enzyme and other products in the ethnic economy and a means of transport;

3) a deer herd is a system of breeding and grazing of deer, which has a certain route and schedule of nomadism; people regulate a combination of different sex and age groups in a deer herd for their expanded reproduction; veterinary work is conducted and measures are taken for rational use of forage resources on pastures;

4) a deer pasture is a natural complex that meets vital needs of a domestic reindeer in all or certain seasons of the year;

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

5) reindeer pasture capacity is an ability of a pasture as an ecosystem to provide an annual (or seasonal) biological cycle of a certain number of deer without violating regional zootechnic norms for feeding, keeping, breeding and guarding deer;

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

6) a reindeer herder is an individual directly engaged in breeding and grazing deer, leading a traditional (nomadic or semi-nomadic) life;

7) a chum-keeper is an individual who is not directly engaged in grazing deer, preserving a traditional way of life, cooking, repairing clothes

and shoes, making skis with fur lining, skinning and cutting carcasses, harvesting fuel and ice, cleaning residential premises, preparing and installing mobile collapsible housing for migration, and performing other works related to social life of reindeer herders in deer pasture locations;

8) nomadic and (or) semi-nomadic life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North and representatives of other ethnic communities is a way of life support by small-numbered indigenous people of the North and representatives of other ethnic communities that is expressed in traditional economic activities and in traditional crafts (reindeer herding, hunting, fishing, collecting wild plants, etc.) in places of traditional residence and economic activities of small-numbered peoples, associated with migration with nomadic houses and property during a calendar year and (or) season as feed, aquatic biological and hunting resources decrease in places of nomadic deer pastures;

9) a reindeer farm is an economic entity (an individual or a legal entity) occupied with reindeer husbandry;

(p. 9 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

10) deer inventory is a set of measures to assess the condition of deer herds and the number of deer by gender and age groups;

11) deer identification is a procedure for recognizing deer by individual distinctive features using means of individualization, which provides control over the life and migration of deer;

12) means of individualization can be visual (branding, marking, tagging) and electronic (chipping):

a) branding is application of brands (ear marks) by way of cutouts (plucks) of various configurations on one or both ears of a deer;

b) marking is application of certain signs to the skin of a deer, including dyes (tattooing) and temporary cutouts on the wool;

c) tagging is fixing a tag on a part of the deer's body, on which the necessary information is applied (digital information, barcodes, etc.);

d) chipping is tagging with a special means of electronic identification (microchip).

2. Other terms used in this law are applied in the meanings defined by federal legislation.

Article 3. The main objectives of state support for reindeer husbandry

The main goals of state support for reindeer husbandry are:

- 1) creating conditions for sustainable development of reindeer husbandry;
- 2) creating an effective market for reindeer husbandry products;
- 3) preservation of the deer habitat;
- 4) attracting investments in reindeer husbandry;
- 5) creating conditions for qualified personnel, including young specialists in reindeer husbandry;
- 6) preservation of the traditional way of life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North.

Article 4. The main strategies of state support for reindeer husbandry

1. State support for reindeer husbandry is provided in the following main areas:

- 1) support and development of reindeer husbandry, including breeding;
- 2) development of production, primary processing and sale of reindeer husbandry products;
- 3) upgrading material and technical resources of reindeer herding farms;
- 4) measures for conservation of reindeer pastures;
- 5) measures to improve the quality of livestock of domestic reindeer and increase productivity of reindeer husbandry;
- 6) services related to training and advanced education of specialists in reindeer husbandry;
- 7) developing state support for risk insurance in production of reindeer husbandry products;
- 8) developing research in reindeer husbandry.

2. State support for reindeer husbandry is carried out as part of state programs (subprograms) of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Article 4.1. Report on the state of reindeer husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug

(introduced by the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

The authorized executive body of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for agro-industrial complex annually prepares and submits a report on the state of reindeer husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug to the Administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and to the Assembly of Deputies of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug which is published on its official website.

Article 5. Land relations in reindeer husbandry

Reindeer farms are provided with land plots from agricultural lands allocated to reindeer pastures and owned by the Nenets Autonomous Okrug or municipalities, or with land plots for which state ownership is not delimited; this land provision is carried out in accordance with the Land Code of the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 101-FZ of July 24, 2002 On the Turnover of Agricultural Lands, other federal laws, Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of December 29, 2005 No. 671-OZ On Regulation of Land Relations on the Territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and other regulatory legal acts Of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Article 6. Reindeer herding relations between regions

1. Regional relations concerning the use of land plots on the territories of other regions of the Russian Federation by reindeer herding farms of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug are regulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation, the legislation of the regions of the Russian Federation, contracts and agreements of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug with other regions of the Russian Federation, contracts of reindeer herding farms with tenants and other right holders of land plots.

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

2. Reindeer herding farms may move deer on adjacent land plots in agreement with tenants and other right holders of land plots

in accordance with civil, land and forest legislations of the Russian Federation.

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

Article 7. Conservation of deer habitat

1. Activities that entail changes in the habitat of domestic reindeer, deterioration of their health, reproduction, nutrition, recreation and migration must meet the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

2. Individuals engaged in reindeer husbandry, their authorized representatives and representatives of the regional grassroots movement Association of the Nenets People "Yasaway" have the right to make proposals on conducting a public environmental and ethnological examination of economic and other activities affecting the interests of reindeer husbandry, and to participate in conducting these examinations.

3. Environmental and other requirements for protection of reindeer pastures are determined in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

4. It is prohibited to drive all-terrain vehicles on tracked and wheeled vehicles (movers), as well as cargo transport on reindeer pastures out of the designated roads when there is no stable snow cover except for the following cases:

1) the driver has a special permit issued in accordance with the procedure established by the Administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, in exceptional cases, for purposes related to reindeer husbandry;

2) delivery of equipment, personnel of emergency rescue and search and rescue services for emergency rescue and search operations.

5. The authorized executive body of the state power of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for environmental protection shall adopt normative legal acts of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for permission or prohibition of movement of motor vehicles on winter roads in tundra and forest-tundra zones on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

6. On the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, it is prohibited to drive a vehicle in the immediate vicinity (less than 200 meters) from a deer herd without permission of the head of the camp or reindeer husbandry.

Article 8. On-farm land management and rational use of reindeer pastures

The Law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ from January 1, 2020, part 1 of Article 8 will be set out in the following wording:

"1. In order to ensure rational use of deer pastures, the authorized executive body of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for agro-industrial complex buys works (services) for conducting a geobotanical survey of deer pastures and developing projects for on-farm land management of deer pastures at the expense of the district budget in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on contracts for procurement of goods, works, services for state and municipal needs".

1. Registered legal entities and individual entrepreneurs producing agricultural reindeer husbandry products on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug shall conclude agreements on developing projects for on-farm land management of territories of reindeer pastures with organizations authorized to do land management works.

By Law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ from January 1, 2020, part 2 of Article 8 will be recognized as ineffective.

2. Project development costs for on-farm land management of territories of reindeer pastures are partially reimbursed at the expense of the district budget in accordance with the procedure established by the Administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

3. Reindeer capacity of pastures is determined by projects of on-farm land management of the territories of reindeer pastures.

4. The total number of reindeer herds kept on reindeer pastures of a reindeer-breeding farm should not exceed the reindeer capacity of pastures determined by the projects of on-farm land management of the territories of reindeer pastures.

The number of citizens whose personal reindeer herds are allowed to graze on a deer pasture who are not provided with reindeer pastures for reindeer husbandry is determined by the reindeer husbandry farm which manages the reindeer pastures, within the established reindeer capacity.

5. Exceeding the number of reindeer kept on a reindeer pasture of a farm over the reindeer capacity of the pasture determined by the on-farm land management project entails administrative responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

6. Effectiveness of the use of reindeer pastures, including its compliance with the reindeer capacity of pastures determined by on-farm land management projects is evaluated by the authorized executive body of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for agro-industrial complex in accordance with the procedure established by the Administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

(p. 6 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

Article 9. Specialized accounting of deer livestock

1. To ensure herd integrity, the number of deer is calculated.

2. Calculation of deer is carried out by a special commission established in the reindeer husbandry. The special commission may include, by agreement, representatives of the executive bodies of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and local government bodies of municipalities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

3. Results of deer calculation are reported at least twice a year to the authorized executive body of state power of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug for agro-industrial complex and local government bodies of the relevant municipalities of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

4. The procedure and deadlines for reporting on the results of the calculation are established by the authorized executive body of the state power of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in agro-industrial complex.

(part 4 was introduced by the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

Article 10. Deer identification

1. Deer is identified by means of individualization.

Means of individualization are selected and purchased by reindeer herding farms.

2. The main goals of deer identification are:

1) reliable data on livestock accounting;
2) control over deer migration on the territory of the district;
3) reindeer husbandry products that meet veterinary and sanitary requirements;

4) a deer database.

3. The identification results are applied to:

1) deer migration tracking on the territory of the district;
2) deer slaughter (culling), monitoring death of deer;
3) exchanging, selling, transferring and donating deer;
4) insuring deer;
5) selection, breeding and veterinary work.

Article 11. Breeding in reindeer husbandry

Breeding is aimed at preserving and improving productive and breeding qualities, increasing biological value and productivity of Nenets deer.

Breeding in reindeer husbandry is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on livestock breeding.

Article 12. Veterinary activities in reindeer husbandry

1. Reindeer herding farms perform the duties provided for in Article 18 of the Law of the Russian Federation of May 14, 1993 No. 4979-1 On Veterinary Medicine, including the following:

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

1) in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, take economic and veterinary measures aimed at preventing deer diseases and ensuring veterinary and sanitary safety of reindeer husbandry products, as well as preventing environmental pollution by waste from reindeer husbandry product processing;

2) to maintain in proper condition premises (facilities) for deer confinement (corals) for veterinary measures;

3) to bring animals to veterinary specialists for examination at their request, immediately notify these specialists about all cases of sudden death or mass disease of animals, as well as about their unusual behavior.

2. In case relevant specialists are not available in reindeer herding farms, veterinary measures are carried out by specialists of district state veterinary institutions and (or) licensed independent veterinarians registered in accordance with the established procedure.

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

Article 13. Personnel traing for reindeer husbandry

Authorized executive bodies of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in education and the agro-industrial complex assist citizens in enrolling and studying in higher education and secondary vocational education institutions in reindeer husbandry by concluding agreements on employer-sponsored education in accordance with Federal Law No. 273-FZ On Education in the Russian Federation of December 29, 2012.

Article 14. Deer insurance

State support procedures concerning insurance of risks of loss (death) of deer are established by the Administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug in accordance with the requirements established by Federal Law No. 260-FZ of July 25, 2011 On State Support of Agricultural Insurance and on Amendments to the Federal Law On Development of Agriculture, and general requirements established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 15. Research in reindeer husbandry

1. Research in reindeer husbandry is conducted in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

2. Researchers in reindeer husbandry are financed from the budget of the Territory and prioritize the following areas:

- 1) improving methods of effective use of pastures;
- 2) improvement of techniques and methods of breeding and prevention and treatment of deer diseases;
- 3) techniques and methods for improving deer grazing;
- 4) technologies of deep processing of reindeer husbandry products.

Article 16. Social protection of reindeer herders, chum- keepers and their family members

1. The following social support measures are established for reindeer herders and chum keepers employed by reindeer herding farms of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North:

- 1) monthly allowance of 3,000 rubles;
(ed. the law of the NAO of 23.11.2018 No. 15-OZ)
- 2) free hygiene products for a newborn child;
- 3) annual free provision of first aid equipment (medical first aid kits);
- 4) residential premises of the state housing fund of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug under social lease agreements in accordance with the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of April 21, 2006 No. 702-OZ On Provision of Residential Premises of the State Housing Fund of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug under Social Lease Agreements;
- 5) monthly compensation of 6 000 rubles for each child aged from 1.5 years to 8 years living together with parents.

Monthly compensation provided for in the first paragraph of this clause to one of the parents or another legal representative of these children in accordance with the procedure established by the Administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, until the children reach the age of 8 years.

The specified monthly compensation is not assigned, and the payment of the already assigned compensation is terminated if the child is enrolled in preschool or primary school or the child is placed on full state support in an educational organization, medical organization or an organization providing social services located on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

In the case provided for by the third paragraph of this clause, the assigned monthly compensation is subject to termination starting from the month following the month when the specified circumstances occurred.

Monthly compensation is not provided to the above-mentioned persons for children aged from 1.5 to 4 years if they receive a social support in accordance with the law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of March 22, 2011 No. 10-OZ On Monthly Compensation to Parents or Other Legal Representatives Home Raising a Child;

6) the right to purchase firewood for heating nomadic housing at a discounted price.

2. Reindeer herders and chum keepers who have reached the age of 45 years for women and 50 years for men who have been employed in reindeer herding farms of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, including in communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, for at least 5 years, who have not been employed in reindeer herding farms at the time of getting the social support provided for in this part, the following social support measures shall be established:

(ed. the law of the NAO of 02.10.2018 No. 1-OZ)

1) residential premises of the state housing fund of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug under social lease agreements in accordance with the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of April 21, 2006 No. 702-OZ On Provision of Residential Premises of the State Housing Fund of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug under Social Lease Agreements;

2) annual one-off social payment of 10,000 rubles.

(ed. the law of the NAO of 23.11.2018 No. 15-OZ)

3. The following social support measures shall be established for students of vocational or higher education institutions under the age of 30 from among the children of individuals specified in the first paragraph of part 1 of this article, as well as from among the children of individuals specified in the first paragraph of part 2 of this article:

1) an annual social payment in the amount of actual expenses, but not more than 20,000 rubles, for tuition fees;

2) payment of travel fare costs from the place of residence to the place of study and back once a year in the amount of actual costs;

3) monthly payment of a scholarship of 2,000 rubles.
(ed. the law of the NAO of 23.11.2018 No. 15-OZ)

The social support specified in paragraph 3 of this part does not apply to students studying by correspondence.

4. The procedure and conditions for providing social support measures in Parts 1, 2, 3 of this Article at the expense of the district budget shall be established by the Administration of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Article 17. Ensuring access of reindeer herder's children to educational services

(p. 4 in the ed. the law of the NAO of 23.04.2019 No. 73-OZ)

Additional guarantees for citizens in order to provide education for children of parents (legal representatives) leading a nomadic or semi-nomadic life related to reindeer husbandry are established in accordance with the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of April 16, 2014 No. 12-OZ On Education in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Article 18. Medical care for individuals engaged in reindeer husbandry

In order to protect health and maintain a healthy lifestyle of persons engaged in reindeer husbandry (reindeer herder, chum worker), as well as their family members, they receive medical care and medication in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Medical care of persons engaged in reindeer husbandry (reindeer herder, chum worker), as well as their family members, is provided both at the place of their activity, including by organizing a household, a mobile medical detachment, and at the place of treatment.

Article 19. Liability for violation of this Law

Persons found guilty of violating this law are liable in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Article 20. Coming into force of this law

1. This law shall enter into force on January 1, 2017, but not earlier than ten days after its official publication.

2. From the date of coming into force of this Law, recognize as ineffective the following:

1) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of March 15, 2002 No. 341-OZ On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

2) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of May 9, 2002 No. 354-OZ On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

3) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of December 5, 2003 No. 459-OZ On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

4) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of March 28, 2006 No. 694-OZ On Amendments to the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

5) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of December 14, 2006 No. 807-OZ On Amendments to the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

6) part 2 of Article 3 of the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of November 27, 2008 No. 89-OZ On Amendments to Certain Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Invalidation and Suspension of Certain Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, and Certain Provisions of Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

7) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of January 27, 2009 No. 6-OZ On Amendments to the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

8) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of October 29, 2009 No. 70-O3 On Amendments to the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

9) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug No. 47-OZ of June 28, 2010 On Amendments to Article 9 of the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

10) Article 1 and part 2 of Article 3 of the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of July 1, 2011 No. 35-OZ On Amendments to Certain Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

11) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of March 21, 2012 No. 15-OZ On Amendments to Article 20 of the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

12) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug No. 29-OZ of May 22, 2012 On Additional Social Support for Providing firewood to Persons Leading Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Life, and Granting Local Government Bodies Separate State Powers to Provide Firewood to Persons Leading Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Life in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

13) Article 2 of Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of October 30, 2012 No. 87-OZ On Amendments to Certain Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

14) Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of June 26, 2009 No. 55-O3 On Amendments to the Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug On Reindeer Husbandry in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

15) Article 2 of Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of May 26, 2012 No. 30-OZ On Amendments to Certain Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

16) Article 2 of Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of May 26, 2012 No. 33-OZ On Amendments to Certain Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug;

3. From the date of entry into force of this law, make the following changes to Law of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of May 22, 2012 No. 28-OZ On Amendments to Certain Laws of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug:

1) to recognize article 1 as ineffective;

2) in article 4:

a) in part 1, the words "subparagraph "b" of paragraph 2 of Article 1 and" should be deleted;

b) set out part 2 in the following wording:

"2. Article 3 of this Law enters into force ten days after the official publication of this law and extends its effect to legal relations that have arisen since May 1, 2012".

Governor
of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug
I. V. KOSHIN

Chairman of the Assembly of Deputies
of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug
A. V. MYANDIN

Naryan-Mar
December 6, 2016
No. 275-OZ

**4.2.17. Law of the Sakhalin Region No. 34-ZO of May 13, 2020 On
state support for domestic reindeer husbandry in the Sakhalin Region**

**THE LAW
OF THE SAKHALIN REGION**

of May 13, 2020 No. 34-ZO

**ON STATE SUPPORT OF DOMESTIC REINDEER HUSBANDRY
IN THE SAKHALIN REGION**

Adopted
by the Sakhalin Regional Duma
on April 30, 2020

Article 1. The topic area of this Law

This Law establishes the legal basis for state support aimed at development and preservation of domestic reindeer herding in the Sakhalin region.

Article 2. The terms used in this law

For the purposes of this Law, the following terms are used:

1) domestic reindeer husbandry is a livestock sector of agriculture which includes breeding, preserving, grazing, slaughtering and economic use of domestic reindeer (hereinafter referred to as reindeer husbandry);

2) domestic reindeer is a domesticated species of reindeer that is used as the reproduction agent for reindeer husbandry and has a material value (meat, antlers, fur and other products, offal, including endocrine-enzyme raw materials) as well as as a means of transportation (hereinafter referred to as reindeer);

3) reindeer husbandry agent is a reindeer herder or a reindeer husbandry;

4) reindeer herder:

a) an individual directly engaged in reindeer husbandry related to indigenous numbered peoples of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – indigenous small-numbered peoples), permanently residing in the territory of the Sakhalin region in places of traditional residence and economic activities of indigenous peoples, leading a traditional life, engaged in any other traditional business activities and traditional crafts, as well as these individuals connected by kinship (family, clan) and (or) location and neighborhood in accordance with the Federal law of July 20, 2000, No. 104-FZ On General Principles of Communities of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation;

b) an individual who is directly engaged in reindeer husbandry and not related to indigenous small-numbered peoples, but who permanently resides on the territory of the Sakhalin Region in places of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous small-numbered peoples and engaged in traditional economic activities and traditional crafts of indigenous small-numbered peoples;

5) reindeer husbandry is an organization (including an agricultural consumer cooperative), an individual entrepreneur or a farm that has reindeer according to the right of ownership or on another right and directly engaged in reindeer husbandry and produces reindeer products.

Article 3. Goals and principles of state support for reindeer husbandry in the Sakhalin region

1. State support for reindeer husbandry in the Sakhalin Region is aimed at achieving the following goals:

- 1) conservation and increase of the number of reindeer;
- 2) improvement of breeding and productive quality of reindeer;
- 3) developing harvesting, storage, processing, transportation and marketing of reindeer products.

2. State support for reindeer husbandry is based on the following principles:

- 1) legality;
- 2) openness and accessibility;
- 3) equality of reindeer husbandry agents;
- 4) mutual responsibility of state authorities of the Sakhalin region and reindeer husbandry agents.

Article 4. State support for reindeer husbandry in the Sakhalin region

State support for reindeer husbandry in the Sakhalin region is carried out by the following means:

- 1) subsidies provided on a gratuitous and irrevocable basis for the purpose of financial support (reimbursement) of costs in connection with production (sale) of goods, works, services, as well as subsidies provided to municipalities for co-financing municipal programs aimed at supporting reindeer husbandry.

