INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party
Mongolia

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited
28 September 2015

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party
16 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Title of National Focal Point
Director of Department of Green Development Policy and Planning

Name of National Focal Point
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Focal Point is submitting the national report
a3_subsection

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Title of contact officer
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ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

3.1. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

○ Yes
○ No

Additional information on this question if needed
{Empty}

3.2. Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

○ Yes
○ No
3.3. Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- Yes
- No

If the party answered No above, please explain.
Manufacturing processes using mercury or mercury compounds as set forth in Annex B, Part I of the convention, namely, chlor-alkali production, acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst, vinyl chloride monomer production, sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate production, and production of polyurethane using mercury-containing catalysts are not existent in Mongolia and there is no regulatory coordination for such productions and processes.

3.4. Does the party have excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- Yes
- No

3.5. *Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party’s territory in the reporting period?

- Yes, exports to parties
- Yes, exports to non-parties
- No

Additional information if needed
{Empty}

3.6. Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?

- No
- Yes

- The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

The Government of Mongolia approved the resolution №95 in 2007 to restrict the usage of mercury and its organic and inorganic compounds in Mongolia. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia is responsible for authorizing the import of toxic and hazardous chemicals and no permission had been issued by the Ministry for importing mercury since the Minamata Convention entered into force.

▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS
4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury–added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase–out date specified for those products?

- Yes
- No
- Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

On the subject of appropriate measures to restrict the manufacture, import and export, the Government of Mongolia has taken a number of actions, as follows:
The Government of Mongolia controls and monitors the import and export of mercury–added products by approving resolutions and regulations. For instance, as for pesticides, fertilizers, and disinfectants, the Minister of Environment & Tourism, the Minister of Food, Agriculture & Light Industry and the Minister of Health issue joint order to regulate the allowed usage of such product’s varieties and quantity in Mongolia.
The Minister of Health and the Chief of National Emergency Management Authority of Mongolia issued a joint order of 07/27 to ban the purchase and usage of mercury–containing thermometer, blood pressure sphygmomanometer, and dental amalgam among health organizations in 2011. No products highlighted above imported since the joint order came into effect.
According to the report released by the Customs General Administration of Mongolia, there was no related products has been imported. Accordingly, no other evidence has been registered by relevant specialized agencies within respective period.

4.3. Has the party taken two or more measures for the mercury–added products listed in Part II of Annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Purchase and usage of mercury–added dental amalgam were banned by the joint order 07/27 of 2011 by the Minister and Health and the Chief of National Emergency Management Authority.

4.4. Has the party taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury–added products whose manufacture, import and export are not allowed under article 4?

- Yes
- No

4.5. Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury–added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- Yes
- No

If no, has there been an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product that demonstrates environmental or health benefits? Has the party provided to the secretariat, as appropriate, information on any such product?

- Yes
- No
Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

\section*{ART. 5: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED}

5.1. Are there facilities within the territory of the party that use mercury or mercury compounds for the processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 5 of the Convention?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

5.2. Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

\subsection*{CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION}

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

\subsection*{ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST}

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.3. Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

\subsection*{VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION}

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

\subsection*{SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE}
5.4. Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes
- No

5.5. Is there any facility that has been developed using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}
2019 to reduce and eliminate the use of mercury and mercury compounds in artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing. Work plan for Implementation of the National Action Plan for Reducing Mercury Pollution Caused by Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Mongolia has been issued Joint order of the Minister of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry Mongolia of A/232 and A/66 on April 07, 2020.

7.2. Has the party determined and notified the secretariat that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

- Yes
- No

7.3. Has the party developed and implemented a national action plan and submitted it to the secretariat?

- Yes
- No
- In progress

7.4. Attach your most recent review that must be completed under paragraph 3 (c) of article 7, unless it is not yet due

{Empty}

7.5. Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?

- Yes
- No

Please provide information
The Government of Mongolia is actively cooperating with relevant international organizations and donor countries to achieve objectives stated in Paragraph 4 of Article 7. The United Nations Environmental Program and the Government of Mongolia jointly implemented a Global Environment Facility (GEF)--funded project of “Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Mongolia” between 2017 and 2019. “Reduce exposure of mercury to human health and the environment by promoting sound chemical management in Mongolia” project funded by the GEF was implemented from 2013 to 2018 by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to reduce exposure of mercury to human health and the environment in Mongolia. In particular, the project aimed to reduce mercury emissions by strengthening national and local capacity for effective and sound management mercury-containing wastes and contaminated sites.

The Planet GOLD Mongolia-Philippines project is currently being implemented in Mongolia as a part of the international Planet GOLD Programme. The Mongolia-Philippines project is led by the UN Environment and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia. The project objective is to contribute to the elimination of mercury in Artisanal and small-scale gold mining by applying a value chain approach from miners to refiners.

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation implemented the Sustainable Artisanal Mining (SAM) project in Mongolia between 2005 and 2019, to develop an economically sustainable, environmentally responsible and human rights-based artisanal and small-scale mining (SAM) sector
in Mongolia benefiting from, and contributing to, global best practice regarding SAM. The SAM Project has been implemented in four Phases.

**Please provide information**

{Empty}

**Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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▼ **ART. 8: EMISSIONS**

**8.1. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8.**

For each of those source categories describe the measures in place, including the effectiveness of such measures, to implement the requirements of paragraph 4 of article 8.

- Coal–fired power plants

**Coal–fired power plants**
No Name of coal–fired power plants Location Coal (M.tn/year)
1 Darkhan Darkhan 0.4
2 Erdenet Factory Erdenet 0.4
3 Erdenet Erdenet 0.3
4 Dalanzadgad Dalanzadgad 0.07
5 Dornod Choibalsan 0.5
6 Sukhbaatar Baruun–Urt 0.02
7 Khuvsgul Murun 0.02
8 Bayan–Ulgii Ulgii 0.03
9 Bulgan Bulgan 0.01
10 Khoragsud Chinggis 0.04
11 Khovd Khovd 0.05
12 Selenge Sukhbaatar 0.1
13 Uvs Ulaangom 0.04
14 Dornogobi Saishand 0.04
15 CTPP–2 Ulaanbaatar 0.3
16 CTPP–3 Ulaanbaatar 1.3
17 CTPP–4 Ulaanbaatar 3.4
18 Amgalan Ulaanbaatar 0.2

- Coal–fired industrial boilers

**Coal–fired industrial boilers**
In Mongolia, totally 1219 medium size heat–only–boilers were registered including industrial boilers in 2020. Those heat–only–boilers use about 1.0 million ton of raw coal per year.

- Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non–ferrous metals

**Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non–ferrous metals**
No Name Location Activity area
1 “Erdenet Mining” Corporation Orkhon, Erdnenet Copper
2 “Oyu tolgoi” Corporation Umnugobi, Khanbogd Copper
3 "Tsairt mineral" LLC Sukhbaatar, Baruun–Urt Zinc
4 "Achit Ikht" LLC Orkhon, Erdnenet Copper cathode plant
5 "Erdmin" LLC Orkhon, Erdnenet Copper

- Waste incineration facilities
- Cement clinker production facilities

Cement clinker production facilities
No Name Location
1 "MAK Cement" LLC Dornogobi, Dalanjargalan
2 "Moncement" LLC Dornogobi, Urgun
3 "Teeliin shonhor" LLC Dornogobi, Sainshand
4 "Khutul" LLC Selenge, Saikhan
5 "Erel" LLC Selenge, Saikhan
6 "Nalgartushig" LLC Ulaanbaatar, Nalaikh

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?
- Yes
- No

Attach relevant documentation
{Empty}

8.2. Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8.

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
A number of law, decree, regulation, and national standards are applied to control and reduce mercury emissions from the sources. In accordance with the Law on Air, list of toxic air pollutants including mercury was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Emission standards for permissible level of air pollutants from point sources are set to reduce emissions from heat-only–boilers and coal–fired power plants. National emission inventory guideline was approved in 2019. The guideline includes the calculation method of mercury emission from household stoves, small & medium size heat–only–boilers, and coal–fired power plants. National mercury emission inventory was conducted under the framework of the Minamata Initial Assessment Mongolia in 2019, using UNEP Toolkit which is primary database to control
reducing mercury emissions from the sources.