Subsidies are provided in accordance with The Budget Code of the Russian Federation, the Law of the Sakhalin Region on the regional budget of the Sakhalin Region for the corresponding financial year and planned period and regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Sakhalin Region;

- 2) social support to reindeer herders and their family members in accordance with laws of the Sakhalin region;

- 3) information support by the Sakhalin Region state authorities by publishing information on state support for reindeer husbandry in the

Sakhalin Region and other information about reindeer husbandry in the mass media established by the Sakhalin Regional Duma and the Government of the Sakhalin Region, as well as on the websites of these state authorities;

4) organizational support by the state authorities of the Sakhalin Region within their powers for thematic training seminars, round tables, conferences, exhibitions and other events on issues related to reindeer husbandry;

5) other measures in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Sakhalin region.

Article 5. Coming into force of this Law

This Federal Law shall come into force from the date of its official publication.

Governor of the
Sakhalin Region
V. I. LIMARENKO

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
May 13, 2020
No. 34-ZO

4.2.18. There is no law on reindeer husbandry in the Arkhangelsk region, but there are regulatory legal acts of the Arkhangelsk region to support reindeer husbandry.

5. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Federal Register / Vol. 71, No. 9 / Friday, January 13, 2006 / Rules and Regulations



Federal Register

**Friday,
January 13, 2006**

Part IV

**DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs**

**25 CFR Part 243
Reindeer in Alaska;
Final Rule**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS 25 CFR PART 243
RIN 1076-AE37
REINDEER IN ALASKA**

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is publishing these regulations on the Alaska Native reindeer industry to implement the provisions of the Reindeer Act of 1937, as amended.

These regulations also apply to non-Natives who own, or want to own, reindeer in Alaska. These regulations provide Alaska Native reindeer owners, government officials, and those doing business with them, with procedures and policies for administration of the reindeer industry in Alaska.

DATES: Effective Date: These regulations take effect on February 13, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Warren Eastland, Wildlife Biologist, Alaska Region, Bureau of Indian Affairs,

P.O. Box 25520 (3rd Floor, Federal Building), Juneau, Alaska 99802-5520. Voice (907) 586-7321, Fax (907) 586-7120.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The authority to issue this document is vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. 301 and the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 900; 25 U.S.C. 500-500n). The Secretary has delegated this authority to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs by part 209 of the Departmental Manual.

Background

The Reindeer Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 900; 25 U.S.C. 500-500n) authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to organize and manage the reindeer industry or business in Alaska in such a manner as to establish and maintain a complete and self-sustaining economy for the natives of Alaska, and to encourage and develop Alaska Native activity and responsibility in all branches of the industry or business (25 U.S.C. 500 and 500f). To preserve the Native character of the reindeer industry in Alaska, the sale or transfer of Native or government owned reindeer or reindeer products is allowed only under regulations to be developed by the Secretary (25 U.S.C. 500i).

The proposed regulation was published in the Federal Register on March 11, 2004 (69 FR 11784) with a 90-day comment period expiring on June 9, 2004. Letters calling specific attention to the proposed regulations, and the opportunity to comment, were sent to all known Alaska Native reindeer owners, herders, and their organizations. In addition to the solicitation of written comments, meetings were also held in Nome, Mekoryuk, Stebbins, and Anchorage locations where it would be convenient for reindeer owners and herders to attend. In addition to consideration of written public comments received, contact was made with the Department of the Interior, Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA), to assure that probate-related provisions of the regulations would conform to the views and practices of the OHA. Suggestions from the OHA were received and incorporated into the relevant provisions of this final rule.

On October 26, 2004, several months after the close of the formal comment period, various interested individuals met with Warren Eastland, the designated Departmental contact, and urged that the comment period be re-opened, and the opportunity for comment extended. Concerns expressed in timely-received written comments were reiterated, but no new substantive points were articulated that would indicate the need for additional input. Accordingly, these regulations are being published in final form without further delay, although the possibility that a need for clarifying amendments will be identified at a future date always remains.

Response to Comments

Only two sets of written comments were received, but they were both reasonably comprehensive in scope. Besides commenting on the text of the proposed regulatory provisions themselves, one set of comments addressed several procedural points, and matters touched upon in the summary, background, and procedural discussions accompanying publication of the draft regulations. One comment expressed disagreement with the announced suspension of the reindeer loan program formerly administered by the BIA. It was suggested that the preamble to the final rule should clarify that the failure to publish any regulations concerning the loan program does not indicate that the program has been permanently abolished. We agree that if the resources were available it would still be legally authorized under the Reindeer Act to reestablish a reindeer loan program similar to or different from the one previously conducted. However, since the funds to operate such a program are not presently available, we see no need to address the subject in this final rule.

A second comment takes issue with the statement provided, to comply with Executive Order 12866, to the effect that there are no “entitlements, grants, fees, loan programs, or other obligations” associated with the administration of the Reindeer Act of 1937. Although the commenter asserts that Federal funding to support the reindeer industry is an entitlement of industry participants, the BIA declines to revise its original statement, because future discretionary provision of support, while authorized, is not legally mandated. Another comment challenges the statement under the same Executive Order, to the effect that the proposed rule “does not raise novel legal issues”. Although the commenter asserts that the alleged trust status of Alaska reindeer constitutes a novel legal issue, the BIA does not believe there is anything novel about its interpretation of property law as reflected in this final rule, and therefore declines to revise its statement.

Commenters also questioned the statement accompanying the publication of the draft rules, under the heading “Government to Government Relationship With Tribes”, to the effect that the proposed regulations have no potential effects on tribes because the owners of Alaska reindeer are “only individuals or groups of individuals outside

of tribal governments". The commenters point out that several reindeer herds are owned by tribal governments. The BIA acknowledges this factual oversight, and corrects it in this final rule. However, the conclusion that the rule has minimal potential effect on tribes remains generally accurate, since tribe's rights, powers, and ownership options are not significantly prescribed by the regulations, except to the limited extent that a tribe's transfer of live Alaskan reindeer to a non-Native is regulated, albeit to no greater extent than already required by the Reindeer Act itself.

Comments relating substantively to the specific sections of the proposed regulations are addressed in the following discussion. Sections for which no changes or comments were made are omitted from the analysis.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 243.1 What Is the Purpose of This Part?

One commenter suggested changing the phrase "reindeer industry or business" to "reindeer industry and business". This change has been made.

Section 243.2 What Terms Do I Need To Know?

One commenter suggested changing the definition of "Alaskan reindeer" to cover all animals not covered by the definition of "Imported reindeer". Such a change would allow Alaska Natives to expand their holdings of animals defined as Alaskan reindeer other than by in-state animal reproduction. We have rejected this suggestion because we think it is clear that the Reindeer Act was intended only to create a special class of animals which are descended from those present in Alaska when the Act was passed. However, it is recognized that two definitions in the proposed regulations did not necessarily cover all reindeer that might be found in the state, and the definition of "Imported reindeer" is therefore revised by dropping the limiting reference to importation by a non-Native, and by omitting the second sentence of the definition in the draft regulations, which made a distinction based on genealogy of animals brought into the state after promulgation of the regulations. This distinction is omitted because it is considered to be too difficult to determine whether any

given reindeer, which may be imported from any location in the world outside of Alaska, is or is not descended from animals present in Alaska in 1937 but later exported from the state. With these changes, the definition of “Imported reindeer” is expanded so that the two definitions together will encompass all reindeer that may be found within the state at any given time.

Section 243.4 Who Can Own or Possess Alaskan Reindeer?

One comment was received suggesting that issuance under paragraph (e) of a Special Use Permit for Public Display be limited to situations where the use would not be in direct competition with a similar activity by a Native owner of Alaska reindeer.

Although a finding that the applicant’s use is competitive with a Native owner’s own display activities may be a factor in the denial of an application for a Special Use Permit for Public Display, it is not considered necessary to include an explicit reference to such a criterion in the text of the regulation.

Section 243.5 Who Can Own or Possess Imported Reindeer, and What Limitations Apply?

No comments were received regarding this provision. However, in the interest of clarity, the “owner” mentioned in line 5 of paragraph (c) has been changed to “the non-Native owner”.

Section 243.6 Which Sales or Transfers Do Not Require a Permit?

One commenter observed that there was no logical need to limit the class of permit-free transfers between Alaska Natives or their organizations to transfers between “unrelated” persons or entities. This is a valid point, and in response we have omitted the word “unrelated” which appeared in the draft version of paragraph (b).

Section 243.7 How Can a Non-Native Acquire Live Reindeer?

To avoid possible confusion, we have adopted the suggestion that the term “shipped out” be substituted in place of the term “transferred” in the final line of paragraph (c) of the regulation.

Section 243.9 Who May Inherit Live Alaskan Reindeer and by What Means?

Several substantive points were raised by commenters or by the Office of Hearings and Appeals with respect to this regulation. For one thing, it was suggested that the implication in the draft

regulation, to the effect that the Department of the Interior has probate jurisdiction over inheritance of Alaska reindeer, should be made explicit. This suggestion was adopted, and a new paragraph (c) has been added, including specific incorporation by reference of the governing probate regulations. It was also proposed that the authority and responsibility for preservation of Alaska reindeer after the owner's death and during the pendency of a probate proceeding be clarified. The added paragraph of the regulation also addresses this point.

Another recommendation received was that the time period allowed for a non-Native to dispose of an inherited interest in Alaska reindeer be expanded beyond the 30 days allowed in the draft regulation. This suggestion, though very reasonable and practical, was not adopted, because the text of 25 U.S.C. 500i explicitly provides for the 30-day time limit, and the regulation must conform to the underlying statutory provision.

Section 243.12 Are Alaskan Reindeer Trust Property Owned by the U.S. Government for the Benefit of Alaska Natives?

This is the section of the proposed regulations that generated by far the greatest level of interest and criticism. One comment received about this section recommended that it be deleted or substantially revised. Another comment argued that the section should explicitly provide that all Alaska reindeer are trust property. This argument overlooks the fact that only the non-Native owned portion of Alaska reindeer were acquired by the Federal Government pursuant to the 1937 Reindeer Act. It also places undue reliance on the internally contradictory language of previous reindeer loan agreements.

However, we have been persuaded to revise the caption and text of this provision, to more plainly describe the legal ownership status of different categories of reindeer, and to clarify that the program retains an element of trust, in the sense that the Federal Government continues to be obligated to carry out the purposes of the Reindeer Act, including enforcing the restrictions on alienation, retaining jurisdiction to determine inheritance of Alaska reindeer, and assuming responsibility for decedent's Alaskan reindeer pending such probate decisions.

Procedural Requirements

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

In accordance with the criteria in Executive Order 12866, this rule is not a significant regulatory action. OMB makes the final determination under Executive Order 12866.

(a) This rule will not have an annual economic effect of \$100 million or adversely affect an economic sector, productivity, jobs, the environment, or other units of government. A cost-benefit and economic analysis is not required. The scale of reindeer herding in Alaska is such that the value of the entire industry, including animals and infrastructure, is less than \$100 million.

(b) This rule will not create inconsistencies with other agencies' actions. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the sole agency tasked with administration of the Reindeer Act of 1937.

(c) This rule will not materially affect entitlements, grants, user fees, loan programs, or the rights and obligations of their recipients. There are no entitlements, grants, fees, loan programs or other obligations associated with the administration of the Reindeer Act of 1937.

(d) This rule will not raise novel legal or policy issues. This rule merely formalizes commonly accepted practice for the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' responsibility under the Reindeer Act of 1937.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of the Interior certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities as defined under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). The proposed regulations do not require any permitting or data gathering from Native reindeer owners, and only a very few (less than 6 per year) non-Natives who wish to acquire Alaskan reindeer will be affected, and then only by limited data gathering and not in an economic way.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA)

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule:

(a) Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. The entire reindeer industry in Alaska, including the value of all the animals and the supporting infrastructure, does not add up to \$100 million.

(b) Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions. These regulations only affect the administration of the Reindeer Act of 1937 and do not affect the value of, or prices received for Alaskan reindeer.

(c) Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises. The administration of the Reindeer Act allows Alaska Natives to compete, should they wish, with other nation's reindeer industries, and protects the industry from illegal competition from non-Natives.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

In accordance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.):

(a) This rule will not “significantly or uniquely” affect small governments. A Small Government Agency Plan is not required. The administration of the Reindeer Act does not affect any governmental agency, but clarifies for federally recognized tribes in Alaska, the regulatory requirements for Alaskan reindeer sales to Natives and non-Natives.

(b) This rule will not produce a Federal mandate of \$100 million or greater in any year; i.e., it is not a “significant regulatory action” under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. The entire reindeer industry in Alaska, including the value of all the animals and the supporting infrastructure, does not add up to \$100 million.

Takings Implications (Executive Order 12630)

In accordance with Executive Order 12630, the rule does not have significant takings implications. A takings implication assessment is not required. The proposed regulations do not involve takings issues. They do clarify under what conditions non-Natives may acquire Alaskan reindeer, but do not affect the ownership of Alaskan reindeer by Natives, and are not expected to affect imported reindeer currently owned by non-Natives.

Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

In accordance with Executive Order 13132, the rule does not have significant federalism effects. A federalism assessment is not required.

The proposed regulations do not involve any aspect of Federal-State relations.

Civil Justice Reform (Executive Order 12988)

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the Office of the Solicitor has determined that the rule does not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b) (2) of the Order. The proposed regulations do not involve court action, nor do they provide significant use of enforcement and judicial action.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This regulation does require an information collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The existing OMB approval was allowed to expire because there were not sufficient reindeer in the reindeer loan program to meet the minimum PRA transactions per year. The information required under the proposed regulations is limited to names and addresses of non- Natives who wish to possess Alaska reindeer and to reports of reindeer disposition and yearly reports and is required to obtain or retain a benefit, namely reindeer. The information is used to manage the program under the Reindeer Act. The reporting or application hourly burden varies from 5 minutes to 20 minutes, depending upon the kind of report or application used. The table below explains the collection activity.

Form	Time per form	Time x Number of users	Estimate cost per form	Cost per form x number of users	Federal cost \$32.75/hour
Special use permit display	10 minutes	10 x 2 = 20 minutes	1,67	3,34	10,92
Reindeer sale permit	10 minutes	10 x 8 = 80 minutes	1,67	13,36	43,68
Annual report form	10 minutes	10 x 2 = 20 minutes	1,67	3,34	10,92

Generic report	5 minutes	5 x 8 = 40 minutes	0,84	6,72	21,84
Generic report	15-20 minutes	20 x 1 = 20 minutes	3,34	3,34	10,92
Subtotals		100 minutes		16,70	54,60
Permit:		80 minutes		13,40	43,68
Report:		180 = 3 hours		30,10	98,28

Respondents may retain copies of the reports and applications submitted for their own records and to ensure that they have included all the information required, but there is no requirement for them to retain documents past the time of reporting or final disposition of the animals. Documentation has been prepared and submitted to the Desk Officer at OMB for review and approval of the information request.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs requests that interested person send their comments on this collection to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, 625 Herndon Parkway, Herndon, VA 20170. We are interested particularly in suggestions for reducing the burden.

Please note that an agency may not sponsor or request, and an individual need not respond to, a collection of information unless it has a valid OMB Control Number.

National Environmental Policy Act

We have analyzed this rule in accordance with the criteria of the National Environmental Policy Act and 516 DM. This rule does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. An environmental assessment is not required. The proposed regulations do not constitute any irretrievable commitment of resources, nor will they permit environmental activities that are not otherwise regulated. The proposed regulations are merely administrative matters pertaining to the Reindeer Act of 1937.

Government-to-Government Relationship With Tribes

In accordance with the President's memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments" (59 FR 22951), and Executive Order 13175, we have evaluated potential effects on federally recognized Indian tribes and have determined that there are no potential effects. Tribe's rights, powers, and ownership options are not affected by the regulations, except as already prescribed in the Reindeer Act itself.

The *restrictive* measures contained affect only non-Natives.

Effects on the Nation's Energy Supply (Executive Order 13211)

In accordance with Executive Order 13211, this regulation does not have a significant effect on the nation's energy supply, distribution, or use. The proposed regulations pertain only to whom and under what conditions Alaskan reindeer may be owned. There are no energy issues involved.

List of Subjects in 25 CFR Part 243

Indians – Alaska Natives, Livestock – Reindeer.

Dated: November 23, 2005.

William A. Sinclair,

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, part 243 is added to chapter I of title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

PART 243 – REINDEER IN ALASKA

Sec.

243.1 What is the purpose of this part?

243.2 What terms do I need to know?

243.3 Delegation of authority.

243.4 Who can own or possess Alaskan reindeer?

243.5 Who can own imported reindeer, and what limitations apply?

243.6 Which sales or transfers of Alaskan reindeer do not require a permit?

243.7 How can a non-Native acquire live reindeer?

243.8 What penalties apply to violations of this part?

243.9 Who may inherit live Alaskan reindeer and by what means?

243.10 How does the Paperwork Reduction Act affect this rule?

243.11 Are transfers of Alaskan reindeer that occurred before issuance of this part valid?

243.12 Are Alaska reindeer trust assets maintained by the U.S. Government for the benefit of Alaska Natives?

243.13 Who may appeal an action under this part?

Authority: Sec. 12, 50 Stat. 902; 25 U.S.C. 500K.

§ 243.1 What is the purpose of this part?

The Department's policy is to encourage and develop the activity and responsibility of Alaska Natives in all branches of the reindeer industry and business in Alaska, and to preserve the Native character of that industry and business. This part contains requirements governing acquisition and transferring reindeer and reindeer products in Alaska.

§ 243.2 What terms do I need to know?

Act means the Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 900; 25 U.S.C. 500 et seq.), as amended.

Alaska Native means Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts inhabiting Alaska at the time of the Treaty of Cession of Alaska to the United States and their descendants currently living in Alaska.

Alaskan reindeer means:

(1) All reindeer descended from those present in Alaska at the time of passage of the Act; and

(2) Any caribou introduced into animal husbandry or that has joined a reindeer herd.

BIA means the Bureau of Indian Affairs within the United States Department of the Interior.

Designee means the person assigned by the Alaska Regional Director to administer the reindeer program.

Imported reindeer means reindeer brought into Alaska from any region outside of Alaska since passage of the Act.

Native reindeer organization means any corporation, association, or other organization, whether incorporated or not, composed solely of Alaska Natives, for the purpose of engaging in or promoting the reindeer industry.

Non-Native means a person who is not an Alaska Native.

Regional Director means the officer in charge of the Alaska Regional Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Reindeer products mean the meat, hide, antlers, or any other products derived from reindeer.

Transfer means the conveyance of ownership of reindeer or reindeer products, or any interest in them or interest in an Alaska Native reindeer organization, by any method.

We, us and our mean the Regional Director or the Director's designee.

§ 243.3 Delegation of authority

The Secretary of the Interior has delegated authority under the Act through the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs to the Alaska Regional Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. All claims of ownership of reindeer in Alaska, as required by the Act (section 500b), must be filed with the Regional Director or the Director's designee.

§ 243.4 Who can own or possess Alaskan reindeer?

(a) Only Alaska Natives, organizations of Alaska Natives, or the United States for the benefit of these Natives, can own Alaskan reindeer in Alaska.

(1) Any transfer not allowed by this part is not legal, and does not confer ownership or the right to keep Alaskan reindeer, reindeer products, or any interest in them.

(2) Anyone violating this part will forfeit their reindeer or reindeer products to the Federal Government.

(b) An Alaska Native or a Native reindeer organization may transfer reindeer that they own to other Alaska Natives or Native reindeer organizations without restriction, except as provided in this part.

(c) We may maintain reindeer for research projects, so long as the purpose of the research benefits the Native reindeer industry. We retain title to these reindeer and will determine their eventual disposition.

(d) A non-Native manager of Alaskan reindeer must, by the last day of September each year:

(1) Provide us a copy of the contract with the Native reindeer owner; and

(2) Provide us a written report of all Alaskan reindeer kept, born, died or transferred.

(e) We may permit possession of a limited number of Alaskan reindeer by a non-Native applicant under a Special Use Permit for Public Display.

(1) We can revoke this permit for cause.

(2) The permit will not allow the permit-holder to keep a breeding herd (i.e., a herd that is capable of reproduction).

(3) The permit-holder must report to us in writing by the last day of September each year on all reindeer held under this permit.

§ 243.5 Who can own imported reindeer, and what limitations apply?

(a) Anyone, including non-Natives, may own imported reindeer in Alaska for any legitimate purpose, subject to State and Federal animal health laws and regulations.