**Progress**
{Empty}

### COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**Measures**
A number of law, decree, regulation, and national standards are applied to control and reduce mercury emissions from the sources. In accordance with the Law on Air, list of toxic air pollutants including mercury was approved by the Ministry of Environment.
Emission standards for permissible level of air pollutants from point sources are set to reduce emissions from heat-only-boilers and coal-fired power plants.
National emission inventory guideline was approved in 2019. The guideline includes the calculation method of mercury emission from household stoves, small & medium size heat-only-boilers, and coal-fired power plants.
National mercury emission inventory was conducted under the framework of the Minamata Initial Assessment Mongolia in 2019, using UNEP Toolkit which is primary database to control reducing mercury emissions from the sources.

**Progress**
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### SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

**Measures**
A number of law, decree, regulation, and national standards are applied to control and reduce mercury emissions from the sources. In accordance with the Law on Air, list of toxic air pollutants including mercury was approved by the Ministry of Environment.
Emission standards for permissible level of air pollutants from point sources are set to reduce emissions from heat-only-boilers and coal-fired power plants.

Progress
{Empty}

**WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES**

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

**CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures
{Empty}

Progress
{Empty}

Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes
- No
8.3. Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?

- Yes
- No
- Have not been a party for 5 years

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?
Mon, 12/31/2018 - 00:00

Please indicate where this inventory is available
National mercury emission inventory was conducted under the framework of the Minamata Initial Assessment Mongolia, using UNEP Toolkit in 2019. The activity data, base year of 2018, were obtained from relevant ministries, government organisations and private sectors, as well as the National Statistical Yearbook and other official sources such as UN Comtrade due to lack of measurement and monitoring data. The Initial Assessment report can be found online at: http://212.203.125.75/MinamataServiceAdmin/public/uploads/Proj_2083/Mongolia-MIA-Report.pdf

Attach
{Empty}

8.4. Has the party chosen to establish criteria to identify relevant sources covered within a source category?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please explain how the criteria for any category include at least 75 percent of the emissions from that category and explain how the party took into account guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

Mercury release sources were identified using UNEP Toolkit are shown in following Table. Sources present is marked as (Y), and possible but not positively identified as (?).

- Identification of mercury release sources in the country
- Cat. no. Source category Source presence (y/?)
  5.1.1 Coal combustion in large power plants y
  5.1.2 Other coal combustion y
  5.1.3 Extraction, refining and use of mineral oil y
  5.1.4 Biomass fired power and heat production y
  5.2 Main category – Primary (virgin) metal production
  5.2.1 Zinc extraction and initial processing y
  5.2.2 Copper extraction and initial processing y
  5.2.3 Gold extraction and initial processing by other processes than mercury amalgamation y
  5.3 Main category – Production of other minerals and materials with mercury impurities
  5.3.1 Cement production y
  5.3.2 Lime production and light weight aggregate kilns y
  5.4 Main category – Consumer products with intentional use of mercury
  5.4.1 Thermometers with mercury y
  5.4.2 Electrical and electronic switches, contacts and relays with mercury y
  5.4.3 Light sources with mercury y
  5.4.4 Batteries containing mercury y
  5.4.7 Paints ?
  5.4.8 Pharmaceuticals for human and veterinary uses ?
  5.4.9 Cosmetics and related products ?
  5.6 Main category – Other intentional products/process uses
5.6.1 Manometers and gauges
5.6.2 Laboratory chemicals and equipment
5.6.3 Mercury metal use in religious rituals and folklore medicine
5.6.4 Miscellaneous product uses, mercury metal uses and other sources
5.7 Main category – Production of recycled metals
5.7.1 Production of recycled ferrous metals (iron and steel)
5.8 Main category – Waste incineration
5.8.1 Incineration of medical waste
5.8.2 Informal waste burning
5.9 Main category – Waste deposition/landfilling and waste water treatment
5.9.1 Informal dumping of general waste
5.9.2 Waste water system/treatment
5.10 Main category – Cremation and cemeteries
5.10.1 Crematoria
5.10.2 Cemeteries
Main category – Potential hot spots
Tailings/residue deposits from artisanal and large scale gold mining
Tailings/residue deposits from other non-ferrous metal extraction

8.5. Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}
based on polluting substance types as more toxic higher payment. For instance; fee for hazardous substances including mercury is 10000 times higher than organics and mineral substances. Totally 191 sites in 18 lakes and 94 rivers are involved water quality monitoring network in Mongolia. According to monitoring program, physico-chemical parameters including mercury concentration are measured at the site. In order to control illegal mercury releases, six water-ground holes has been established in 3 provinces since 2017.

9.2. Has the party established an inventory of releases from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it?

- Yes
- Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- Have not been a party for 5 years
- No

When was the inventory last updated?
2018–12–31

Please indicate where this inventory is available
National mercury release inventory was conducted under the framework of the Minamata Initial Assessment Mongolia, using UNEP Toolkit in 2019. The activity data, base year of 2018, were obtained from relevant ministries, government organisations and private sectors, as well as the National Statistical Yearbook and other official sources such as UN Comtrade due to lack of measurement and monitoring data. The Initial Assessment report can be found online at: http://212.203.125.75/MinamataServiceAdmin/public/uploads/Proj_2083/Mongolia-MIA-Report.pdf

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY

10.1. Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

Please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner and the effectiveness of those measures.
The Law on Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals of Mongolia requires specially designed storage for toxic and hazardous chemicals and the “Occupational safety and health. General requirements for the storage of toxic and hazardous chemicals and products. MNS 6458: 2014” standard sets the requirements for the storage of toxic and hazardous chemicals.
The Parliament of Mongolia created a legal instrument to regulate hazardous waste through adding a specific chapter in the Revised Law on Waste in 2017 to improve the existing regulation of hazardous waste management and storage.
In 2016, an interim storage for mercury and non-mercury wastes was constructed as a pilot facility
in the yard of the Rescue Department of National Emergency Management Agency under the implementation of “Reduce exposure of mercury to human health and the environment by promoting sound chemical management in Mongolia” project, which was implemented by the UNIDO and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia between 2013 and 2016. For the time being, over 300 kg of liquid mercury and 18 kg mercury compound is currently being stored at this facility. In order to reduce negative impact of hazardous waste including mercury and mercury-added products on environment, medium–scale storage for hazardous waste were constructed in the provinces in 2020 and 2021.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

**ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES**

11.1. Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party’s mercury waste?

- Yes
- No

Please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.
The measures outlined in paragraph 3 of article 11 have been implemented for mercury waste in Mongolia since the ratification of the Basel Convention.
The Parliament of Mongolia ratified Basel Convention on 15, April 1997 and the provisions mentioned above are in compliance with both Basel Convention requirements and international standards.
The Law on Waste of Mongolia regulates all types of waste–related activities including hazardous waste. Chapter 5 of the law regulates the packaging, temporary storage, transportation, collection, recycling and disposal of hazardous waste. The requirements of hazardous waste export and prohibition of imports are set forth in Article 38, 39 of Chapter 5 respectively.
The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia is mandated for the issue of permits for collection, transportation, storage, recycling, disposal and export of hazardous waste as stipulated in the Law on Waste.
The coded list of waste sources and its classification was approved by the Minister of Environment and Tourism in 2017, and mercury and mercury compounds were included on the list. In terms of regulation for chemicals including mercury, “Regulation on Storage, Transportation, Use and Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals” approved by the Minister of Environment, and the Minister of Health in 2009, regulates the storage, transportation, use and disposal of hazardous chemicals including mercury and its compounds.

11.2. Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party’s territory?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so
ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1. Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Please elaborate

The Government of Mongolia organized a nationwide inspection of individuals and businesses which use chemicals in their operation, twice in 2007–2008. As a result of the inspections, it was revealed that about 200,000 tons of tailings in 120 sites in the territory of 10 provinces, covering 53 hectares of area and dozens of groundwater wells were contaminated by mercury and cyanide. In order to mitigate and neutralize the contamination, 197,687 tons of slime accumulated in 230 sites of 37 soums of 9 provinces were transported to 6 sites for designated landfilling, 128,444 m² of soil contaminated by chemicals were neutralized between 2008 and 2009.

Recently, the Minamata Initial Assessment Report (2019) emphasized that no other hot-spots of mercury contamination have been identified in Mongolia.