(b) Imported reindeer must not be intermingled with, or be bred to, Alaskan reindeer without our written consent. Any offspring resulting from a mating with Alaskan reindeer are considered Alaskan reindeer and a non-Native owner may not maintain these reindeer alive in Alaska.

(c) This paragraph applies if a non-Native owner of imported reindeer in Alaska contracts with a Native reindeer owner to keep and manage the imported reindeer. The non-Native owner must:

(1) Distinguish the imported reindeer from the Alaskan reindeer by applying a distinctly different permanent earmark or tattoo on all imported reindeer; and

(2) Register the earmark or tattoo with the State Division of Agriculture book of livestock brand marks.

§ 243.6 Which sales or transfers of Alaskan reindeer do not require a permit?

The following transfers do not require a permit:

(a) Sale or transfer by Alaska Natives of dead reindeer or reindeer products; and

(b) Sale of transfer of live reindeer between Alaska Natives or Native reindeer organizations.

§ 243.7 How can a non-Native acquire live reindeer?

If you are a non-Native who wants to acquire live Alaskan reindeer, you must apply to us in writing. We will either grant the request and issue a written permit valid for 90 days or reject the request and give our reasons in writing. Any transfer that we authorize is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The transfer must meet the requirements of the Act and this part.
- (b) Within 30 days of transfer, you must either butcher the reindeer in Alaska or ship them out of Alaska. If you ship the reindeer out alive:
 - (1) You must comply with all Federal and State animal health regulations governing transfers and shipments; and
 - (2) The reindeer and their descendants must never be brought back to Alaska alive.
- (c) Within 30 days of the transfer, you must report to us the actual number of reindeer shipped out or slaughtered.

§ 243.8 What penalties apply to violations of this part?

If you are a non-Native transferee of live Alaskan reindeer who violates the provisions of this part, you are subject to the penalties in this section.

- (a) Under 25 U.S.C. 500i, you can be fined up to \$5000.00 if you:
 - (1) Take possession of reindeer without a permit issued under § 243.7; or
 - (2) Do not abide by the terms of a permit issued under § 243.7 (including the requirement that you slaughter or export the reindeer within 30 days and not bring them back alive into Alaska).
- (b) Under 25 U.S.C. 500b, you are barred from asserting your title to the reindeer if you:
 - (1) Do not obtain a transfer permit from us and fully comply with its terms; or
 - (2) Fail to file with us a claim of title to reindeer within 30 days of acquiring them.

§ 243.9 Who may inherit live Alaskan reindeer and by what means?

(a) Privately-owned live Alaskan reindeer may pass to the deceased owner's Native heirs by descent or devise.

(b) In the event of the death of an owner of Alaskan reindeer, any direct or indirect interest by descent or devise shall be determined by the Department of Interior in a proceeding conducted in accordance with the provisions of 43 CFR part 4, subpart D. During the pendency of such a proceeding, the authority to assume control over the affected Alaskan reindeer pursuant to 43 CFR 4.270 may be exercised by the Alaska Regional Director or his designee.

(c) This paragraph applies if the final probate decree of the Department of the Interior, or the decision of any reviewing Federal court, identifies a non-Native as inheriting Alaskan reindeer. The non-Native may inherit, but must be allowed no more than 30 days from receiving the final determination of heirship to:

- (1) Slaughter the reindeer;
- (2) Apply for a permit to transfer the reindeer to an out-of-state transferee; or
- (3) Transfer ownership of the reindeer to one or more Alaska Native family members or other Alaska Native(s).

§ 243.10 How does the Paperwork Reduction Act affect this rule?

The actions in this rule that are covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act are cleared under OMB Control Number 1076-0047. The parts subject to this control number are 243.4(d), 243.4(e), 243.5(c), 243.7, and 243.9(c).

Please note, a Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

§ 243.11 Are transfers of Alaskan reindeer that occurred before issuance of this part valid?

All transfers of live Alaskan reindeer or reindeer products that were completed before the effective date of this part are hereby ratified and

confirmed. This ratification does not extend to transfers that:

- (a) Were fraudulent;
- (b) Were made under duress;
- (c) Did not result in payment of fair compensation to the Native transferer; or
- (d) Would have been prohibited under §§ 243.6 or 243.8 of this part.

§ 243.12 Are Alaska reindeer trust assets maintained by the U.S. Government for the benefit of Alaska Natives?

Only the titles to Alaskan reindeer retained for research projects, or possessed by non-Natives under Special Use Permits for Public Display, or the titles to any Alaskan reindeer which may be acquired by the Government in the future for purposes of reestablishing a reindeer loan program, are held by the United States in trust for Alaska Natives. Other Alaskan reindeer are the private property of the Alaska Native owners. However, a trust responsibility continues to exist with respect to all Alaskan reindeer, insofar as the Government remains responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Reindeer Act and these regulations, including the provisions requiring approval of transfers to non-Natives, and providing for the determination of inheritance.

§ 243.13 Who may appeal an action under this part?

Any interested party adversely affected by a decision under this part has the right of appeal as provided in 25 CFR part 2 and 43 CFR part 4, subpart D.

[FR Doc. 06-295 Filed 1-12-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-W7-P

6. SWEDEN

Number in the series “Complete Code of Laws of Sweden” (SFS)
1971:437

Law “On reindeer husbandry” (1971:437) *

About the legislative act

Drawn up: 1971-06-18

Reissued in the series “Complete Code of Laws of Sweden” (SFS)
1993:36

Comments are updated in the Karnov Group database:

Comment is updated as of January 1, 2021.

Comment is updated as of July 1, 2020.

Right for reindeer husbandry

The title is worded according to Law 1993:36.

§ 1

¹A person of Sámi origin (Sami) may, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, use land and water to support themselves and their reindeer.

The right according to the first paragraph (the right to reindeer husbandry) belongs to the Sami population and is based on ancient traditions².

The right to reindeer husbandry can be exercised by members of the Sami communities³.

Law (1993:36).

§ 2

Was reversed by law (1993:36).

Reindeer husbandry area, etc.

The title is worded according to Law 1993:36.

§ 3

⁴ Reindeer husbandry can be carried out in the following territories (reindeer husbandry area):

1. all year round (year-round lands)

In the Sami settlement regions (Lappmark) of the Norrbotten County and Västerbotten County, partly north of the cultivation border and partly south of this border on lands where forest reindeer husbandry is traditionally practiced in spring, summer or autumn, and the land belongs to or at the end of June 1992 belonged to the state (crown land), or is plain reindeer pastures, on mountain reindeer pastures in the Jämtland County, in the territories in the Jämtland and Dalarna Counties, which at the end of June 1992 belonged to the state and were specially leased for reindeer pasturing⁵,

2. October 1 – April 30 (winter pastures)

In other parts of the Sami settlement areas south of the cultivation border, in such territories outside the Sami settlement areas (Lappmark) and in reindeer mountain pastures, where reindeer husbandry is traditionally practiced at certain times of the year.

⁶Plain reindeer pastures are understood as lands which, during land division, were declared as plain reindeer pastures or were traditionally used as such. Mountain reindeer pastures are understood as mountain reindeer pastures allotted to the Sami during land division, and plots that were leased further down to expand these mountain pastures.

Law (1996:949).

§ 4

The pasturing time in accordance with part 2 of the first subparagraph of § 3 may be extended by the board of the county, if necessary due to unfavorable weather or pasture conditions or for other special reasons⁷.

Law (1990:1490).

§ 5

The provisions on the right to engage in reindeer husbandry after obtaining a special permit throughout the year in certain areas below the border of the Sami settlement regions are contained in §§ 85-89.

§ 6

There are Sami communities for reindeer husbandry.

The land referred to in part 1 of the first subparagraph of § 3 is distributed among the Sami communities in special communal territories. The communal territory may also include the land referred to in part 2 of the first subparagraph of § 3.

If special reasons exist, a part of the communal territory can be used jointly by the Sami communities.

§ 7

⁸ The division into communal territories is carried out by the Sami Parliament.

The division should be done in such a way that the territories are suitable for their purpose in terms of access to pastures and other circumstances.

Sami communities that may be influenced by the decision to change the division should be given the opportunity to comment on the proposed division. The same applies to property owners who may be affected by this decision.

Before the Sami Parliament decides to change the division, a meeting

must be held with representatives of the affected Sami communities. Affected property owners are eligible to attend this meeting. However, an appointment is not required if

1. the affected Sami communities agree to the change, and
2. the meeting is not requested by any affected property owner.

Law (2006:802).

§ 8

The Sami pasturing area means the communal territory and other areas that the Sami community uses for reindeer husbandry⁹.

Sami community

Purpose and members, etc.

§ 9

¹⁰ The Sami community has the purpose, according to this law, to take care of reindeer husbandry in the communal pasturing area for the common good of its members.

The duties of the Sami community include, in particular, ensuring the most economically rational conduct of reindeer husbandry, as well as the creation, maintenance and operation of facilities necessary for reindeer husbandry.

The Sami community cannot engage in other economic activities, except for reindeer husbandry.

§ 10

The Sami community may acquire rights and undertake obligations after registration in accordance with § 39.

The Sami community represents the interests of its members in matters relating to the right to reindeer husbandry or the general interests of the members in terms of reindeer husbandry in general¹¹.

§ 11

¹² A member of the Sami community is

1. a Sami involved in reindeer husbandry in the community's pasturing area;

2. a Sami who participated in reindeer husbandry in the community's pasturing area and was engaged in this as a permanent occupation and did not switch to another primary paid employment;

3. a spouse or cohabitant child of a community member covered by items 1 or 2, or a spouse or a minor child of a such deceased community member.

Law (1993:36).

§ 12

The Sami community may accept as a member a Sami with a status other than that specified in § 11 if they intend to engage in reindeer husbandry in the community's pasturing area with his own reindeer.

If an applicant is denied membership, the Sami Parliament may allow the applicant to become a member if there are special reasons¹³.

Law (2006:802).

§ 13

¹⁴ A reindeer herding member of a Sami community means a member who, independently or through their family members, is engaged in reindeer husbandry with their own reindeer in the community's pasturing area.

Reindeer belonging to the household of a reindeer herder member are considered in this Law as belonging to that reindeer herder.

§ 14

The mass of the succession of a deceased herder member may, for three years from the date of death, continue the reindeer husbandry that the member was engaged in. If one of the co-owners of the testator's property is under 18 years of age, the time is counted from the moment when this co-owner of the testator's property turns 18. The requirement of the third subparagraph of § 1 on membership in the Sami community does not apply to the reindeer husbandry right discussed here¹⁵.

Law (2006:802).

Exercising the Right to Reindeer Husbandry

§ 15

¹⁶ The Sami community can use the community's pasturing area for reindeer pasturing for the common needs of its members¹⁷.

The county board determines the maximum number of reindeer that can be pastured within the pasturing area of the community. In this case, other interests should also be taken into account¹⁸.

If it is necessary to preserve reindeer pasturing or otherwise promote reindeer husbandry, the county board may issue a decree restricting the right to pasturing¹⁹.

If the Sami community violates a decision in accordance with the second or third paragraph, the county board may, under threat of a monetary fine, order the community to comply with this decision. If the Sami community, on the basis of the first subparagraph of § 35, has determined what is the maximum number of reindeer that one member of the community can keep, a member who does not comply with the decision of the Sami community may also be ordered to reduce the number of reindeer.

Law (1993:36).

§ 16

²⁰ The Sami community may build a closed working pasture or other reindeer fence, a reindeer husbandry slaughterhouse or other structures necessary for reindeer husbandry within the community's pasture area.

A Sami community or community member may build a reindeer keeper's house, a Sami chum, a storage shed for reindeer herders or other smaller structure required for reindeer husbandry on peripheral lands within the community's pasture area.

If the property referred to in the first subparagraph is intended for permanent use, it must be located at the place indicated by the landowner. The same applies to the structure referred to in the second subparagraph if it is to be built for permanent use south of the cultivation boundary or outside of the mountain pastures on land other than Crown land that is or at the end of June 1992 was in the State immediate disposition, or the land allocated during the division of land to the public forest.

If the Sami community, or if a structure is to be built by a member of the community, such a member does not want to approve the designated site, the location is determined by the county board.

Law (1992:785).

§ 17

²¹ If timber is needed for a structure or structure referred to in the first or second subparagraph of § 16, the forest may be cleared in those parts of the pasturing area that belong to the Sami settlement regions (lappmark), mountain reindeer pastures, or in the territory of the Jämtland and Dalarna counties, which at the end of June 1992 belonged to the State and was specifically rented out for reindeer pasturing. In the same parts of the pasturing area, members of the Sami community can procure fuel and wood for handicrafts for their needs.

The Västerbotten and Norrbotten county councils may grant a Sami residing in the county who is not a member of a Sami community with permission to harvest wood for their own use on the county's territory for artisanal activities on lands within the Sami settlement areas which belong to or at the end of June 1992 belonged to the State. The Jämtland County board may grant a Sami who is residing in this County or Dalarna County and who is not a member of any Sami community with such a permit for mountain reindeer pastures and on the lands of Jämtland and Dalarna Counties, which at the end of June 1992 belonged to the State and were specifically leased for reindeer pasturing. Permission can only be granted to the Sami, who are quite largely devoted to the Sami handicrafts. The permit can be revoked when the prerequisites for granting the permit no longer exist.

Growing coniferous trees can only be cut down at the direction of the landowner or land user, if they are not allowed to do anything else.

On such lands outside the Sami settlement regions (lappmark) and on mountain reindeer pastures that belong to the pasturing area of the Sami community, the community or community members may, for the purposes specified in the first subparagraph, harvest only dead wood and blown by the wind trees, felling waste, some pine and spruce parts or, for temporary needs, deciduous trees growing on peripheral lands.

Law (1996:949).

§ 18

A member of the Sami community has the right to harvest timber for the construction or renovation of a family house within the community's pasturing area on the Crown lands, which are or at the end of June 1992 were under the direct control of the State, or on the lands allocated when the land was divided into the public forest. Felling can be done only as directed by the landowner.

Law (1992:785).

§ 19

A member of the Sami community who temporarily stays within the pasturing area of another community to carry out husbandry works or other purposes related to reindeer husbandry, may procure fuel for their needs there.

§ 20

If foraging for reindeer is absolutely necessary, the Sami community can cut down lichen-covered trees, especially dead wood or undergrowth, within the community's pasturing area. If possible, such felling should be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the landowner or land user.

§ 21

For the forest cut down on the crown lands, which are or at the end of June 1992 were under the direct control of the State, or on the lands allocated when the land is divided to the public forest, payment of compensation is not required. The same applies to standing deciduous trees harvested in the Lappmark regions, on mountain reindeer pastures, as well as in the Jämtland and Dalarna counties, which at the end of June 1992 belonged to the state and were specially leased out for reindeer pasturing.

In cases other than those discussed in the first subparagraph, compensation is provided for the root value of the harvested standing trees. If no agreement can be reached on compensation, the county board appoints someone at the request of either party to try to reconcile the parties.

Law (1996:949).

§ 22

The government or a body designated by the government may, for a specified period, prohibit the felling of pine, spruce or birch trees in accordance with § 17 or 18 if this is necessary for forest conservation or reforestation.

§ 23

The Sami community has the right to drive the community's reindeer between different parts of the community's pasturing area.

§ 24

²² The route of the drive is determined by the county government, if the Sami community asks for it or there is a question about the route arises at all.

If there are special reasons for changing the established or existing drive route and the change may take place without significant inconvenience to reindeer husbandry, the county board may order a change in the route.

Law (1990:1490).

§ 25

²³ A member of the Sami community can hunt and fish in the 24 peripheral lands within parts of the community's pasturing area belonging to mountain reindeer pastures or Sami settlement regions (lappmark) when reindeer husbandry is permitted there.

The foregoing in the first subparagraph also applies when a member of the Sami community temporarily stays within the pasturing area of another Sami community to carry out reindeer husbandry work or other reindeer herding purposes. However, in this case, this member of the community can hunt and fish only for their own food.

If there is evidence of a bear, wolf, wolverine or lynx in the area, such an animal may be hunted on such lands as indicated in the first subparagraph, within the pasturing area of another Sami community, to the extent that the government or body designated by the government.

In the territories of the Jämtland and Dalarna counties, which at the end of June 1992 belonged to the State and were specially leased for pasturing reindeer, a member of the Sami community within

the community's pasturing area may fish for domestic needs and hunt predatory animals, to the extent in which it is permitted by the government or body designated by the government²⁵.

Law (2006:802).

Termination of the right to reindeer husbandry in certain cases, etc.

§ 26

²⁶ The government may order the cancellation of the right to reindeer husbandry in a certain territory, if this territory is necessary for the purposes specified in chapter 2 of the law on compulsory expropriation (1972:719).

Cancellation can be limited to a certain period of time or certain powers included in the right to reindeer husbandry.

Law (1993:36).

§ 27

If a regulation is established in accordance with item 26, the government can prescribe measures to prevent harm or inconvenience to reindeer husbandry.

§ 28

If the cancellation of the right to reindeer husbandry entails harm or inconvenience to reindeer herding or to such a right to hunting or fishing, which is covered in § 25, compensation is payable for this²⁷.

Half of the compensation for harm or inconvenience not affecting a specific person²⁸ goes to the Sami community affected by the cancellation and the other half to the Sami fund, unless there are specific reasons²⁹.

§ 29

Regarding the cancellation of the right to reindeer husbandry and compensation in this regard, in addition to the provisions of §§ 26-28,

the provisions of the Law on Compulsory Expropriation (1972:719) on the expropriation of special rights to real estate apply in the relevant parts³⁰.

Regarding the order to cancel the right to reindeer husbandry issued by the Government before August 1, 2010, the reference to the Law on Compulsory Expropriation in the first subparagraph should refer to the wording of this Law after July 2010.

Law (2010:817).

§ 30

³¹ Persons who own or use lands on which reindeer husbandry is carried out on year-round land cannot, when using the land, take measures that cause significant inconvenience to reindeer husbandry, to another extent than follows from the order in accordance with § 26.

The first subparagraph does not preclude the use of land in accordance with a detailed plan or for enterprises (projects), the acceptability of which must be checked in a special order.

Law (1993:36).

Temporary assignment of land and water, etc.

Title introduced by Law 1993:36.

§ 31

The Sami community or a member of the Sami community cannot temporarily assign the powers that are included in the right to reindeer husbandry.³²

However, the Sami community may temporarily grant a person who is a member of the community the right to hunt or fish free of charge on the territory of the community for the satisfaction of their domestic needs in accordance with § 25.

§ 32

The right to use on the crown lands north of the cultivation border, which are directly at the disposition of the State, and on mountain reindeer pastures can be temporarily assigned only if the temporary assignment can be made without significant inconvenience to reindeer husbandry³³.

If a temporary assignment relates to a hunting or fishing right, it is also required that the temporary assignment complies with proper wildlife and bird protection or fish protection and can take place without a problematic infringement of the hunting or fishing right in accordance with § 25.

The temporary assignment of all fisheries in certain water areas may only take place if permitted by the Sami community³⁴.

Law (2000:595).

§ 33

Temporary assignment in accordance with § 32 is considered by the government or a body designated by the government³⁵.

§ 34

A temporary assignment in accordance with § 32, which does not apply to the development of natural resources or to logging, is made on a reimbursable basis (for a fee), unless there are specific reasons for exemption from payment³⁶. The amount of the payment is distributed between the Sami foundation and the Sami community affected by the temporary assignment in accordance with the decrees issued by the government³⁷.

If the temporary assignment relates to the development of natural resources, the State pays compensation for damage or inconvenience to reindeer husbandry caused by the temporary assignment. With regard to the distribution of compensation that is not paid to a specific person, the second subparagraph of § 28 is applicable³⁸.

Administration of the Sami community, etc.³⁹

General Provisions

§ 35

If it is necessary to determine the maximum number of reindeer in accordance with the second subparagraph of § 15 or if it is necessary to support reindeer husbandry, the Sami community may determine the maximum number of reindeer a member of the community can own or decide on other conditions of ownership.

The Sami community can exempt a certain territory from the use by members of the community for hunting or fishing, if this is necessary from the point of view of hunting or fishing industry, or for other special reasons.

Decisions in accordance with the first or second subparagraphs cannot be given such a meaning that makes it impossible or significantly complicates the further activities of reindeer herding members.

Law (1993:36).

§ 36

If the Sami community allows it, reindeer belonging to a reindeer herding non-member of the community (foster home reindeer) may be kept within the community's pasturing area. The issue of such acceptance for maintenance is decided after consultation with the county board.

The Sami community is responsible for caring for foster home reindeer.

Law (1990:1490).

§ 37

The Sami community may, only if the member of the community permits it, slaughter their reindeer or sell products obtained during the slaughter.

The Sami community takes care of reindeer branding, unless the community decides otherwise. However, the owner of the reindeer may, by submitting an application to the community board, brand their reindeer themselves.

Charter

§ 38

The Sami community adopts a charter for the community. The charter must specify

1. Sami community name,
2. place within the pasturing area of the community where the community board is to be located,
3. number of board members and auditors, the duration they exercise their powers for and, if there are deputies, the corresponding information about them,
4. Sami community reporting year,
5. how often the next community meeting should be held and when such a meeting should be held,
6. procedure for sending an invitation to a community meeting, and other notifications to members of the community, and no later than what time the prescribed measures for convening should be taken,
7. time to pay the debited down payment,
8. time for the payment of amounts due in accordance with § 44 to the Sami community or a reindeer herding member,
9. what funds the community should have, their purpose and how the assignment should be carried out in them,

10. necessary detailed rules for reindeer husbandry.

§ 39

The Sami communities and their charters are registered with the Sami Parliament. Before registration, the charters are invalid.

The Sami Parliament checks whether the charters have arisen in due course and whether they contain any provisions that are contrary to any law or regulation.

The first and second subparagraphs also apply when amending the charter.

Law (2006:802).

Economic conditions

§ 40

Reindeer husbandry costs are allocated between reindeer herding members according to the number of reindeer they own⁴⁰.

If the Sami community decides to do so, costs that do not apply to all reindeer can be shared among the owners of the reindeer against whom the costs are calculated, in proportion to the share of ownership of these reindeer. Such a decision cannot be attributed to costs incurred before the decision was made.

§ 41

A reindeer herding member who ceases to engage in reindeer husbandry is not responsible for costs attributable to the subsequent period of time. The corresponding provision applies to a new reindeer herding member for the period of time before the member begins to engage in reindeer husbandry.

Law (2006:802).

§ 42

The funds required for reindeer husbandry are paid in advance by the reindeer herding members.

The Board debits such funds based on the debit register. Debit is made on the basis of what is reasonable in terms of the number of reindeer owned by the member and the amount of work the member and their household is expected to be able to do for the community during the reporting year.

The debit register must indicate how much is debited, what is due from each member of the reindeer herding member, and when the payment is due.

Law (2006:802).

§ 43

If the available funds are not sufficient to make an explicit and overdue debt payment for which the Sami community is responsible, the board must immediately debit the advances in accordance with § 42.

If the board neglects its duty in accordance with the first subparagraph, its members shall be jointly and severally liable for the debt. If the neglect of duty is evident, the county board must, at the request of the creditor, appoint a trustee to debit and withdraw the required amount. The trustee has the right to receive remuneration from the Sami community, the amount of which is determined by the county board.

§ 44

The reindeer husbandry costs of the Sami community are finally allocated among the reindeer herding members for each reporting year. The allocation of costs determines the amounts that each herding member must pay to the community or receive from the community for the reporting year.

The final allocation of costs is based on a mutual settlement, which the board must establish in accordance with the third subparagraph of § 53. The costs are allocated in accordance with the instructions in §§ 40 and 41. In the allocation to a reindeer herding member, the advance paid and the cost of the works performed by that reindeer herding member and their household for the community are included. The Sami community determines in advance the daily or hourly cost of such works.

Law (2006:802).

§ 45

If an advance or final payment credited to a reindeer herding member in accordance with §§ 42-44 cannot be recovered from that member, the remaining amount will be allocated among the other reindeer herding members in proportion to their mutual obligation to be liable for payment. The missing amount is debited to the debit register in accordance with § 42. To the extent that such payment is made later, the amount deposited will be credited to the account of those who covered the deficit in proportion to the amount of their payments.

A payment that has been debited and is late for payment may be recovered in accordance with the provisions of the Law Enforcement Code for a monetary claim, the obligation to pay for which was imposed by a court decision that has entered into force, unless a different decision is made in connection with the appeal.

Law (2006:802).

§ 46

The Sami community cannot take out loans that are due later than during the next reporting year, unless a loan repayment plan has been adopted by the community meeting. The term of the loan cannot exceed ten years or a longer period for which a government loan guarantee for the loan could have been provided.

The decision to take loans in accordance with the first subparagraph is valid only if at the meeting of the community it is supported by at least two-thirds of the number of votes of the reindeer herding members represented at the meeting and by a majority of such members of the community.

§ 47

Compensation that is awarded to the Sami community in accordance with § 28 or 34 or in connection with a violation of the right to reindeer husbandry should be used to cover the expenses of the community during the reporting year or transferred to foundation.

Board

§ 48

The Sami community must have a board.

The board should, in accordance with the decision of the community members, to the extent that it does not contradict the law or the charter of the Sami community, manage reindeer husbandry within the community's pasturing area, take care of the general works necessary for the community, ensure the protection of the common interests of the community members without harm for any member, collect funds that the herding member is obliged to pay, be engaged in the affairs of the community in all other respects.

The Board represents the interests of the Sami community to third parties and represents the community in court and other authorities.

§ 49

The board consists of a chairman and one or more other members who are elected at a community meeting. A member of the board cannot be a minor or have a trustee in accordance with § 7 chap. 11 of the Parent and Child Code.

A member of the board may be released from their position before the expiration of the term for which they were elected. The election of

the board or the change in its composition is brought to the attention of the Sami Parliament.

Law (2006:802).

§ 50

If there is no board, the Sami Parliament may, at the request of someone whose rights depend on the competent board, appoint a fiduciary who will handle the affairs of the community and represent the community in the same way as the board. The fiduciary has the right to receive remuneration from the community, the amount of which is determined by the Sami Parliament.

Law (2006:802).

§ 51

Sami community board meetings are convened as needed. The decision of the board is considered to be an opinion for which more than half of those present vote. In the event of equally divided votes, the opinion supported by the chairman applies.

A member of the board may not hold positions related to matters in which they have a substantial interest that runs counter to the interests of the Sami community.

Law (2006:802).

§ 52

The board may assign a special manager to oversee reindeer husbandry under the supervision of the board.

The board may assign a special person to represent the Sami community, unless otherwise decided. Such an order and its withdrawal must be reported to the Sami Parliament.

Law (2006:802).

§ 53

For each reporting year, the board reports on its management activities in an administrative report. The administrative report outlines the activities during the reporting year and the economic situation of the community.

The report, in particular, should include

1. owners of reindeer kept during the year on the pasturing area of the community, and the number of reindeer for each owner,
2. annual labor costs for reindeer husbandry,
3. amounts paid during the year in connection with damage caused by reindeer and the amounts that remain to be claimed from another Sami community in this regard at the end of the year,
4. investments made during the year and how they were financed,
5. other costs of the Sami community throughout the year,
6. amounts received and paid from community funds throughout the year,
7. changes in the community's borrowing funds throughout the year,
8. amount of advances debited in accordance with § 42 or 43,
9. other income of the Sami community throughout the year,
10. how much each reindeer herding member was obliged to contribute towards the expenses of the community throughout the year.

The report should also include a mutual settlement, in which, for each reindeer herding member, the balance for the reporting year due to the Sami community or that member is indicated.

§ 54

At least once before the first ordinary community meeting after the end of the reporting year, the board must submit an administrative report to the auditor. The report must be signed by all board members.

Audit

§ 55

Management activities and statements of the board are audited annually by one or more auditors. The auditor is appointed at a community meeting.

A member requesting an audit of the account books, reports or other documents of the Sami community from the board has the right to get acknowledged with it properly.

§ 56

The auditor must submit a report that must include a statement of the results of the audit and a statement as to whether or not a comment was made regarding the maintenance of accounts or management activities in general. If a comment has been made, the reason must be stated in the report. The audit report must also contain a special statement on the issue of exemption of the board from liability.

Law (2006:802).

§ 57

The audit report must be submitted to the board no later than two weeks before the first regular community meeting at the end of the reporting year.

Community meeting, etc.

§ 58

The right of a member to participate in the management of the activities of the Sami community is exercised at a community meeting.

A member who has not fulfilled their payment obligations to the community in accordance with this Law in time, may participate in the discussions, but does not have the right to vote until the obligation is fulfilled.

A member or other person may not, whether independently, through a representative or as a representative of another person, participate in the discussion of matters in which he or she has a significant interest that is contrary to the interests of the Sami community.

Law (2006:802).

§ 59

With regard to the right to vote and make decisions at a community meeting, unless otherwise provided by a special provision of this Law,

1. each adult member has the right to vote on matters related to the appointment of a chairman of the meeting or an auditor, consent to an exemption from liability for the board or amendment of such provision in the charter which is referred to in the second subparagraph of § 38, 1-6,

2. the right to vote on other matters is only vested to reindeer herding members who have one vote for every 100 reindeer owned by the member in accordance with the current reindeer register, but not for a larger number of reindeer than the number of reindeer determined by the Sami community for the member in accordance with § 35,

3. a member's voting right may be exercised through another member as their representative,

4. no one may, whether on their own or on behalf of another person, vote with a total of more than one fifth of the number of votes represented at the meeting,

5. the opinion that receives the largest number of votes is considered a decision of the meeting,

6. in the case of an equal division of votes, the choice is determined by drawing lots, and on other issues an opinion is adopted supported by the majority of voters or, if the number of voters is equally divided, by the chairman of the meeting,

7. a decision to amend the charter is void if it is not supported by at least two-thirds of the votes represented by the reindeer herding members at the meeting, and, in addition, when it comes to the prescription referred to in the second subparagraph of § 38, 1-6 – by more than half of the adults in the community.

Law (2006:802).

§ 60

The community meeting is opened by a person appointed by the board. After that, a chairman is appointed.

The chairman draws up and submits to the meeting for approval a list of members and representatives present, indicating the voting rights that each of them has. Once the list has been, unanimously or after a vote taken among the herding members on the basis of the list, approved with or without amendments, it is applied as a register for voting at the meeting.

By the decision taken at the meeting, by the concerns of the board, minutes are kept, which must be kept by the Board in minutes, which must be made available for acknowledgement by members no later than two weeks after the meeting.

§ 61

The administrative report and the audit report for the last reporting year must be presented at the first regular meeting of the community after the end of the reporting year. The meeting decides on the approval of the board's proposal on the allocation of costs for reindeer husbandry in the community and on the consent to release the board from liability.

The administrative report and the audit report must be made available to the members at least ten days before the meeting.

§ 62

The community members are convened for the next community meeting by the board.

The board can convene members to an extraordinary meeting of the community.

The auditor may require the board to call an extraordinary meeting of the community if the audit warrants it. If at least one-fifth of all adult members, or less, as may be specified in the bylaws, require it in writing, the board shall convene an extraordinary meeting of the community.

If there is no board or the board does not convene the members to a regular or extraordinary community meeting in due course, the Sami Parliament must immediately convene a community meeting at the request of a voting member or auditor.

Law (2006:802).

§ 63

The invitation to a community meeting shall indicate the time and place of the meeting, as well as the issues on the agenda of the meeting.

§ 64

As regards the obligation of a member of the board or other person who had the right to represent the Sami community, or an auditor or a member of the community, to compensate for damage caused to the community, member or third party, and regarding the application for such compensation, the provisions for the relevant cases apply to the business association (ekonomisk förening).

Care of reindeer, etc.

§ 65

Other interests are also taken into account when taking care of reindeer⁴¹.

As far as possible, reindeer should be prevented from leaving the pasturing area of the Sami community or otherwise causing harm or inconvenience.

Reindeer should be driven in collected herds. The route should be chosen in those places where the least harm will be caused. When driving, care must be taken to ensure that the reindeer do not stay in areas where reindeer husbandry is prohibited.

Driving outside the pasturing area of the Sami community must take place without unnecessary delay.

Law (1993:36).

§ 65 a

Reindeer husbandry must be done maintaining the long-term productivity of natural pasturing lands to ensure sustainable good harvests while maintaining biodiversity⁴².

The provisions that a permit is required for certain activities and measures can be found in §§ 28 a – 29 b chap. 7 of the Environmental Code.

The government, or a body designated by the government, may establish regulations that are generally necessary if the interests of nature conservation and the protection of the cultural environment are taken into account. However, these regulations should not be so obstructive as to significantly impede current land use⁴³.

The county board may issue an order or prohibition necessary to comply with the regulations established on the basis of the third subparagraph.

An order or prohibition can only be issued after it is established that the recommendations of the county board have not been followed. However, in urgent cases or where there are other special reasons, the county board may issue an order or prohibition immediately.

In a decision to establish an order or prohibition, the county board may impose a monetary fine.

Law (2001:439).

§ 66

The reindeer of the Sami community are counted at approximately the same time every year. At the request of the Sami community, the county board may authorize the counting at longer intervals.

The county board may, at the request of a reindeer herder, decide on additional reindeer counting if it considers it likely that the result of the count according to the first subparagraph is incorrect and the cost of the additional reindeer count is not excessively high compared to the importance the correction of the previous count might have for that member.

The county board may, under threat of a monetary fine, order the Sami community to carry out such a count of communal reindeer as indicated in the first or second subparagraph⁴⁴.

Law (1993:36).

§ 66 a

The Sami community must notify the county board of the time and place of the counting of the community reindeer. The county board may appoint a representative to be present at the counting of deer. If there is reason to believe that the Sami community is not complying with the regulations issued, the county board may decide on an additional reindeer count.

A person appointed by the county board to be present at the counting of reindeer has the right to gain access to the territory and facilities where reindeer are kept, as well as the right to receive, upon request, information and documents necessary to carry out the assignment.

Law (1993:36).

§ 67

The costs of reindeer husbandry according to the first subparagraph of § 66 are general costs for the Sami community.

The cost of the additional reindeer count is shared between the person requesting the count and the Sami community as deemed reasonable by the county board.

Law (1990:1490).

§ 68

A reindeer register is drawn up on the basis of the reindeer count in accordance with the first subparagraph of § 66. Errors in the registry found during additional counting should be corrected immediately.

The reindeer register must include the owners of the reindeer kept in the pasturing area of the community, the counted or calculated number of reindeer for each owner and, if a decision has been issued on the number of reindeer possession in accordance with § 35, a condition relevant to the verification of the decision that has been met.

The community meeting approves the reindeer register and decides to amend it.

The government, or a body designated by the government, may issue more detailed regulations on the use of the reindeer register as the basis for the business register and on the obligation to submit the

reindeer register and other data on reindeer husbandry to the business register authority.

The county board may, under threat of a monetary fine, order the Sami community to draw up and approve a reindeer register and submit a copy of this register to the authority referred to in the fourth subparagraph⁴⁵.

Law (1993:36).

§ 69

Where the rights or obligations of reindeer owners under this Law depend on the number of reindeer, the current reindeer register has a certificate, unless it is proven that the owner's reindeer husbandry has changed significantly since the reindeer register was compiled.

§ 70

If alien reindeer have entered the Sami community's pasturing area, they must be separated as soon as possible. Notification of the time and place of the separation must be delivered in advance to the Sami community, to which the reindeer may presumably belong. Such a Sami community is obliged to provide the working personnel necessary for the separation and return of reindeer.

If there is no Sami community notified of the separation, and if the reindeer cannot be returned without significant inconvenience, the separation community can slaughter the reindeer and sell the reindeer on behalf of the owners.

Unless otherwise agreed, the community to which the reindeer belong is obliged to pay compensation for the cost of caring for the reindeer and their return or slaughter and sale.

§ 71

If the reindeer are outside the reindeer husbandry territory or on land within this area at a time when reindeer husbandry there cannot

be carried out, the county board may, at the request of the person who is harmed or inconvenient as a result, order the Sami the community to take the reindeer away.

A penalty order in accordance with the first subparagraph can only be imposed if the Sami community does not take care of the reindeer within a reasonable time after the call.

Law (1993:36).

§ 72

⁴⁶If reindeer husbandry in the pasturing area of the Sami community is unsatisfactory, the county board should, at the request of a community member or someone else whose rights depend on it, try to reach an agreement with the community to remedy the situation within a specified time.

If no agreement can be reached or no remedial action is taken, the county board may appoint a fiduciary to ensure the reindeer husbandry in the community and to manage the other economic affairs of the community.

The fiduciary has the right to receive remuneration from the community, the amount of which is determined by the board of the county.

Law (1990:1490).

Reindeer hallmarks and the register of reindeer hallmarks 47

The title has the following wording according to the Law 2006:802.

§ 73

Reindeer taken out for pasturing in accordance with this Law must bear a reindeer hallmark on ears, registered in the name of the owner in the central register of the country, unless otherwise stated in §§ 79-82.

The government, or a body designated by the government, may issue orders for the branding of reindeer and the design of the reindeer hallmark.

Registered hallmarks can only be used for branding reindeer in a reindeer herding farm that is maintained within the Sami community specified in the registration decision.

Law (2006:802).

§ 74

Registration of reindeer hallmarks is considered by the Sami Parliament.

The Sami Parliament is responsible for the processing of personal data in the reindeer hallmark Register.

The register can be used to identify the person who owns the reindeer. The register must contain information about the appearance of the reindeer hallmark, the Sami community where the hallmark can be used, as well as the name/designation, identification number of an individual or a legal person and the address of the owner of the hallmark.

The provisions of the second and third subparagraphs supplement Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2016/679 dated April 27, 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and on cancellation of the Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

When processing personal data in accordance with this Law, the Law (2018:218) shall apply with additional provisions to the EU Data Protection Regulation and regulations issued in connection with this Law, unless otherwise follows from this Law or regulations issued in connection with the Law.

Law (2018:364).

§ 75

The reindeer hallmark cannot be registered to a reindeer owner other than one who is a member of the Sami community to which the application belongs, or who has the right to keep foster reindeer there.

The reindeer hallmark can be registered to the Sami community.

A deer owner cannot have more than one registered hallmark.

§ 76

A deer hallmark of a common base type for a certain family or a family branch (generic hallmark) cannot be registered without special reasons for any person who does not belong to this family or family branch.

§ 77

A reindeer hallmark can only be registered if it

1. is clearly different from any other valid hallmark that may be used on reindeer with which the applicant's reindeer may be mixed,
2. has a form that, as far as possible, protects against illegal rebranding.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first subparagraph of paragraph 2, a generic hallmark may be registered with the consent of such owner of an older mark of the same basic type, who may experience inconvenience during registration.

§ 78

A person who, by agreement or otherwise acquired the right to a reindeer hallmark registered to another person, cannot use this hallmark when branding reindeer until it is registered in his or her name.

Law (2006:802).

§ 79

The Sami Parliament removes the registered reindeer hallmark from the registration,

1. if the hallmark owner declares that this hallmark will no longer be used when branding deer,
2. if the hallmark has not been used for branding deer for ten years,
or
3. if the owner of the hallmark or the mass of the succession of the deceased owner of the hallmark is no longer entitled to keep reindeer in the Sami community.

If a hallmark is removed from registration at the request in accordance with the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, it may remain on already branded deer for ten years from the date of removal from registration.

Law (2006:802).

§ 80

If two or more registered reindeer hallmarks are exactly the same or are similar to the point of confusion, the Sami Parliament may, at the request of the Sami community or the owner of the hallmark, for whom the similarity causes inconvenience, decide that some or any of these hallmarks will be removed from the registration accounting or changed.

If the hallmark is removed from registration or changed, it may remain unchanged on already branded reindeer for a period determined by the Sami Parliament.

The first and second subparagraphs also apply to the deregistered hallmark, which may be retained on reindeer in accordance with the second subparagraph of § 79, and to the hallmark with the so-called «interruption» in accordance with § 81. However, instead of

deregistration, a reduction in the duration of the hallmark shall be prescribed.

Law (2006:802).

§ 81

If the owner of a branded reindeer changes, rebranding of the new owner may only take place if permitted by the board of the Sami community where the rebranding is to take place. If such permission is not given, the reindeer hallmark may be provided with the so-called "interruption" – skipping a cut to distinguish one reindeer from another with the same hallmark. Interruption branding requires permission from the Sami community board where the reindeer will be kept in the future.

The consent of the person transferring the property is also required for rebranding or branding with interruption of reindeer acquired on grounds other than division of property, inheritance or will.

Rebranding or branding with interruption may only be carried out in the presence of a person appointed by the Sami community board or in the presence of two witnesses.

The hallmark with interruption may remain on reindeer for a maximum of ten years after receiving board approval.

Law (1987:804).

§ 82

The mass of the succession of a reindeer owner may use the reindeer hallmark registered to the reindeer.