The Government of Mongolia approved the National Action Plan (NAP) for reducing mercury pollution caused by artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Mongolia in August, 2019. One of the strategies of the NAP is to monitor and prevent mercury pollution, emissions and releases caused by artisanal and small-scale mining and processing, carry out research on risks and exposures to mercury and reduce mercury contaminated and eroded areas through remediation and neutralization. Seven specific activities including “1.9. Environmental monitoring in the mercury contaminated areas where previously neutralisation and rehabilitation was done and identify and estimate level of mercury in water, soil and air” will be carried out to implement the strategy from 2019 to 2023.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

13.1. Has the party undertaken to provide, within its capabilities, resources in respect of those national activities that are intended to implement the Convention in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Please specify

“National action plan for reducing mercury pollution caused by artisanal and small scale gold mining in Mongolia” was approved by the Government of Mongolia under resolution №317 in August 2019. The action plan will be implemented in two phases over five years and a total of 14.7 billion Mongolian tugriks required for funding. The funding sources for implementing the action plan will be raised from international financial sources, state budgets and local budgets.

The implementation of Planet GOLD Mongolia–Philippines project was approved on 8 August 2018.
and the project is currently being implemented in Mongolia. The Government of Mongolia is co-financing the project with 2,000,000USD of in-kind contribution. The Mongolia–Philippines project is led by the UN Environment and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as a part of the international Planet GOLD Programme. The project objective is to contribute to the elimination of mercury in Artisanal and small-scale gold mining by applying a value chain approach from the miners to refiners.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

13.2. Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Please specify
Considering the current economic situation and financial capabilities, providing capacity-building and technical assistance to other least developed countries or parties with economic transition has not been prioritized for the Government of Mongolia.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

13.3. Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing–country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Please specify
Considering the current economic situation and financial capabilities, providing capacity-building and technical assistance to other least developed countries or parties with economic transition has not been prioritized for the Government of Mongolia.

Please provide comments, if any.
{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

14.1. Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Please specify
Considering the current economic situation and financial capabilities, providing capacity-building and technical assistance to other least developed countries or parties with economic transition has not been prioritized for the Government of Mongolia.

14.2. Supplemental: Has the party received capacity–building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Please specify 
The Government of Mongolia has received several capacity building and technical assistance through implementing the projects funded by international development agencies.

- The project of Advanced Minamata Initial Assessment in Mongolia carried out between 2017–2019 to enable policy and strategic decision making, and implementation of the Minamata Convention. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia served as the national executing agency and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) acted as the GEF Implementing Agency for the project. The development of mercury inventory, identification of emissions and releases in Mongolia, and framework of Policy, regulatory and institutional assessment has been carried out during the project implementation. The Minamata Initial Assessment report was developed as a part of the project activity and submitted to the Secretariat in 2019.
- The project of “Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Mongolia” was implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in collaboration with the United Nations Environmental Program between 2017 and 2019. The Global Environment Facility made a total financial commitment of 500,000USD for funding.
- The Planet GOLD Mongolia–Philippines project is currently being implemented in Mongolia. The Mongolia–Philippines project is led by the UN Environment and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia as a part of the international Planet GOLD Programme. The project objective is to contribute to the elimination of mercury in Artisanal and small–scale gold mining by applying a value chain approach from the miners to refiners.
- “Reduce exposure of mercury to human health and the environment by promoting sound chemical management in Mongolia” project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was implemented from 2013 to 2018 by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to reduce exposure of mercury to human health and the environment in Mongolia.

Please provide comments, if any.  
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14.3. Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up–to–date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

☐ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ Other

Please specify 
The Government of Mongolia is aiming to promote and facilitate the development of environmentally sound alternative technologies on a national level at the moment.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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**ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS**

16.1. Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

- Yes
- No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**

A photography exhibition of “Mercury Silent Danger......, Minamata Convention” has been held at Freshwater Resources and Nature Conservation Center of Mongolia since December 2018, in Mandal soum, Selenge province and Jargalant soum, Khovd province in 2020, to increase the public awareness of Minamata disease, in particular, the serious consequences of mercury pollution on the environment and human health.

A workshop of "Implementation of the Minamata Convention in Mongolia" was conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and Embassy of Japan on 01 March 2019, with the participation of relevant ministries, agencies, private sector, non-governmental organizations of Mongolia and representatives from the Embassy of Japan. The workshop presented the results of a brochure and related studies designed to increase public awareness of mercury.

Training on the 'Minamata Convention on Mercury and ASGM' were organized in Mandal soum, Selenge province and Jargalant soum, Khovd province in 2020, which brought the importance of the Minamata Convention and the harmful health and environmental impacts of mercury to the attention of the local community, local officials, and the miners.