§ 83

Canceled by law (2006:802).

§ 84

If a non-branded reindeer is found within the pasturing area of the Sami community and it is not clear who owns it, the reindeer becomes the property of the Sami community.

If a reindeer with a falsified, damaged or unknown hallmark or with an incorrectly formed hallmark is found within the pasturing area, the Sami community must take care of the reindeer. A person who, within two years from the moment of taking into care, proves that they are the owner of a reindeer, has the right to receive a reindeer from the community or compensation for its slaughter value, minus the community's costs for this reindeer.

Law (2006:802).

Concession reindeer husbandry**§ 85**

Persons of Sami nationality can obtain a permit (concession) for reindeer husbandry in the Norrbotten county south of the border of the Sami settlement regions (lappmark) within the territory where reindeer husbandry is traditionally carried out all year round. The concession includes the right of the concessionaire to engage in reindeer husbandry, incl. with foster reindeer belonging to

1. a person who is the owner or user of agricultural immovable property, which is wholly or partly located in that part of the county where it is possible to engage in concessional reindeer husbandry, if the owner or user lives in this immovable property or within this territory;

2. a person who previously had a concession within this territory, if they live in that part of the county where it is possible to engage in concessional reindeer husbandry and if they have not been transferred to another primary paid employment,

3. spouse or minor child who outlived a concessionaire or such previous concessionaire referred to in item 2, who at the time of death owned foster reindeer, if the outlived person lives within the part of the county where concession reindeer husbandry can be engaged.

A concession can only be granted if the continuation of reindeer husbandry within the area is predominantly beneficial to the area and only if the concession seeker is expected to be able to conduct reindeer husbandry appropriately.

The concession is granted for a specific period, maximum 10 years.

Law (2006:802).

§ 86

For reindeer husbandry, a Sami community must exist within the concession area. A member of such a Sami community is a concessionaire, their spouse and children living together, another Sami who helps the concessionaire with reindeer herding and does not have any other primary paid employment, as well as an owner of foster reindeer in the concession area.

The provisions concerning the Sami communities and their management apply in the relevant parts to the Sami communities for the concession reindeer husbandry with the following distinctions:

1. A foster reindeer owner is considered a reindeer herding member.

2. For matters referred to in § 59 (2), each concessionaire has one vote for every twenty reindeer that the concessionaire owns according to the current reindeer register. However, the number of votes cannot be counted for a larger number of reindeer than the number determined by the county board in accordance with the first subparagraph 3 of § 88. For the owner of foster reindeer, the right to vote is limited to one vote, regardless of the number of foster reindeer owned by the foster reindeer owner.

3. The concessionaire or, if there are several, at least one of them must be a member of the board. Concessionaires manage reindeer husbandry within the community and employ the labor that may be required for reindeer husbandry.

Law (2006:802).

§ 87

The concession issue is being considered by the county board.

Law (1990:1490).

§ 88

⁴⁸ Decisions of granting concession must be specify

1. concession area,
2. direction of the drive route,
3. maximum number of reindeer that each concessionaire can keep within a given territory and maximum number of foster reindeer that the concessionaire can accept,
4. extent to which the concessionaire has the right to build fences, erect structures and harvest timber in the concession area,
5. extent to which the concessionaire is obliged to accept foster reindeer, and
6. other conditions under which reindeer husbandry may be conducted.

Per household, one concessionaire may have no more than thirty foster reindeer in the winter herd.

Law (2006:802).

§ 89

If the Sami community or concessionaire violates the conditions applicable to the activity, the county board may, under threat of a monetary fine, order the community or concessionaire to take remedial action. If the concessionaire owns more reindeer of their own than is permitted by the county board on the basis of the first subparagraph 3 of § 88, or if the owner of the reindeer has transferred more reindeer to the care of the concessionaire than it follows from the second subparagraph of § 88 or the decision of the Sami community, the county board may under by the threat of a monetary fine, order the owner of the reindeer to reduce the number of reindeer to the permitted level.

According to the Sami community, the county board may decide to slaughter surplus reindeer and sell reindeer, if the owner of the reindeer, in response to appeals, themselves do not allow a reduction in the number of reindeer.

The costs of slaughter and sale are deducted from the purchase amount, and the remainder of the purchase amount goes to the owner of the reindeer.

If the preconditions for the concession have changed, the county board can revoke the concession or decide on new conditions.

Law (2006:802).

Liability, compensation for harm and complaints, etc.

§ 90

⁴⁹ If reindeer caused damage

1. from June to August in a field, meadow or garden located north of the cultivation boundary, or in mountain reindeer pastures, or from May to September in a field, meadow or garden located within another area where reindeer husbandry may be conducted all year round,

2. on lands within the territory of reindeer husbandry at a time when reindeer husbandry is not allowed here, or

3. on lands outside the reindeer husbandry area,

the damage must be compensated by the Sami community in whose communal territory the damage was caused, or by the person whose reindeer were in that area at the time of the damage, unless it can be proven that the damage was not caused by the reindeer of that community.

If the obligation to pay damages in accordance with the first subparagraph applies to several Sami communities, the liability is divided equally among the communities.

If it can be proven that the damage was caused by reindeer from one of the communities, that community is responsible to the rest for all the damage caused.

If the damage was caused by reindeer from several Sami communities and it is impossible to find out to what extent the reindeer of each community are involved in causing the damage, the responsibility is divided between the communities depending on the number of reindeer from each community, which at the time of the occurrence of the damage were in the area and were not monitored.

§ 91

The compensation paid by the Sami community in accordance with § 90 can be reclaimed from the person who caused the damage⁵⁰.

§ 92

The right to compensation for a killed or wounded reindeer, which, in accordance with special regulations or in accordance with general rules on compensation for damage, may belong to the owner of the reindeer, in cases where the owner is unknown, belongs to the Sami community within whose pasturing area the reindeer was located⁵¹.

§ 93

When reindeer enter a pasturing area where reindeer herding is permitted at that time, dogs in that area that are not used in reindeer husbandry must be kept on a leash or isolated, unless otherwise permitted by the county board. The same applies in the case of driving reindeer, if the owner of the dog was notified in advance of the driving time.

If a dog is discovered while hunting or otherwise pursuing deer within the territory where reindeer husbandry is allowed at that time, it may be killed by the owner of the reindeer or the person caring for the reindeer, unless the dog allows itself to be caught.

A person who has killed a dog on the basis of the second subparagraph is obliged to report this to the police as soon as possible.

Law (2014:696).

§ 94

A person who, intentionally or through negligence, shall be awarded a monetary fine

1. obstructs established or otherwise operating reindeer migration routes or takes measures on or near the path to significantly impair its passability,

2. frightens or otherwise disturbs the reindeer kept in areas where reindeer husbandry is permitted at that time,

3. unauthorizedly drives deer out of an area where reindeer husbandry is permitted at that time, or interferes with reindeer pasturing on such an area,

4. does not comply with a prescription or violates a prohibition issued on the basis of § 65 a, unless the precept or prohibition was accompanied by a monetary fine,

5. violates the third subparagraph of § 73,

6. in cases other than those specified in § 81 or 82, when branding their own reindeer, uses a reindeer hallmark that is not registered for them,

7. performs branding or branding with interruption in violation of § 81,

8. brands young reindeer in violation of the regulations issued on the basis of the second subparagraph of § 73,

9. violates the first or third subparagraphs of § 93.

Law (2006:802).

§ 95

A member of the Sami community who, either intentionally or through negligence

1. violates §§ 17-20 or a regulation issued under § 22, or

2. provides inaccurate data when counting reindeer or when compiling a reindeer register,

Is awarded to pay a monetary fine if the act is not punishable by the Criminal Code.

Law (2006:802).

§ 96

The Sami community board is obliged, as far as necessary, to permit the collection of reindeer belonging to that community, or to separate other reindeer from them, if required by the local police or property enforcement authority.

If the board does not fulfill this obligation, the authority can implement the appropriate measure at the expense of the Sami community.

Law (2014:696).

§ 97

A decision taken by a community meeting, a board in accordance with § 42 or a fiduciary in accordance with § 43 or 72 can be appealed by a person who is a member of the Sami community.

The decision of the fiduciary in accordance with § 43 or 72 is appealed to the county board. The decision of the meeting or the board of the community in accordance with § 42 is appealed to the Sami Parliament.

The appeal must be filed with a superior authority within two months from the date of the decision. However, in the event of an appeal against the decision of the board or the fiduciary, the time is counted from the day when the community member got acknowledged with the relevant decision.

The decision that means that the decision of the community meeting is changed or canceled is also valid for the member who did not appeal against this decision.

Law (2006:802).

§ 98

Was canceled by law (1990:1490).

§ 99

A decision of the county board in accordance with this Law or regulations issued on the basis of the Law may be appealed to an

administrative court of general jurisdiction if the decision concerns other than such a temporary assignment, which is dealt with in § 32.

The decision of the Sami Parliament in accordance with this Law or regulations issued on the basis of the Law may be appealed to the administrative court of general jurisdiction. However, the decision to register reindeer hallmarks is not subject to appeal.

The decision on the temporary assignment referred to in § 32 can be appealed to the Government. However, a decision regarding the licensing (temporary assignment) of hunting or fishing rights can only be challenged by the Sami community.

When filing an appeal with the Administrative Court of Appeal (kammarrätt), permission is required to review the case in a higher court.

Law (2006:802).

§ 100

If a decision issued by the county board or the Sami Parliament in accordance with this Law concerns such a number of people that a copy of the decision cannot be duly sent to each of them, the decision must be sent to the Sami community board, which must ensure that it is available for review to the members of the community.

A notice of this must be posted in the local newspaper.

The time limit for appeal is counted from the day when the announcement was published.

Law (2006:802).

§ 101

The decisions referred to in §§ 97 and 99 are valid even if they have been appealed, unless the body considering the appeal decides otherwise.

Law (1994:625).

§ 102

The duties of the county board in accordance with this Law shall be fulfilled in the case of the county of Västernorrland by the county board of Västerbotten, and in the case of the county of Dalarn and the county of Gävleborg by the board of the Jämtland county.

Law (2006:802).

Entry into force and transitional provisions

SFS 1971:437

1. This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 1971 when the Law (1928:309) on the Swedish Sami's right to pasture reindeer in Sweden and the Law (1960:144) on reindeer herding lands cease to be in force.

2. What is designated in a law or other piece of legislation as a territory set aside for the exclusive use of the Sami should instead refer to the Crown Lands north of the cultivation border directly under the State's control and mountain reindeer pastures.

SFS 1985:919

1. This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 1986.

2. A reindeer owner who, at the time of the entry into force of the law, owns or uses agricultural property in the concession area, but does not reside on this property or within this area, may, despite the provisions of the first subparagraph 1 of § 85, have foster reindeer for the care of the concession holder until the deadline set by the Committee on Agriculture. The corresponding provision is applicable when the owner of the foster reindeer at the time of entry into force of the Law has more reindeer in the care of the concession holder than indicated in the second subparagraph of § 88.

3. The Committee on Agriculture may grant a person entitled to reindeer husbandry who, at the time of the entry into force of the Law, assists holders of a reindeer husbandry concession, in addition to other primary paid employment, the right to leave reindeer in the community during the transition period as if they were a member of that Sami community.

SFS 1987:804

This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 1988.

SFS 1988:1314

This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 1989.

SFS 1990:1490

This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 1991.

SFS 1991:387

(Released on June 4, 1991)

SFS 1992:785

This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 1992.

SFS 1993:36

(New redaction)

1. This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 1993.

2. The old provisions on the right to reindeer husbandry continue to apply in the case of marriages contracted before the law came into force.

3. Old provisions apply to decisions made before the law came into force.

SFS 1994:625

This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 1994.

SFS 1996:949

This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 1997.

SFS 1996:1553

This Law enters into force on January 1, 1997, but does not apply in cases where the first decision on the case was taken before that.

SFS 2000:595

This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 2001.

SFS 2001:439

This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 2001.

SFS 2006:686

This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 2006.

SFS 2006:802

This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 2006 with respect to § 88 and otherwise on January 1, 2007.

SFS 2010:817

This Law shall enter into force on August 1, 2010.

SFS 2014:696

This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 2015.

SFS 2018:364

This Law shall enter into force on May 25, 2018.

Comments on the Law from Karnov Group

Author

Bertil Bengtsson

* The law, abbreviated as RNL in Sweden, replaced the law (1928: 309) on the Swedish Sami's right to pasture reindeer in Sweden (the Reindeer Pasturing Law). It was amended on important points, primarily by SFS 1993: 36, which entered into force on July 1, 1993; the former legislative case was represented by an earlier bill, bill 1990/91: 4, which was rejected by the Riksdag demanding a more consistent proposal for the status of the Sami, 1991/92:JoU12. Some limited amendments were introduced by SFS 2006: 802, which effectively entered into force on January 1, 2007. As a result, a number of official functions were transferred by law from the county board and the Agriculture Committee to the Sami Parliament. – Preliminary materials (developments) in general: SOU 1968:16, Bill 1971:51, JoU 1971:37, SOU 1989:41, Bill 1992/93:32, 1992/93:BoU8 and Bill 2005/06:86.

The Law is supplemented by the Reindeer Husbandry Ordinance (1993:384) (abbreviated as RNF). In what follows, it is mainly the norms of more general interest that are commented on; in relation to norms that primarily relate to the internal conditions in the Sami communities, reference is made to the preliminary materials (developments).

References:

Bertil Bengtsson, "State Power and Property Rights", 1987, p. 9 ff (hereinafter Bengtsson, 1987), regarding the legal situation prior to the 1993 amendments;

Bertil Bengtsson, “Sami Law. Review”, 2004 (hereinafter Bengtsson, 2004);

Christina Allard, “The Two Sides of the Coin: Rights and Responsibilities,” “The Relationship Between Environmental Law and Sámi Law Based on Comparisons with Aotearoa / New Zealand and Canada” (hereinafter Allard, 2006);

Christina Allard, “Acquisition Duration as a Model Explaining the Origin of Sámi Rights and Their Application” (hereinafter Allard, 2010);

Christina Allard, “Reindeer Herding Right in the Northern Lighting” (hereafter Allard 2015);

Margareta Brattström, Peter Strömgren, “Problems of Real Estate Law Research”, 2010, pp. 9 ff (hereinafter Brattström/Strömgren, 2010);

Eyvind Thorpe, “The Reindeer Herding Right and the Right to Natural Resources. On the legal regulation of land and resource use on flat reindeer pastures in Sweden” (hereinafter Torp, 2008) and “The Importance of Sami Traditions in Swedish Law” (Arctic Review on Law and Politics, Vol. 1/2011, p. 6 ff., Hereafter Torp, 2011);

Annina Persson, “Sami law is a complex area in real estate law”. Editions in memory of Anders Quiz, 2009, pp. 427 ff;

Hedwig Bernitz, “Protecting the Fundamental Rights of the Sami – Towards a European Standard” (JT 2010-11, p. 572 ff);

Malin Brennström, “Forestry and reindeer husbandry on the same land. A Legal Study of Ownership and Reindeer Herding Rights” (2017; hereafter Brännström, 2017);

Christina Labba, “The Internal Organization of Reindeer Herding” (2017) and “Essays on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Scandinavia” (edited by Christina Allard, Suzanne Fundarud Skugwang, 2015).

There are no general comments on the law; significant explanations for the interpretation of this law appear in the extensive reasoning of the judgment in the New Legal Archives (NJA) 1981, p. 1 (“skattefällsdomen” – “tax grief judgment”). An overview can be found in Reports of Government Commissions (SOU) 2001:101 p. 107 ff. Legal and historical views (of particular interest due to the partially unclear legal situation): Kaisa Korpiyaakko, “On the legal status of the Sami in Sweden – Finland”, 1994, opinions collected in the White Paper of the Sami, III: 2, volume 2 1975. In addition, several books by

Lennart Lundmark should be mentioned, see the most recent “Sami Tax Country” (2006) and Lennart Lundmark, Lars Rumar, “Land and Law in Lapland” (2008), and Niels-Johan Päivio, “From Tax Law to Right of Use” (2011). See also Beernhelm (ä) in SvJT 2000, p. 961 ff, SvJT 2004, p. 733 ff and SvJT 2005, p. 1004 ff.

Taking into account SOU 1999: 25, a certain extension of Sami rights is proposed so that Sweden could join the ILO convention on indigenous and tribal peoples in autonomous countries. SOU 2001:101 proposes several other legislative changes. The Hunting and Fisheries Rights Commission examined the Sami’s hunting and fishing rights in SOU 2005:17 and SOU 2005:79 (applicable law) and SOU 2005:116 (draft law). None of these proposals are likely to lead to legislation. In SOU 2006:14, the so-called Reindeer Demarcation Commission examined the extent of the traditional Sami lands (see paragraph 2, paragraph 1, § 3).

On October 26, 2005, a Finnish-Norwegian-Swedish-Sami group of experts presented a proposal for a Scandinavian convention on Sami law. After government consultations, a new version was presented in 2016. The fate of the proposal remains uncertain.

¹ According to this article, which was re-formulated in 1993, every Saami now has the right to reindeer husbandry, provided that he is a member of the Saami community, 3 para. § 1; persons of non-Sami nationality do not have this right (see, however, on the mass of the succession of the deceased § 14). By virtue of the RNL, a Sami is in any case a person who is a Sami by virtue of § 1 of the Sami Parliament Law (1992:1433); in other matters, the definition of this concept was left to the discretion of judicial practice. In accordance with the transitional provisions to the 1993 legislation, the old provisions on the right to reindeer husbandry continue to apply to previously contracted marriages.

² From a civil point of view, the right to reindeer herding is a special, unlimited in time usufruct right to real estate, which does not depend on any form of temporary assignment by the landowner; it is undoubtedly based on acquisitive prescription (from time

immemorial), but its more detailed content is determined by the RNL, see NJA 1981, p. 1 and Allard, 2010. However, see the noted Supreme Court ruling NJA 2020, p. 3 on so called the Girjas case (with commentary by Christina Allard and Malin Brennström in SvJT 2020, pp. 429 ff and Bertil Bengtsson in JT 2020-21, pp. 172 ff). Like the other usufructural rights to real estate, the right to reindeer herding is a special right that is protected by the constitution in the same way as the right to property; while it is being carried out, it cannot be taken away from the owners without full compensation (Chapter 2 § 15 of the Form of Government Act). The usufruct right is thus applied independently of the law (as opposed to the economic-legal aspect of the right to herding reindeer, see below) and as long as it is exercised, it cannot be taken away from the owners without compensation, see § 29 (see on this Bertil Bengtsson in SvJT 2000, pp. 36 et seq., See Fredrik Bonde in SvJT 2000, pp. 394 ff.). The civil powers included are set out in §§ 15-25, but are not completely exhaustive: there must also be a certain right to mow and pasture livestock other than deer, and, conversely, do not include the right to extract gravel or stone, for exception, possibly for housing purposes, and the right to hydropower (see on these issues NJA 1981, pp. 244 ff, Bengtsson, 1987, pp. 20 ff).

It is said that this right belongs to the Sami population, but the persons exercising it are represented by the Sami community (§ 10). – However, at the same time, the right to reindeer husbandry is an economic right that belongs to the Sami in the Sami communities with exclusive rights (see 2 para. § 17, Chapter 2 of the Form of Government Law, which concerns this aspect of this right). On the content of the reindeer husbandry right, see Bengtsson, 2004, chap. 3 and Bertil Bengtsson, “On the Collective Right of Reindeer Herding”, in *Studies in Real Estate Law in Memory of Wall Hillert* (2002), pp. 47 ff (hereinafter Bengtsson, 2002). On acquisitive prescription for the Sami, see Bengtsson, 2004, ch. 5; Allard, 2006, especially chap. 7; Allard, 2010; Allard 2015, ch. 6; Brattström / Strömgren 2010; Torp, 2008, p. 62 et seq. and SOU 2006: 14. Wed See also (regarding the Nurdmaling case see commentary on paragraph 2 paragraph 1 § 3) Bengtsson in SvJT 2011, p. 530 et seq., Eivind Torp in SvJT

2012, pp. 708 et seq., see Allard, pp. 864 ff. For more details, see the anthology *The Sami – On the Nordmaling Judgment, on the Rights and Identity of Indigenous Peoples* (Ed. By Bo Andersson et al.), 2013. On the Earlier So-called Härjedalsdomen Judgment (Appeal court in Lower Norrland from 2002-02-15 in case T 58-96), where the result was the opposite, see Lars Runmar, “History and judgment in the Herjedal case. Critical Analysis” (2014).

³ Swedish citizenship is not a prerequisite; this right also applies to other Nordic citizens who are Sami (if they are members of the Swedish Sami community).

⁴ This article was amended by the law SFS 1992:785 in connection with the corporatization of certain state lands, and then in 1993 received a partially new wording (a detailed explanation without changes in substance).

⁵ For these territories see bill 1971:51 p. 158.

⁶ This refers to most of Norrland and parts of Dalarna, Bill 1971: 51 p. 158; no lower (southern) border for customary law is specified. The volume of traditional land is discussed in detail in SOU 2006: 14. According to NJA 2011, p. 109 (“Nordmalingsmålet – the Nordmaling case”), the Sami winter pasturing right is not based on the prescription of the acquisition from time immemorial, but on customary law; Probably, from the very moment of its inception, this right is terminated only after the Sami community explicitly renounces this right. In this case customary law was established for the territories in Nordmaling, in effect since at least 1886. See for this Bengtsson decision in SvJT 2011, pp. 527 et seq., Allard in JT 2011-12, pp. 117 et seq., and also Eivind Torp in SvJT 2012, pp. 708 et seq. (cf. Allard p. 864 ff.). For customary law as a basis for rights, see Allard 2015, ch. 5.

⁷ In the case of land other than state land, the motivation for the extension must require the consent of the landowner.

⁸ According to the new wording of the regulation, which entered into force in 2007, the division is carried out by the Sami Parliament, whose decision can be appealed to an administrative court of general jurisdiction (§ 99). Among the circumstances that need to be taken into account when separating, the place of residence of reindeer herders, obstacles to the movement of reindeer and other production and economic circumstances may be mentioned; see bill 2005/06: 86 p. 40 et seq. How the division should apply to the traditional lands of the various Sami communities is unclear; see possible compensation for lost pasturing rights: Bengtsson, Constitution and Real Estate Law (1996), p. 105.

⁹ On the pasture area cf. Circular of the Attorney General RÅ 1988 ref. 15 (during migration), RÅ 1988 approx. 152.

¹⁰ The Sami community is partly a geographic area, cf. § 6, and partly by an economic-administrative association of the type of association, which arose by law through the RNL law and corresponding to the earlier, less organized Sami communities; becomes a legal entity by registration, see 1 par. § 10. The organization is broadly in line with what is applicable to economic associations. Membership in the Sami community is a prerequisite for the right to engage in reindeer husbandry, 3 par. § 1. According to 3 para. § 9 the activities of the Sami villages are limited to those directly related to reindeer husbandry; if there is a desire to jointly conduct other economic activities, it is possible to establish a joint-stock company or an economic association.

¹¹ Thus, the Sami communities represent their members in relation to authorities and civil law subjects, for example, on hunting, fishing and other land use issues related to reindeer husbandry, regardless of whether the petition before the court is based on RNL or other law. However, even an individual member is entitled to a claim regarding their own legal relationship. (Cf. NJA 1981, p. 1, p. 1, especially p. 169 et seq. On the various complex issues related to the right to sue; See also NJA 1988, p. 684.) See Bengtsson, 2002 for more details. On the possibility of communities to

conclude contracts, see on the one hand, Torp in SvJT 2018, p. 749 ff., on the other hand, Brännström and Allard in SvJT 2019, p. 165 ff. Wed See also Bengtsson in *Festskrift Till Göran Millqvist*, pp. 139 et seq.

¹²This article sets out the prerequisites for membership and therefore reindeer husbandry within the pasturing area of the Sami community (see, however, also § 12 and § 14). – Since only the Sami have the right to reindeer husbandry (§ 1), a non-Sami who is or was married to a Sami reindeer herder is undoubtedly a member of the Sami community and involved in reindeer husbandry (paragraph 3), but does not have his own right to reindeer husbandry. This provision is unlikely to be applicable by analogy to civil partners.

¹³The second subparagraph is intended to be used with great care. The reasoning mentions as an example that in terms of rationalization, the Sami community needs to acquire additional reindeer or labor. (Cf. Circular of the Attorney General RÅ 1975 ref. 121) In 2006, the issue was moved from the county government to the Sami Parliament.

¹⁴Definition in subpara. 1 makes sense, in particular with regard to the allocation of the costs of the Sami community for reindeer husbandry, see § 40, and at the expense of subpara. 2 it was supposed to simplify this allocation. With regard to the concept of “household members”, see bill 1971: 51 p. 162.

¹⁵The article (last amended by SFS 2006:802) gives the mass of the succession of the deceased a limited time right to reindeer herding, regardless of whether the co-owners themselves are members of the Sami community or even Sami. The article does not apply to concession reindeer herding from the date of the expiry of the concession, Circular of the Attorney General RÅ 1984 2:100.

¹⁶The article (as amended by SFS 1990:1490 and since 1993) sets out the content that is central to the reindeer husbandry right, the collective right to pasture reindeer. Other inclusive rights that are partly owned by individual members are governed by §§16-25.

¹⁷ In principle, the right to pasture includes everything that reindeer can eat – in addition to all kinds of grasses, lichens and mushrooms, trees overgrown with lichens (§ 20).

¹⁸ The decision of the county board should be based on the pasturing inventory and up-to-date data on the reindeer. A balance needs to be struck between the interests of the Sami community, which are unlikely to be compatible with excessive pasturing on the land, and other considerations, including with respect to other economic activities carried out in the area by the landowner or other person, as well as with respect to nature conservation (cf. § 65 and § 65 a); access to reserve pasturing areas may also be taken into account. – The Sami community can also decide on the maximum number of reindeer for one member or make other regulations on the ownership of reindeer (§ 35). – See about this article by Eivind Torp in FT 2005, pp. 341 et seq.

¹⁹ Here, a balance can be achieved as well in accordance with the commentary to par. 2 § 15. It may also be taken into account whether a large number of reindeer causes harm or inconvenience to the landowner or another person; the Sami community's own interest in maintaining their permitted reindeer population on a permanent basis may also be taken into account. Usually, the issue of the maximum number of reindeer can be decided voluntarily. Cf. on this norm Bengtsson, 1996, p. 66 et seq., 112 et seq.

²⁰ This article (as amended in 1992 when some state lands were corporatized) gives the Sami community and its member (see subparagraph 2) the right to erect structures and buildings within the community's pasture area, provided that they are necessary for reindeer herding. The landowner – the state or another person – cannot object to the construction, but in certain cases they can determine where this will take place, see subpara. 3 and subpara. 4.

²¹ This article (paragraph 1 amended by SFS 1992:785, paragraph 2 added in 1993) regulates, in addition to §§ 18-22, the right of the Sami

community and community members to harvest forests on other lands within the pasture area, which varies depending on the type of territory and with a certain right of appropriation (allotment) for the landowner and land users (subpara. 3).

²² This article regulates, along with § 23, the Sami right to migratory routes, which is part of the right to reindeer husbandry. The direction (route) of migration is determined in the event of a dispute by the county board; however, if the path is blocked, the Sami community should be able to sue in a court of general jurisdiction or to request the enforcement of the non-pecuniary claim from the Property Enforcement Service under the Debt Order and Enforcement Law (1990:746).

²³ This article, together with §§ 31-35, regulates the Sami's right to hunting and fishing, which is part of the right to reindeer husbandry. The right to hunt and fish belongs to the member of the Sami community, and not to the Sami community as a legal entity, and is considered valid along with the landowner's own hunting and fishing rights (cf. § 10 of the Law on the Law and Rules of Hunting, which refers to the "Sami right to hunt", and not about the "right to hunt"); however, this relationship with landowner rights is partly contested (cf. Decision on Small Game Hunting, Report published by the Sami Parliament (Såmediggi – Sametinget) in 1994, especially pp. 47 et seq.; Bengtsson, 2004, pp. 50 and 63 et seq.; SvJT 2010, p. 78 et seq., and a number of reports in SOU 2005:17. Cf. Circular of the Attorney General RÅ 1992 ref. 14 (distribution of the right to hunt moose among groups) - On the disposal of the right, cf. §§ 31-34 – Proposal for new legislation in SOU 2005:116 did not produce any results – On the right to hunting and fishing for non-reindeer Sami see Eivind Torp in *Nordisk Miljörättslig Tidskrift* (Scandinavian journal of environmental law) 2016: 1 page 133 ff.

²⁴ This concept is discussed, but both motivations (SOU 1968:16 p. 192 et seq., Bill 1971:51 p. 166) and objective reasons suggest that it includes forest lands. See SOU 2005:116 p. 182 et seq.

²⁵ Hunting issues in accordance with the third and fourth subparagraphs are dealt with by the county board (§ 9 RNF). – Otherwise,

the general rules of hunting and fishing legislation concerning hunting and fishing also apply to the Sami.

²⁶ After the amendment to the law in 1993, the right to reindeer husbandry can only be canceled for purposes giving the right to expropriation (and in addition, when claims to plain reindeer pastures are possible after formal consideration in accordance with special legislation, including the Law “On Water Use”, the Law “On Planning and Construction” and the Law “On Roads”). For termination of the right to winter pasturing, see NJA 2011 Abstract No. 14.

²⁷ Compensation under section § 29 was also paid for “inconvenience”, which was considered more generous than the provisions of the Expropriation Law (bill 1992/93: 32, p. 96; for the assessment of harm, see bill 1971:51, pp. 169 and Bengtsson, 2004, pp. 58 et seq.). Cf. also Bengtsson, *Non-Commercial Values in Real Estate Law* (2016), pp. 155 ff.

²⁸ Individual harm refers to “highly personalized concerns” rather than normal business harm/damage (NJA 1981, p. 610; see NJA 1988, p. 684 for more details regarding communication degradation (communications)).

²⁹ The provision of the second subparagraph is also indicative of compensation in accordance with other laws, for example Ch. 31 MB, for the revoked right to herding reindeer, as well as for the violation of its rights (NJA 1979, p. 1, NJA 1981, p. 610; even if “for special reasons”).

³⁰ This refers to cases where a special right is expropriated on its own without violating property rights to real estate (“self-expropriation of the right”; see § 5 Chapter 1 5 of the Law “On Compulsory Alienation”, 1972:719). The petition before the court is directed against the Sami community, within whose pasturing area the annulment is to take place; The Sámi community also represents the individual member who suffered harm/damage (subpara. 2 § 10) – after the amendment to the Law on Compulsory Expropriation, SFS 2010: 832 (cf. § 1 Ch.

4), to compensation for the encroachment (restriction of the right) a surcharge of 25 percent is charged (see bill 2009/10:162, p. 102). Due to the increased compensation, the refund can also be considered to cover certain non-commercial inconveniences that are infringing, for example for the Sami culture in the area (cf. Bengtsson, “Non-commercial values in real estate law”, section 11.3).

³¹ This article (as amended in 1993) prohibits de facto measures that violate the preconditions for further reindeer husbandry, even if the land use cannot be considered changed; however, the prohibition applies only to year-round land areas where reindeer herding is actually carried out. However, on the contrary, measures are allowed that cause certain, but not significant inconveniences (see Bengtsson, 1987, p. 30 et seq. And RH 1990: 18), even in this case, fixed compensation can be paid – not in accordance with the text of the law, and in accordance with the statement of their reasoning; it is unclear whether a 25 per cent premium should be applied in this case. (Cf. bill 1992/93: 32, p. 107 et seq.) In the area of forestry, however, the Forest Protection Law (1979: 429) prescribes a certain respect for reindeer husbandry (§ 31; see also § 20 and § 21). Wed on the coordination (coordination) and respect for reindeer husbandry in forestry by Marie B. Hagsgård in *Nordisk Miljörättslig Tidskrift* 2016: 1, p. 49 ff. and Brännström, 2017, especially p. 229 et seq. (about financial compensation). – For the interventions specified in subpar. 1, either appointments in accordance with § 26 or the procedure referred to in subpara. 2 (a detailed plan or permit in accordance with specific legislation, for example, the Law on Water Use or the Law on Roads); at the same time, the legal protection (obviously unreliable), which is provided for reindeer husbandry § 5 Ch. 3 of the Environmental Code.

³² This controversial limitation of the Sami's right to order is not considered to be in conflict with the prohibition of discrimination in § 15 Ch. 2, now § 12 of the Form of Government Law (NJA 1981, p. 1; cf. in more detail Bengtsson, 1987, p. 18, and on the relationship with the rule of the Form of Government Law on the Legal Protection of Property (now in § 15 chap. 2), Bertil Bengtsson, *Constitution and Real Estate Law*, 1996, pp. 66 et seq., 112 and Bengtsson, 2004, pp. 63 et

seq., 99 et seq.) – This provision should probably not affect the ability of the Sami community to contractually abstain from reindeer herding in the territory for a shorter or longer period of time, which sometimes happens when land is claimed for the sake of various construction (see also the series of publications of ministries (Ds) 2010:22 p. 61). In the *Giryas* case (New Legal Archives (NJA) 2020, p. 3), see commentary to subpara. 2 § 1, the state granted the Sami community the right to assign hunting and fishing rights after the Supreme Court established that the rights belonged to the state on the basis of prescription (since time immemorial).

³³ If a temporary assignment entails only minor inconveniences for reindeer husbandry, then it is permitted (cf. the similar provision in § 30). In addition to hunting or fishing (see subparagraph 2 of this), the right of use may relate, for example, to pasturing, agricultural land, gravel extraction, means of communication (public transport), housing, etc.

³⁴ The provisions of the Law on Reindeer Husbandry on hunting and fishing licenses did not change in 1993; however, the new regulations in the Reindeer Husbandry Ordinance (see especially §§ 3 and 5) meant that, in accordance with the Riksdag's position, hunting and fishing should be licensed to a greater extent than before – in principle, on all state lands north of the border and on mountain reindeer pastures, as long as there are no significant inconveniences for reindeer husbandry (for example, when they are doing husbandry work or slaughtering reindeer in autumn, as well as on sensitive areas of migration routes) and when the right of members of the Sami community to hunt or fish is not violated. – This issue was thoroughly considered in the legislative case (draft law 1992/93:32 p. 131 et seq., 1992/93: BoU8 p. 19 et seq.) And in the subsequent discussion (see links in the commentary to paragraph 1 § 25). See also New Legal Archives (NJA) 2020, p. 3 – For the use and reproduction of stocks of game animals and the protection of wild animals and birds, see also par. 2 § 35.

³⁵ The review and inspection body is the county board or, in some more important matters, the State Land Registry Office, § 2 of the Reindeer Husbandry Ordinance (RNF).

³⁶ According to the 1993 Riksdag decision, the number of gratuitous temporary assignments will increase, see § 5 of the Reindeer Herding Ordinance (RNF). The constitutionality of gratuitous temporary assignments was questioned; see Bertil Bengtsson in *The Swedish Law Journal* (SvJT) 1994, p. 531, Bengtsson, 1996, p. 112 and the Sámi Forest Law Commission (Skogssamerättsutredning) (Sametinget (Sámi Parliament) 1997, pp. 79 et seq. And 84; cf. 2 para § 15 chap. 2 Form of Government Law (RF)).

³⁷ Half to the Sami Fund, half to the Sami community (§ 6 of the Reindeer Herding Ordinance (RNF); cf. § 28 of the Reindeer Herding Law (RNL)).

³⁸ See the compensation rate in subpar. 2 comments to subpara. 1 § 28.

³⁹ The provisions on the internal conditions of the Sami community (§§ 35-64) are commented on, first of all, in Bill 1971:51; see further commentary to subpar. 1 § 9 and commentary on subpara. 2 § 10. Proposals to “open” the Sami communities were presented in the Reports of Government Commissions (SOU) 2001:101 and (with some modifications) in the ministerial publication series (Ds) 2009:40.

⁴⁰ Case law: Circular of the Attorney General 80 2:59 (allocation of costs).

⁴¹ In particular, the interests of nature conservation, protection of the cultural environment and forestry (cf. § 65 a). In 1993, the word “reasonable” before the word “attention” was removed to ensure consistency with the relevant provisions of the Forestry Management Law and the Agricultural Land Management Law (1979:425). If the Sami community suffers from a lack of property owners, the liability for damages must become relevant in accordance with the same principles as in neighboring conditions (cf. § 1 Ch. 3 of the Land Code). See Brännström, 2017, p. 227 et seq. In certain cases, strict liability applies, see § 90 of the Reindeer Husbandry Law.

⁴² This provision (introduced in 1996) means that the so-called environmental objectives are prescribed for both reindeer husbandry and other habitat industries, see bill 1995/96: 226 p. 53 et seq. and 76. The relationship of Sami law to environmental law is discussed in Allard, 2006, especially chap. 8 and 9.

⁴³ In accordance with the reasoning behind this provision, this means that further rational, from a practical and economic point of view, reindeer husbandry (including the use of motor vehicles and helicopters) with the permitted number of reindeer should not be significantly hampered, see the draft law for more details. 1992/93: 32 s. 124 et seq. For regulations, see § 10 of the Reindeer Herding Ordinance (RNF).

⁴⁴ Commentary on SFS 1993:36: This article was amended prior to 1993 by SFS 1990:1490.

⁴⁵ Commentary on SFS 1993: 36: As a result of the amendment to the 1993 law, in particular subpara. 4 and 5. For the business register see §§ 12-14 of the Reindeer Herding Ordinance (RNF).

⁴⁶ This article was commented primarily in the bill 1971:51 p. 191 et seq. Cf. circular of the Attorney General 83 2:61 (right to claim for land owners outside the pasturing area of the Sami community).

⁴⁷ Regarding the provisions on reindeer hallmarks, §§ 73-84 refer to Bill 1971:51 and Bill 2005/06:86 p. 47 et seq., 77 et seq.

⁴⁸ Concessionary standards for reindeer husbandry in accordance with para. 1 (which can be permitted in certain areas in the valleys of the Kalix and Tournai rivers) show a peculiarity especially in relation to foster reindeer (see also § 86 on the organization of Sami communities). P. 5 appeared in 2006.

⁴⁹ subparagraph 1 prescribes strict liability for Sami communities if reindeer damage arable land (item 1) or lands where reindeer husbandry should not be conducted (items 2 and 3); it is presumed that the damage

was caused by the reindeer of the community if it occurred within the territory of the community or the community had reindeer at that time in the area. Responsibility is joint and several: if several Sami communities bear responsibility by virtue of such a presumption, it should ultimately be equally divided between them, while the community whose reindeer clearly caused harm bears responsibility independently to the rest (subpara. 2). If a causal relationship can be confirmed for the reindeer of several communities, the number of reindeer becomes decisive (see subparagraph 3 for more details). In respect of other cases of causing damage, the Law “On Compensation for Damage» applies, i.e. responsibility for confirmed (proven) infliction. See also Bengtsson, 2004, p. 68 ff.

⁵⁰ In accordance with the basic rule of the general law of compensation for damage, the strictly liable person thus has the right of recourse against the person who is liable for his unintentional infliction (possibly also against the person liable under Chapter 3 of the Law “On Compensation for Damage” for the same inflicted damage). This regulation must have been modified by Chapter 4 § 1 of the Compensation Law when the harm was caused by employees.

⁵¹ If the owner of the reindeer becomes known later, they may not be able to claim compensation, which, in accordance with this article, was awarded to the Sami community.

There are no comments on the law related to the selected passage.

7. FINLAND

Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990; amendments up to 54/2000 included)

Chapter 1 – General provisions

Section 1 – *Scope of application*

(1) This Act applies to the practice of reindeer herding in the reindeer herding area. Sections 31-38 of the Act also apply to the area outside the reindeer herding area referred to in section 35(1).

Subsection 2 has been repealed (1353/1996).

(3) In addition to what is provided in this Act, agreements made separately between Finland and foreign states on matters concerning reindeer herding also apply.

Section 2 – *Reindeer herding area*

(1) The reindeer herding area comprises the Province of Lapland, excluding the towns of Kemi and Tornio and the municipality of Keminmaa, and the following areas in the Province of Oulu: the municipalities of Hyrynsalmi, Kuivaniemi, Kuusamo, Pudasjärvi, Suomussalmi, Taivalkoski and Yli-Ii, and the areas north of the Kiiminkijoki river and the road between Puolanka and Hyrynsalmi in the municipalities of Puolanka, Utajärvi and Ylikiihimäki.

(2) State land situated north of the line marked on the map appended to this Act forms an area specifically intended for reindeer herding. The land in this area may not be used in a manner that may significantly hinder reindeer herding. Transfer of ownership or leasing of land in this area may only be on the condition that the landowner or lessee does not have a right to receive compensation for damage caused by reindeer.