16.2. Have any other measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16?

- Yes
- No

**Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.**

The Government of Mongolia implementing a number of national plans and policies to protect human health in accordance with article 16 of the Minamata Convention.

The health objectives to protect human health from mercury and mercury compounds were included within the main three health policies of Mongolia: “National policy on health 2017–2026”, “National programme on environmental health 2016–2020”, and “Implementation plan to reduce negative impacts of chemicals on human health 2018–2021”.

Health study of artisanal and small scale gold miners carried out by Consultants in 2018 as a baseline study of “National action plan for reducing Mercury Pollution Caused by Artisanal and Small–scale Gold Mining in Mongolia” to explore the health status of small scale gold miners and their families, the availability and needs of health care service, and to develop public health care strategy for small scale gold miners.

“National action plan for reducing mercury pollution caused by artisanal and small–scale gold mining of Mongolia” included health chapter specifically and set an objective to achieve 80.0% health care service to ASG miners and increase of social and health insurance coverages of artisanal and small–scale gold miners by implementing public health and social protection strategies aimed at improving health and occupational safety of the miners and their families and preventing vulnerable groups, especially children, women and pregnant women from exposure to mercury.

**Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so**

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ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

17.1. Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

- Yes
- No

Please provide more information, if any

The UNITAR supported pilot project of “Strengthening Capacities for Developing a National Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) in Support of SAICM Implementation in Mongolia” was implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in 2018. An emission monitoring and information exchange website of National pollutant release and Transfer register (PRTR) was developed as a part of the project activity. The development of such information exchange website could be considered as an initial step for facilitating the exchange of information referred to in paragraph 1 of article 17.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

18.1. Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please indicate the measures that have been taken and the effectiveness of those measures

A photography exhibition of “Mercury Silent Danger....., Minamata Convention” has been held at Freshwater Resources and Nature Conservation Center of Mongolia since December 2018, in Mandal soum, Selenge province and Jargalant soum, Khovd province in 2020, to increase the public awareness of Minamata disease, in particular, the serious consequences of mercury pollution on the environment and human health.

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Training on the ‘Minamata Convention on Mercury and ASGM’ were organized in Mandal soum, Selenge province and Jargalant soum, Khovd province in 2020, which brought the importance of the Minamata Convention and the harmful health and environmental impacts of mercury to the attention of the local community, local officials, and the miners.

“Development of National action plan for reducing mercury pollution caused by artisanal and small–scale gold mining” and “Mercury Initial Assessment” workshops were conducted among 100 representatives from civil society, non–governmental organizations and administrations from 21 provinces in 2019.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

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ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

19.1. Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please describe these actions
A pilot project for measuring mercury emissions generated by raw coal burning in Ulaanbaatar’s ger households was conducted in January 2019 as part of a consultation meeting among environmental experts from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and the Ministry of Environment of Japan. The project result was presented at the project closure meeting held in April 2019. “Air pollutant emission inventory guideline” was developed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and Clean Air Asia in November 2019. The guideline includes mercury emissions from thermal power plant and small scale heating boilers.

The project of “Development of National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Mongolia” was implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in collaboration with the United Nations Environmental Program between 2017 and 2019. Following baseline studies were developed as a part of project implementation.

- Socio-economic assessment of artisanal and small-scale gold miners
- National assessment for the small-scale gold mining industry of Mongolia – Mercury inventory
- Health study of small-scale gold miners
- Legal and institutional status research report.

Monitoring assessment of environmental pollution, especially mercury pollution in Gobi–Altai and Umnugobi provinces was carried out in 2019 under the support agreement signed between the Swiss Cooperation Office of the Swiss Embassy and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so
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COMMENTS

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Art. 21, para. 1)

The Government of Mongolia is required to overcome numerous challenges to meet the objectives of the Convention. Most of the objectives stipulated in the Convention could be achieved by amending the current laws, government resolutions, national programs, and ministerial orders. However, it should be noted that amending those legal instruments at the national level are time and resource consuming. An extensive financial resource, technical assistance, research, development, and monitoring are needed to overcome such challenges.

Extended support of financial, technical and capacity building for developing national action plans, guidelines, and regulations would bring significant value to the Government of Mongolia for meeting the objectives of the Convention.
Supplemental: Part D: Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

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