Section 3 – *The right to practice reindeer herding*

(1) Subject to the restrictions provided in this Act, reindeer herding may be practised in the reindeer herding area irrespective of land ownership or possession rights.

Section 3a – *Reindeer grazing in timberline forests (1353/1996)*

(1) In timberline forests referred to in section 12 of the Forest Act (1093/1996), reindeer grazing must be practised with special care and in a manner that does not cause the timberline to recede. The ministry competent in forestry matters may issue provisions restricting reindeer grazing in timberline forest areas that are necessary for preventing the timberline from receding.

Section 4 – *Reindeer owners*

(1) Reindeer may only be owned by citizens of the countries belonging to the European Economic Area who have permanent residence in the reindeer herding area, and reindeer herding co-operatives. The Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives may also own reindeer for testing and research purposes. (614/1993)

(2) If a person residing outside the reindeer herding area gains ownership of reindeer, the provisions in section 9(2) and (3) apply. A person residing outside the reindeer herding area who owns reindeer has a right to own reindeer and have them looked after for the period laid down in section 9(2) and (3).

(3) Notwithstanding what is provided in this section above, citizens of countries belonging to the European Economic Area who do not reside in the reindeer herding area may own draught reindeer. (614/1993)

Section 5 – *Definitions*

(1) In this Act:

- 1) slaughter reindeer mean slaughtered reindeer;
- 2) living reindeer mean reindeer other than slaughter reindeer; and
- 3) registered reindeer mean slaughter and living reindeer that are more than one year old and in the possession of a reindeer owner in accordance with the latest approved reindeer register.

Chapter 2 – Reindeer herding co-operatives and the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives

Section 6 – *Reindeer herding co-operatives*

(1) Reindeer owners residing in the reindeer herding area whose reindeer are kept in the territory of a reindeer herding co-operative in accordance with section 9(1) and (2) (shareholders) form a reindeer herding co-operative. The Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives, a reindeer herding co-operative and the person referred to in section 9(3) are not shareholders of a reindeer herding co-operative. A reindeer owner may only be a shareholder in one reindeer herding co-operative.

(2) A reindeer herding co-operative may assume responsibility for matters concerning reindeer herding in its territory, acquire rights in its name, and make commitments for carrying out the tasks referred to in this Act. A shareholder of a reindeer herding co-operative is not personally responsible for the liabilities of the reindeer herding co-operative.

(3) The territorial boundaries of the reindeer herding co-operatives are approved by the State Provincial Office. The barrier fence between the territories of reindeer herding co-operatives is, however, regarded as the boundary between reindeer herding co-operatives. A reindeer herding co-operative has its registered office in the municipality in which it has all or most of its territory.

Section 7 – *Tasks of a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) The task of a reindeer herding co-operative is to ensure that the reindeer of the co-operative's shareholders are looked after in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative and that the tasks concerning reindeer herding the shareholders are engaged in are carried out, to prevent the reindeer of the co-operative's shareholders from causing damage and from crossing over to the territory of other reindeer herding co-operatives and to carry out all other tasks given to it under this Act and the provisions and regulations issued under it.

(2) A reindeer herding co-operative must ensure that the tasks referred to in subsection 1 are also carried out for the reindeer that are in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative but owned by shareholders of other reindeer herding co-operative. However, after

having agreed on the matter with the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative, the reindeer herding co-operatives in question have a right to collect their registered reindeer by the end of the reindeer herding year. A reindeer herding co-operative is entitled to compensation for the costs arising from the task referred to in this subsection, in accordance with the provisions in section 29(1).

(3) A reindeer herding co-operative that has entered into an agreement referred to in section 9(3) must also carry out the tasks referred to in subsection 1 for the reindeer referred to in the agreement.

Section 8 – *Establishing a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) A reindeer herding co-operative is established at a meeting held at a time specified by the State Provincial Office after the territorial boundaries of the reindeer herding co-operative have been approved. All reindeer owners whose reindeer are kept in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative have a right to take part in the meeting. Otherwise, the provisions in sections 13-15 apply in respect of the meeting. The meeting will, however, be convened by a person appointed to the task by the State Provincial Office.

(2) When a reindeer herding co-operative is established by merging two or more reindeer herding co-operatives, the property of the reindeer herding co-operatives that are to be discontinued shall be transferred to the co-operative being established to the extent that it is not distributed among the shareholders of the co-operatives that are to be discontinued. If the property items transferred from the reindeer herding co-operatives that are to be discontinued are of different value when calculated per registered reindeer they are contributing, the reindeer herding co-operative with property items which, as calculated in this manner, are of lower value than the property items of the reindeer herding co-operative with the highest-value property, must pay to the reindeer herding co-operative that is to be established an amount corresponding to the difference between the property values, unless otherwise agreed at the meeting.

(3) The provisions of subsection 2 also apply to the establishment of a reindeer herding co-operative where a part of another reindeer herding co-operative is incorporated into the reindeer herding co-operative that is to be established.

Section 9 – *The rights of a reindeer owner in relation to a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) Reindeer owners residing in the reindeer herding area have a right to have their reindeer looked after in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative that is wholly or partially located in the territory of their municipality of residence. The reindeer of the reindeer owners must be looked after in the territory of the same reindeer herding co-operative unless otherwise provided in subsection 2.

(2) Reindeer owners moving to another municipality who are unable to take their reindeer to the territory of another reindeer herding co-operative to be looked after have a right to have their reindeer looked after in the territory of the former reindeer herding co-operative for a period of three years from the move.

(3) Notwithstanding the above provisions in this section, a reindeer herding co-operative may also, under a fixed-term agreement, look after reindeer that belong to a reindeer owner referred to in section 4(3) and reindeer that belong to a reindeer owner other than the one referred to in subsection 1 who resides in the reindeer herding area.

Section 10 – *Bringing reindeer into the territory of a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) The board of a reindeer herding co-operative may, on special grounds, decide that no reindeer may be brought into the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative.

(2) The bringing of reindeer other than draught or slaughter reindeer which are to be looked after into the territory of a reindeer herding co-operative whose board has not made the decision referred to in subsection 1 must be approved by the board of the reindeer herding co-operative.

Section 11 – *Entrance fee*

(1) When reindeer are brought into the territory of a reindeer herding co-operative to be looked after, the reindeer owner must pay an entrance fee to the reindeer herding co-operative. The entrance fee is calculated by dividing the savings of the reindeer herding co-operative by the number

of the co-operative's living reindeer and by multiplying the resulting sum by the number of living reindeer to be brought into the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative. The board of the reindeer herding co-operative decides on the amount and payment period of the entrance fee.

(2) If the bringing of reindeer into the territory of a reindeer herding co-operative results from a change in the place of residence of the reindeer owner, the reindeer herding co-operative in whose territory the reindeer were formerly kept must pay part of the entrance fee. The proportion of the entrance fee payable by the reindeer herding co-operative referred to in this subsection may not be more than 50 per cent of the fee referred to in subsection 1 and not more than the entrance fee payable to a reindeer herding co-operative would be when calculated in accordance with subsection 1.

Section 12 – *Duties of the shareholders of a reindeer herding co-operative in relation to the reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) The shareholders of a reindeer herding co-operative participate in the activities of the association through an annual contribution to the co-operative which is in proportion to the registered reindeer of their total reindeer stock. Shareholders can make their annual contribution by carrying out reindeer herding work ordered by the board of the reindeer herding co-operative or having the work carried out by somebody else or in cash in accordance with the decisions made by the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative.

(2) If for two consecutive reindeer herding years a shareholder of the reindeer herding co-operative has without an acceptable reason failed to participate in reindeer herding work, the reindeer herding co-operative may oblige him/her to make an increased annual contribution, the maximum amount required being twice the normal contribution.

(3) The meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative may order shareholders to pay for reindeer herding work carried out by the reindeer herding co-operative.

(4) The reindeer herding year begins on June 1 and ends on May 31.

Section 13 – *The tasks of the meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) The meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative decides on

matters pertaining to the reindeer herding co-operative unless under this Act the board or the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative must decide on the matter.

(2) The meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative shall also discuss matters submitted for its consideration under section 44(2). Likewise, matters falling under the competence of the board of the reindeer herding co-operative that the board has referred to the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative shall be considered by the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative.

Section 14 – *Convening the meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) The meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative is convened by the board of the reindeer herding co-operative by means of a notice which must be published in a newspaper circulating in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative at least seven days before the meeting. The board of the reindeer herding co-operative must also convene the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative if the shareholders of the association who own at least ten per cent of the registered reindeer belonging to the shareholders of the reindeer herding co-operative request it for the consideration of a specific matter. If the meeting has not been convened within one month of the verifiable presentation of the request, the State Provincial Office may authorize the presenter of the request to convene the meeting.

(2) The meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative may only consider the matters mentioned in the invitation to the meeting. However, the matter referred to in section 44(2) must be considered by the meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative if the reindeer owner concerned so requests even though it has not been mentioned in the invitation to the meeting.

Section 15 – *Voting at the meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) At the meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative, a shareholder has as many votes as he/she has registered reindeer. However, the number of votes for each shareholder is limited to five per cent of the number of registered reindeer held by the shareholders

of the reindeer herding co-operative. A shareholder also has a right to use his/her vote by proxy.

(2) The opinion supported by a majority of the votes cast shall be regarded as the decision of the meeting. In a tie, the opinion of the chairman shall be decisive, except in an election which shall be decided by lot.

Section 16 – *Further provisions on the meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative*

Further provisions on the organization of the meeting of a reindeer herding co-operative and on the procedure for dealing with matters in the meeting are given by decree.

Section 17 – *Board of a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) The board of a reindeer herding co-operative shall have the chairman, the vice chairman and four shareholders of the reindeer herding co-operative as members. The term of office for the members of the board of a reindeer herding co-operative is three years.

(2) The board shall convene at the invitation of the chairman or, in the event of the chairman being prevented from attending to his/her duties, at the invitation of the vice chairman. The chairman and at least two other members constitute a quorum. Each member has one vote at a board meeting. Otherwise, the decision-making shall be in accordance with the provisions in section 15(2).

Section 18 – *Tasks of the board*

(1) The board is responsible for directing the activities of the reindeer herding co-operative and for seeing that the decisions of the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative are properly prepared and implemented. The board must notify the co-operative's shareholders of its decisions at the following meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative.

Section 19 – *Chairman of a reindeer herding co-operative*

(1) The chairman of a reindeer herding co-operative must ensure that the practical tasks for which the co-operative is responsible are

carried out, implement the decisions made by the board of the co-operative, act as the co-operative's representative, supervise the work of the co-operative's officials, see that order is maintained and the provisions of this Act observed in reindeer herding work, and carry out all other duties of the reindeer herding co-operative that are not laid down as responsibilities of the meeting or the board of the reindeer herding co-operative.

(2) The vice chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative acts as the chairman's deputy. If the vice chairman, too, is prevented from attending to his/her duties, a shareholder of the reindeer herding co-operative elected by the board of the reindeer herding co-operative shall act as the deputy of the chairman.

(3) The meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative shall elect the chairman and the vice chairman for three years at a time.

Section 20 – *Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives*

(1) The reindeer herding co-operatives form an association which has the following tasks:

- 1) to act as a link between reindeer herding co-operatives;
- 2) to develop reindeer herding and the reindeer economy;
- 3) to promote research in reindeer herding, experiments concerning reindeer herding, and reindeer breeding; and
- 4) to undertake all other tasks laid down as its duties.

(2) All reindeer herding co-operatives are members of the Association and they use their decision-making powers at the Association meeting. At the meeting, each reindeer herding co-operative has one vote for one thousand registered reindeer. The opinion supported by a majority of the votes cast shall be regarded as the decision of the meeting. In a tie the decision will be by lot.

(3) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry approves the by-laws of the Association at the recommendation of its meeting. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry appoints a State representative and the Sami Parliament a Sami representative to the association board. Otherwise, the provisions of the Associations Act (503/89) apply to the Association.

Chapter 3 – The number of reindeer

Section 21 – *Determining the number of reindeer*

(1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall, after consulting the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives and the unions of agricultural producers, determine for a period of ten years at a time the number of living reindeer a reindeer herding co-operative may keep in its territory and the maximum number of such reindeer a shareholder of a reindeer herding co-operative may own. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may, on special grounds, amend the decision on this matter during the ten-year period in question.

(2) When determining the maximum number of living reindeer of a reindeer herding co-operative referred to in subsection 1 above, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must take into account that the number of reindeer grazing in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative during the winter season does not exceed the sustainable production capacity of the winter pasture of the reindeer herding co-operative.

(3) If the proper practice of reindeer herding so requires, a reindeer herding co-operative may, for a maximum period of one year at a time, decide that the maximum number of living reindeer to be kept in its territory shall be smaller than the maximum number referred to in subsection 1. The decision of the reindeer herding co-operative must be put into effect immediately unless the Provincial Administrative Court decides otherwise on appeal. The number of reindeer shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions in section 22.

Section 22 – *Reducing the number of reindeer*

(1) If the number of living reindeer of a reindeer herding co-operative or a reindeer owner exceeds the maximum number referred to in section 21, the reindeer herding co-operative must, in the course of the following reindeer herding year, decide on the reduction of the number of reindeer kept in its territory to the maximum allowable number. The reductions must first be in the number of reindeer owned by those who are not shareholders of the reindeer herding co-operative. When the number of reindeer belonging to the shareholders of the

reindeer herding co-operative is reduced, the first to be affected must be the reindeer that are in excess of the maximum number approved for the owners concerned, after which the number of reindeer belonging to the shareholders of the reindeer herding co-operative must be reduced in proportion to the number of the reindeer.

(2) On special grounds, a reindeer herding co-operative may decide that the number of reindeer belonging to a shareholder of the reindeer herding co-operative shall not be reduced, in which case equivalent reductions will be carried out among other reindeer owners in proportion to the number of their reindeer.

(3) If it becomes clear that the number of reindeer during the following reindeer herding year would exceed the maximum allowable number, the reindeer herding co-operative may decide that the number of reindeer must already be reduced during the current reindeer herding year. The reductions shall be in accordance with subsections 1 and 2. The decision of the reindeer herding co-operative can be put into effect immediately unless the Provincial Administrative Court decides otherwise on appeal.

(4) If the reindeer owner does not reduce the number of his/her reindeer in accordance with the decision of the reindeer herding co-operative, the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative may decide that the reindeer herding co-operative will carry out the reduction on behalf of the reindeer owner.

Chapter 4 – Marking of reindeer

Section 23 – *Reindeer earmark*

(1) Each reindeer must be marked with the owner's reindeer earmark which has been approved by the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives on the recommendation of the board of the reindeer herding co-operative. The reindeer referred to in section 4(3) above shall not be marked with a reindeer earmark but with the temporary earmark referred to in section 25(1). Each reindeer owner may only have one reindeer earmark. A reindeer herding co-operative and the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives may, however, have two reindeer earmarks.

(2) In the area specifically intended for reindeer herding, the reindeer earmark must as far as possible be on the basis of traditionally observed principles (kinship earmark).

(3) Further provisions on reindeer earmarks, on the making of them, on how to apply for them, and on how they are granted are given by decree.

Section 24 – *The marking of specific reindeer*

(1) A calf following a female reindeer and an unmarked reindeer that is more than one year old must be marked with the reindeer earmark of the owner of the female reindeer. Other unmarked reindeer must be sold by the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative on behalf of the co-operative or marked with the reindeer earmark of the reindeer herding co-operative. If it is established that a reindeer marked with the reindeer earmark of the reindeer herding co-operative is following a female reindeer not belonging to the reindeer herding co-operative, the reindeer earmark of the reindeer must be changed so that the reindeer is marked with the reindeer earmark of the owner of the female reindeer.

(2) A reindeer with a reindeer earmark which is so badly damaged that it is not legible or whose owner cannot be identified on the basis of the reindeer earmark must be sold by the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative. The proceeds of the sale must be given to the owner of the reindeer. If the owner of the reindeer cannot be determined within a reasonable period of time, the proceeds shall belong to the reindeer herding co-operative.

(3) Only reindeer that are to be put down in the course of the current reindeer herding year may be marked with the reindeer earmark of the reindeer owner referred to in section 9(2) above.

(4) A shareholder of a reindeer herding co-operative may be obliged to pay a marking fee for the marking of reindeer, as decided by the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative.

Section 25 – *The marking of reindeer upon transfer of ownership*

(1) A person who gains ownership of reindeer must mark them with his/her reindeer earmark or, if this is not possible or if he/she does not have a reindeer earmark of his/her own, mark the reindeer in some other way

that sufficiently indicates ownership (temporary earmark). The temporary earmark may be used for three years. A reindeer herding co-operative may on special grounds grant permission to use a temporary earmark for a maximum total of eight years. The reindeer must be put down in the course of the period during which the temporary earmark may be used. Further provisions concerning temporary earmarks are given by decree.

(2) A person who gains ownership of all reindeer marked with a specific reindeer earmark has the right to have the reindeer earmark approved for himself/herself if he/she does not already have an approved reindeer earmark and the prerequisites laid down in section 23 for the approval of a reindeer earmark otherwise exist and the approval does not cause any harm or confusion. If the reindeer earmark cannot be approved for him/her, the provisions in subsection 1 apply.

Section 26 – *Cancelling a reindeer earmark*

(1) A reindeer owner who wishes to relinquish his/her reindeer earmark must notify the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative of the matter in writing. The chairman must submit the notification to the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives, which will decide on the cancellation of the reindeer earmark.

(2) A reindeer owner may keep reindeer marked with a cancelled reindeer earmark for three years following the cancellation. A reindeer herding co-operative may, on special grounds, grant permission for keeping reindeer marked with a cancelled reindeer earmark for a maximum total of eight years.

(3) The Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives must decide to cancel a reindeer earmark after having been notified by a reindeer herding co-operative that the reindeer earmark concerned has not been used for marking reindeer for three years and is not found on any reindeer. The person for whom the reindeer earmark had been approved must be notified of the decision in a verifiable manner.

Section 27 – *Reindeer marking districts*

(1) For the appropriate distribution of different reindeer earmarks among the sectors of the reindeer herding area, the reindeer herding area shall be divided into reindeer marking districts by decision of

the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Further provisions on the marking districts are given by decree.

Chapter 5 – Reindeer round-ups

Section 28 – *Carrying out reindeer round-ups*

(1) A reindeer herding co-operative must hold the necessary number of reindeer round-ups every year in which reindeer intended for slaughter (slaughter reindeer) are separated from living reindeer. As part of the round-up, the number of reindeer to be slaughtered and the number of living reindeer must also be determined, and the living reindeer participating in the round-up equipped with a mark indicating this (register mark).

(2) If because of the freezing of lichen or some other important reason the holding of reindeer round-ups in a certain year would cause unreasonable inconvenience to a reindeer herding co-operative, the State Provincial Office may exempt the reindeer herding co-operative from holding reindeer round-ups. In that case, the number of reindeer determined in the previous year shall be considered as the number of reindeer.

(3) If a reindeer herding co-operative neglects to carry out the necessary reindeer round-ups, the State Provincial Office may on application entitle another reindeer herding co-operative to carry them out at the expense of the reindeer herding co-operative guilty of the neglect.

(4) The shareholders of a reindeer herding co-operative, neighbouring reindeer herding co-operatives, and the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives must be notified of the reindeer round-up sufficiently far in advance.

Section 29 – *Reindeer belonging to other reindeer herding co-operatives*

(1) A reindeer herding co-operative is entitled to receive a payment corresponding to herding expenses (herding fee) from a reindeer herding co-operative for looking after the reindeer that have been identified in a reindeer round-up as belonging to that particular

reindeer herding co-operative. The Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives shall approve the herding fee for each registered reindeer on the basis of average herding costs every year.

(2) The chairman of a reindeer herding co-operative must take care of the reindeer that another reindeer herding co-operative has in a reindeer round-up determined as belonging to his/her reindeer herding co-operative and to see that they are taken from the round-up place.

(3) Reindeer identified in a reindeer round-up as belonging to another reindeer herding co-operative that are not collected by the end of the round-up must be sold by the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative in the most advantageous manner, calves inclusive, on behalf of the reindeer owner. For the issuing of a statement, the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives must be notified of the sold reindeer whose owner could not be identified and their reindeer earmarks.

Section 30 – *Reindeer register*

(1) For each reindeer herding year, a reindeer herding co-operative must, on the basis of reindeer round-ups, draw up a register of the reindeer owned by the shareholders of the reindeer herding co-operative (reindeer register). The reindeer register must also include other reindeer being looked after in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative and reindeer which owners have adopted outside the round-ups. A similar register must be drawn up of the reindeer identified as belonging to other reindeer herding co-operatives during round-ups.

(2) Further provisions on the reindeer register are given by decree.

Chapter 6 – Provisions concerning compensation for damage

Section 31 – *Prevention of damage*

(1) Reindeer must be kept so that they cannot enter agricultural land without the landowner's permission or, when the right of possession belongs to a party other than a landowner, the possessor's permission, or cause damage to sapling stands in forest regeneration areas or cause any other unnecessary damage to agriculture or forestry. Outside the Sami residential areas referred to in section 1(3) of the Decree on the Sami Parliament (824/73), reindeer must also be kept so that they

cannot trespass on gardens, yards of permanent residences, or other areas that have been put to use for a special purpose.

(2) If reindeer have been kept in violation of subsection 1, the landowner or the injured party must notify the reindeer herding co-operative of the matter and the co-operative must immediately remove the reindeer from the area.

(3) If a reindeer herding co-operative neglects its obligation referred to in subsection 2, the landowner or the injured party has the right to remove the reindeer at the expense of the reindeer herding co-operative.

Section 32 – *Fencing obligation*

(1) A reindeer herding co-operative must construct a fence or some other device or structure (fencing) for the protection of agricultural land and, outside Sami residential areas, gardens, yards of permanent residences, and other areas that have been put to use for a special purpose from the reindeer. The requirement for the fencing obligation is that the fencing is necessary for the prevention of damage and that the construction costs are reasonable when compared with the probable benefit to be gained from the fencing. A dispute concerning a fencing obligation shall be settled by a valuation committee.

(2) For extremely pressing causes, a reindeer herding co-operative must also fence sapling stands in forest regeneration areas that are located in areas owned by parties other than the State, a municipality or a parish.

Section 33 – *Fencing subsidy*

Provisions on the subsidy granted to cover the costs arising from fencing to a reindeer herding co-operative are laid down in the Reindeer Economy Act (161/90).

Section 34 – *Damage to be compensated*

(1) Damage caused by reindeer to agriculture and forestry and damage caused by reindeer in areas referred to in section 31(1) must be compensated to the injured party. However, no compensation is payable:

1) for damage caused to the State, a municipality or a parish;
 2) for the trampling on or eating of lichen or grass growing in forest areas and for damage to bushes or trees, except for leaves and needles of sapling stands in forest regeneration areas;

3) for damage that has been caused in a land area leased or transferred from the area referred to in section 2(2), on a reindeer farm referred to in the Reindeer Farm Act (590/69), or

4) to the owner of a farm referred to in section 3(1) of the Act on the Financing of Reindeer Husbandry and Natural Economy Industries (45/2000). (54/2000)

(2) Notwithstanding what is laid down in subsection 1, compensation for damage is payable for the trampling on or eating of lichen collected for decorative purposes outside the reindeer herding area in a municipality that borders on or partly belongs to the reindeer herding area.

(3) A dispute concerning compensation for damage shall be settled by a valuation committee. The compensation may be arbitrated in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Damages Act (412/74).

Section 35 – *Liability for damage*

(1) Compensation for damage caused by reindeer is payable by the reindeer herding co-operative in whose the territory the damage has occurred. If the damage has occurred outside the reindeer herding area in a municipality that either borders on or partially belongs to the reindeer herding area, the compensation is payable by the reindeer herding co-operative whose territorial boundary is closest to the place where the damage has occurred. If the damage has been caused by reindeer other than those kept in the territory of the reindeer herding co-operative that paid the compensation, the reindeer herding co-operative is entitled to receive the amount it paid in compensation from the reindeer herding co-operative in whose territory the reindeer that caused the damage are normally kept.

(2) If the damage for which the reindeer herding co-operative has paid compensation in accordance with subsection 1 has been caused by reindeer that are being kept by the owner in accordance with section

41, the co-operative has the right to be refunded the amount it paid in compensation from the reindeer owner.

(3) Damage caused by reindeer outside the reindeer herding area in cases other than those referred to in subsection 1 comes under the Act on the protection of agricultural land from damage caused by livestock (47/21).

Section 36 – *Valuation committee*

(1) The task of a valuation committee is to settle matters falling under its purview in accordance with section 32(1), section 34(3) and section 43(4). The committee has a chairman and two other members. A person appointed by the [agricultural district] acts as the chairman. Prior to appointing the chairman, the [agricultural district] must consult the reindeer herding co-operative and the local association of agricultural producers. Of the other members, one represents local agricultural producers and the other the reindeer herding co-operative which the matter in question concerns.

(2) Each reindeer herding co-operative must have the required number of valuers selected by the co-operative and each municipality referred to in section 35(1) must have the required number of valuers representing agricultural producers. Further provisions on their selection are given by decree.

(3) A person who wants to submit a matter for consideration by a valuation committee must notify the chairman and the other party about the matter and at the same time give the name of the valuer whom he/she has chosen as a member of the committee. The other party must give the name of the valuer he/she has chosen as the second member of the committee as soon as possible after the notification referred to above has arrived. If he/she does not make the notification within three days, the district police chief must appoint a valuer on his/her behalf.

Section 37 – *Valuation committee decision*

(1) A valuation committee must issue a decision on a matter submitted for its consideration without delay. Prior to the issuing of the

decision, an opportunity must be reserved for the parties concerned to be heard. The decision must be notified to the parties concerned in a verifiable manner.

(2) In a decision concerning compensation for damage caused by reindeer, the valuation committee must state the extent of the damage caused by reindeer and determine the amount of compensation payable to the injured party.

(3) In a decision concerning a dispute over a fencing obligation, the valuation committee must state the extent of the fencing obligation of the reindeer herding co-operative.

(4) Dissatisfaction with a valuation committee decision must be made known to the committee chairman within two weeks of receipt of the notification of the decision. The party making its dissatisfaction known must initiate the matter in a lower court by summons, which must be served on the other party within two months of the receipt of the notification of the decision.

(5) If no dissatisfaction has been registered with the valuation committee decision or if no action has been taken concerning the contesting of it, the decision can be put into effect in the same way as a decision in a civil case.

Section 38 – *Remuneration and responsibilities of a valuation committee member*

(1) A valuer who has acted as a member of a valuation committee has a right to receive remuneration and be refunded travel expenses for the task in accordance with the criteria laid down by the State Provincial Office. The committee must in its decision specify how the expenses must be refunded between the relevant parties.

(2) The members of a valuation committee are responsible for the legality of their actions.

Section 39 – *Construction of reindeer fences*

(1) A barrier fence or a fence surrounding the round-up area may be built on State land, the former with the permission of the Ministry of the Agriculture and Forestry and the latter with the permission of the authority in possession of the area. When a temporary reindeer fence is

constructed on State land, the authority in possession of the area must be notified of the undertaking.

(2) The user right required for the construction of a barrier fence along the national frontier may be expropriated by the State on condition that the process is in accordance with the Act on the Redemption of Immovable Property and Special Rights (603/77).

(3) The costs arising from the construction and maintenance of a barrier fence along the national frontier shall be paid from State funds.

Section 40 – *The taking of wood*

(1) Wood needed as firewood or for the construction of shelters for reindeer herding may be taken from State forests free of charge and without a permit. Wood needed for other reindeer herding purposes may be purchased from State forests at the current market price in accordance with the directions of the authority in possession of the area.

Chapter 7 – Protection of reindeer

Section 41 – *Gathering of reindeer*

(1) The gathering and marking of reindeer and other reindeer herding work may not be carried out without the permission of the board of the reindeer herding co-operative unless the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative has decided otherwise. However, in the reindeer round-up, reindeer owners have the right to take all or some of their own reindeer into their own care until the 15th of the following June. The board of the reindeer herding co-operative must assign a grazing area for these reindeer that is in accordance with their number. Reindeer owners who have taken their reindeer into their own care in the manner described above must see that, as far as their reindeer are concerned, the tasks laid down in section 7(1) are carried out.

(2) Reindeer may be kept in an enclosure without feeding for a maximum uninterrupted period of 36 hours.

(3) The gathering and transporting of reindeer must be carried out so that the health of the animals is not endangered.

Section 42 – *Preventing the frightening of reindeer*

(1) Reindeer must not be frightened. Compensation must be paid for any damage or inconvenience caused to the reindeer owner and the reindeer herding co-operative as a result of frightening. Driving off reindeer with the purpose of preventing damage is not regarded as frightening reindeer.

(2) The authority responsible for supervising compliance with the [Hunting Act (290/62)] and a reindeer owner and a reindeer shepherd may in the territory of their reindeer herding co-operative put down a stray dog that during the period when dogs must be kept on a leash is found chasing reindeer in their pasture or that at any other time is found mutilating a reindeer it has chased. However, the dog may not be put down if it is caught or if the damage can otherwise be prevented. The police must be notified immediately of a dog that has been caught or put down.

(3) Logging must be carried out so that it does not cause any damage to reindeer. The holder of logging rights must provide the reindeer owner with compensation for any damage caused wilfully or through negligence.

(4) Otherwise the compensation for damage referred to in this section comes under the Damages Act.

Chapter 8 – Miscellaneous provisions

Section 43 – *Transfer of reindeer ownership*

(1) A buyer or a recipient of a gift must notify the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative of the transaction or the gift without delay.

(2) Ownership of reindeer is transferred:

1) when the transfer has been approved by the board of the reindeer herding co-operative (reindeer title deed permit); or

2) two months from the date on which the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative has received notification of the transfer. However, during this period, the board of the reindeer herding co-operative has the right to decide on the purchase of the reindeer (right of pre-emption).

(3) A reindeer title deed permit may be refused and the right of pre-emption used if the securing of sufficient income for persons engaged in reindeer herding as their profession so requires. However, a reindeer title deed permit is not required and the reindeer herding co-operative does not have a right of pre-emption if the buyer or the recipient of a gift is a shareholder of the same reindeer herding co-operative, the spouse of the transferor, or a person who in accordance with Chapter 2 of the Inheritance Code (40/65) could inherit from the transferor, or the spouse of such a person, or the adopted child of the transferor or the spouse of the adopted child of the transferor.

(4) When requested by the transferor, the reindeer herding co-operative must use its right of pre-emption if it has refused the reindeer title deed permit. In using the right of pre-emption, the reindeer herding co-operative must buy all the transferred reindeer and pay to the transferor of the reindeer the same price he/she would have received from the purchaser. If the transfer has not involved any payments or if the sales price is substantially different from the current value, the reindeer herding co-operative must pay the transferor the current market price for the reindeer. Disputes concerning the level of the current price shall be settled by a valuation committee.

Section 44 – Appealing against the decisions of the reindeer herding co-operative

(1) A reindeer owner dissatisfied with the decision of the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative has a right to bring a matter pertaining to him/her personally before the board of the reindeer herding co-operative for review. The request for a review by the board of the reindeer herding co-operative must be submitted within thirty days of the date the shareholder has received notification of the decision of the reindeer herding co-operative chairman.

(2) A reindeer owner dissatisfied with the decision of the board of the reindeer herding co-operative has the right to bring the decision before the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative for review. A request to this end must be made in writing to the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative within thirty days of the date on which

the notification of the decision was served at the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative referred to in section 18.

(3) A reindeer owner may appeal against the decision of the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative to the Provincial Administrative Court if the decision infringes upon his/her rights or was not prepared in accordance with due process or is otherwise against the law. The appeals process must be in accordance with the provisions of [the Administrative Appeals Act (154/50)].

(4) The provisions in subsection 2 do not apply to a decision of the board of the reindeer herding co-operative by which a reindeer title deed permit has been granted or by which a right of pre-emption has been left unused. A reindeer transferee may appeal against a decision made by the board of the reindeer herding co-operative or the meeting of the reindeer herding co-operative on the refusal of a reindeer title deed permit and the use of the pre-emptive right in accordance with the provisions in subsections 2 and 3.

Section 45 – Appealing against a decision of the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives

(1) A decision of the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives may be appealed against by a party whom the decision concerns on the grounds that the decision was not made in accordance with due process or is otherwise against the law or the by-laws of the Association. The appeal must be lodged with the Provincial Administrative Court of Lapland. The appeal must be in accordance with the provisions of [the Administrative Appeals Act].

Section 46 – Appropriating reindeer

(1) Penalty provisions for appropriates reindeer and for an attempt to do so are laid down in Chapter 28, sections 1-3 and Chapter 29, sections 1-4 of the Penal Code.

Section 47 – Reindeer herding offence

(1) A person who:

1) transports or attempts to transport reindeer from the territory of one reindeer herding co- operative to another or away from Finland or from another state to Finland without permission;

2) deliberately fails to enter the number of his/her reindeer in the reindeer register in the manner required by legal provisions, or enters the number of his/her reindeer wrongfully in the register;

3) deliberately fails to reduce the number of his/her reindeer in the manner required by legal provisions;

4) frightens reindeer in violation of the provisions of section 42; or

5) in any other way violates this Act or provisions and regulations issued under it,

must be fined for a reindeer herding offence, unless a more severe penalty for the offence is laid down elsewhere in the law.

Section 48 – *Financing the activities of the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives*

(1) The State budget must appropriate an annual sum for use by the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives so that it can carry out its tasks under this Act.

Section 49 – *Collection of fees and contributions*

(1) If a reindeer owner neglects to pay the fees and contributions referred to in section 11(1), section 12(1) and (3), and section 24(4) by the due date, the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative has the right to sell reindeer owned by the reindeer owner in question so that the fees and contributions can be covered with the price received for the reindeer. An outstanding fee or contribution may also be recovered by debt recovery procedure without a separate decision or sentence.

Section 50 – *Purchase book*

(1) When reindeer are purchased for slaughter, the purchaser must keep a purchase book in which the place and time of purchase, the number of reindeer purchased, the reindeer earmarks, price and the gender of the reindeer, and the name, address, and signature of the seller must be entered. When requested, the purchase book must be presented to the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative, to any other person authorised by the reindeer herding co-operative or an official of the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives.

Section 51 – *Declaration*

(1) Before taking up their duties, the chairman and vice chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative, the foreman, the valuation committee chairman, the valuer and the counter at a reindeer round-up must sign a declaration. Further provisions on the declaration are given by decree.

Section 52 – *Supervision*

(1) The State Provincial Office is responsible for the supervision and implementation of this Act and the provisions and regulations issued under it.

(2) If a reindeer herding co-operative deliberately neglects to observe the provisions and regulations pertaining to its activities, the State Provincial Office must, by issuing a threat of a fine or by threatening that the work not carried out is carried out at the expense of the reindeer herding co-operative, order that what has been done illegally or neglected must be rectified.

Section 53 – *Consulting obligation*

(1) When planning measures concerning State land that will have a substantial effect on the practice of reindeer herding, the State authorities must consult the representatives of the reindeer herding co-operative in question.

Section 54 – *Further provisions*

(1) Further provisions on the implementation of this Act are given by decree.

Section 55 – *Entry into force*

(1) This Act enters into force on 1 October 1990. This Act repeals the Reindeer Husbandry Act of 4 June 1948 (444/48) and its subsequent amendments.

(2) Section 43 of this Act only applies to transfers that have been made after the entry into force of this Act.

(3) Reindeer herding co-operatives that have been established prior to the entry into force of this Act are automatically regarded as having been established in accordance with this Act.

(4) The condition referred to in section 2(2) of the previous Act, which has entered into force prior to the entry into force of this Act, shall remain in force.

8. List of laws and regulations in support for indigenous peoples of reindeer herding regions of the world

Canada

Reindeer Act: Reindeer regulations, N.W.T. Reg. 011-2014

Mongolia

Decree of The President of Mongolia No. 42, March 29, 2013

Norway

Supreme Court of Norway-Decision 2018-05-09 HR-2018-872-A

The right to compensation. Reindeer husbandry. Damage from grazing

The law LOV-1751-10-02 Ministry of Agriculture and Food

The law LOV-2015-06-19-65 from 01.10.2015 Agriculture, hunting and forestry Reindeer Husbandry

State, State constitutional law and the law on citizenship Borders Sami law Reindeer Husbandry

Lapp Codicil

The Law on the grazing of Swedish deer in Norway and Norwegian reindeer Grazing in Sweden (The Law on Border Grazing of Deer) LOV-1972-06-09-31

The Law on reindeer husbandry in the municipalities of Meldal, Midtre-Goldal, Oppdal, Rennebu, Rindal, Sunndal and Surnadal [Trollheimen's Law] LOV-1984-12-21-101

The Law on Strengthening the Position of Human rights in Norwegian Legislation (Human Rights Act) LOV-1999-05-21-30

The Law on Legal Relations and Management of Land and Natural Resources in Finnmark (Finnmark Law) LOV-2005-06-17-85

The Law on Reindeer Husbandry (The Law on Reindeer Husbandry) LOV-2007-06-15-40

The Law on Planning and Consideration of Construction Cases (Law on Planning and Construction) LOV-2008-06-27-71

The Act on determining and changing the title and ownership of real estate, etc. (the Law on the Transfer of Land) LOV-2013-06-21-100
 NOU 2001: 35 Proposal to amend the Reindeer Husbandry Act, 2001-03-15

Russian Federation

Federal Law No. 1807-1 of October 25, 1991 On the Languages of the Peoples of the Russian Federation

Federal Law No. 33-FZ of March 14, 1995 On Specially Protected Natural Territories

Federal Law No. 73-FZ of June 25, 2002 On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation

Federal Law No. 209-FZ of July 24, 2009 On Hunting and on Conservation of Hunting and on Conservation of Hunting Resources, and on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 645 of October 26, 2020 On the Strategy for Development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and National Security for the Period up to 2035

Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 255 of March 24, 2000 On the Unified List of Indigenous Small-numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation (extract)

Resolution of the Government of the Amur Region No. 447 of 25.09.2013 On Approval of the State program “Development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food of the Amur region”

Resolution of the Government of the Arkhangelsk Region of October 9, 2012 No. 436-pp On Approval of the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Markets for Agricultural products, Raw materials and Food of the Arkhangelsk region for 2013-2021

Law of the Republic of Buryatia No. 3405-IV of July 5, 2013 On Measures of State Support for Indigenous Small-numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation Living on the Territory of the Republic of Buryatia

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tyva dated May 28, 2021 No. 281 On Approval of the Procedure for State Support for Development of Reindeer Husbandry in the Republic of Tyva

USA

18 AAC 31.820 – Reindeer for retail sale to or at a market

18 AAC 32.685 – Official mark of inspection and labeling

Sweden

Law “On reindeer husbandry” (SFS: 1971:437)

Finland

Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990; amendments up to 54/2000 included)

Reindeer Husbandry Decree (883/1990) Reindeer

Project author, compiler and editor



Khariuchi Sergey Nikolaevich

Khariuchi Sergey Nikolaevich was born on November 26, 1950.

Council President of the Association of World Reindeer Herders; Leader of the Centre for Reindeer Husbandry Development and Deputy Director of the Russian Center for the Arctic Development; Doctor of Law; Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation and Honored Lawyer of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

Author of a number of books and monographs on legal affairs, issues of indigenous peoples and industrial development of Yamal. (monograph “Social norms of the indigenous peoples of the North of Russia”, monograph “Legal issues of the indigenous peoples of the North of Russia”).

E-mail: Sergei.khariuchi@gmail.com

Compiler



Timur Rafaelevich Akchurin.

Born on September 24, 1983. Graduated from school No. 1 in Hero of the Soviet Union I. V. Korolkov of Salekhard In 2005, he graduated from Tyumen State University with a degree in Finance and Credit.

He works as the executive director of the Union of Reindeer Herders of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District.

Timur Rafaelevich is the author and compiler of about two dozen brochures, reference manuals and materials. He developed and patented a unified information database of reindeer herding of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation (Certificate of state registration of the database dated 19.10.2015 No. 2015621578).

E-mail: Timur240983@mail.ru

Editorial Board

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Compiled by: Timur Akchurin, Executive Director of the Union of Reindeer Herders of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

The collection was published with financial support of Natalia Komarova, Governor of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra, and the Government of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra

The collection was compiled with the support of:

Association of World Reindeer Herders

Of the Union of Reindeer Herders of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Grassroots organization of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra “Spaseniye Ugry”

The Legislative Assembly of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

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