

**Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific**

*“3R as a way for moving towards sufficiency economy – Implications for SDGs”*

4-6 March 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

# **Country Report**

**(Draft)**

**<Mongolia>**

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This country report was prepared by the Government of Mongolia as an input for the Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

# Country 3R Progress Report

**Name of the Country: Mongolia**

**Name, Designation and Organization Respondent:**

**Ministry of Environment and Tourism**

**Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to  
Country Report:**

**Mayor's Office of Ulaanbaatar City**

**Timeline of Submission: 31 January 2019**

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*Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration*

*-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)*

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interests and commitments of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “***Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.***” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community with various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would help the member countries to share various best practices in 3R and resource efficiency areas across the region. In addition, it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges of those countries to better plan their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management. \

With the cooperation of other related ministries, organization and agencies, we request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

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**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)**

<b>Goal 1</b>	Significant <b>reduction</b> in the quantity of <b>municipal solid waste</b> generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.
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***Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?***

- Waste Law, Adopted by Mongolian Parliament on 12 May 2017,
- National Program on Improvement of Waste Management, Adopted by Cabinet of Mongolia in 2015
- Method of Waste normative,
- Regulation of Incentive to Waste reduction and Recycling, Adopted by Government of Mongolia in 2015
- Green development Strategic Action Plan for Ulaanbaatar-2020
- National air pollution reduction program, 2017.03.20
- Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia 2030 (2016.02.05)

***Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams? (Please check the appropriate box)***

- Very High (> 90%)
- High (>70%)
- Average (50~70%)
- Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
- Does not exist

***Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015***

- Annual Government expenditure is around 4.5 million USD in municipal SWM in 2014-2015 and 1.5 (USD per capita)

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

- Local government units, there is limited awareness and knowledge among stakeholders with regard to environmentally sound management of solid wastes.
- The country is also confronted with inadequate financial resources in operating and managing recycling facilities.
- Weak enforcement of laws on solid waste management and regulations.

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

*Ulaanbaatar City Solid Waste Management Master plan-2020*

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

- To Adopt by the Government of Mongolia Amendment of National Program on Improvement of Waste Management
- Regulation of Hazardous Waste collection, transportation, recycling and disposal
- To Adopt by the Government of Mongolia List of Waste Separation, Recycling and Disposal Facility Equipment, Machinery and Materials for Custom Tax and VAT Tax Exemption
- 2014 Solid Waste Management Improvement Programme for 2014-2022

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 2</b>	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.
<b><i>Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Government does not have special policies or support to utilize or reduce organic waste. Central Government has policy to reduce Solid waste using 3R.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Q-2 What is happening to country's organic waste? (Please check the appropriate box)</i></b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> mostly landfilled <input type="checkbox"/> mostly incinerated <input type="checkbox"/> both landfilled and incinerated <input type="checkbox"/> mostly open dumped or open burned	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generation of food waste is not high and difficult to compost food waste in winter.</li> <li>- Mongolia has limited or no available data and information at the local and national level, e.g. annual food waste generation.</li> <li>- Limited finance and incentive system for recycling food waste.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)**

**Goal 3** Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

- Lack of financial resource and incentive system for recycling. (plastic, paper and metal)
- No specific policy and legislation for recycling (plastic, paper and metal)
- Lack of limited technological and financial capacity of the domestic recycling industry
- Recyclables mostly exported to international markets such as China.

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

A complex waste management facility Eco-Park is planned for Ulaanbaatar in the Narangiin Enger and Tsagaan Davaa. The Mongolian National Association of Waste Recycling Industries and the Governor’s Office of Ulaanbaatar, started activities on development of Eco-Park for waste recycling. In May 2017, the financing of the Eco-Park was secured. There are several small scale projects implemented for segregation of waste at source. For example, domestic waste segregation facility at Narangiin enger disposal site built by KOIKA.

**Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)**

- General requirement and standards of recycling facilities.
- Regulation of waste segregation at source.

*The Nuclear Energy Commission in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism should consider participation in the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and develop specific strategy, plans and legislation for radioactive waste management.*

Separation of recyclables from municipal waste is well developed with the help of the system ‘Buy-out points’. But most recyclables are exported because of the lack of recycling industries in Mongolia. This situation will change with the development of the EcoPark, which is initiated by the National Association of Waste Recycling Industries. Enhancing recycling capacities will have positive effects on reduction of disposed waste, creation of green jobs and sustainable use of natural resources.

**Separate collection and recycling, 2008-2017, t/y**

	Waste paper		Glass		Aluminium waste		Metal scraps		Plastic	
	Separated	Recycled	Separated	Recycled	Separated	Recycled	Separated	Recycled	Separated	Recycled
<b>2008</b>	855	..	136	..	64	..	476307	..	532	356
<b>2009</b>	20598	9	4131	1	923	7	2544	732	20539	77
<b>2010</b>	43282	40	6053	102	103	5	1206	779	15196	317
<b>2011</b>	32429	31	17355	66	1388	1317	9948	7264	23081	12743
<b>2012</b>	9432	717	3734	710	131	17	301845	300617	5223	2939
<b>2013</b>	168849	22	55187	4111	3875	2271	30494	1120	177394	4132
<b>2014</b>	91340	21	66654	34	984	56	134084	1371	17802	318
<b>2015</b>	136526	18	41309	1395	1687	59	116414	932	121536	861
<b>2016</b>	127292	15029	51974	1709	5371	31	141341	120848	93076	49084

Source: Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2017.

**Is this Goal relevant for your country?**  Highly  Partially  Not at all

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 4</b>	Build <b>sustainable cities /green cities</b> by encouraging “ <b>zero waste</b> ” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of <b>waste minimization</b>
<b><i>Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?</i></b> According to Government Procurement Law of Mongolia, government shall offer a bid for residential solid waste collection, disposal and recycling services.  Tax, VAT, custom duties exemptions are applied for waste collection, transportation services and importing recycling equipment.	
<b><i>Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector? (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> waste collection <input type="checkbox"/> resource recovery <input type="checkbox"/> waste recycling <input type="checkbox"/> waste to energy, composting, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> PPP projects in waste sector	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b> - Roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders (National, local and private sector) for waste management is not clear and uncertain, - 3R concept is new for most private companies so there is a limited awareness and knowledge among stakeholders with regard to solid waste management.	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b> <i>With the support of Government, Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance cooperating to implement “EcoPark” project as a modern waste management center.</i>	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b> Scheduled waste collection and transportation system in suburb (ger) areas of the Ulaanbaatar city is successfully implemented by Asian Foundation.	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)**

<b>Goal 5</b>	Encourage the <b>private sector</b> , including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase <b>resource efficiency and productivity</b> , creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.
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***Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?***

In accordance with article 54.3 of the Environmental protection law, Mongolian Government approved by the resolution #290 on Sep 27, 2017 which promotes and encourages individuals, businesses and organizations which introduced environmental friendly technology by cutting taxes.

***Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?***

BAT and BEP training for stakeholders.

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

- Lack of knowledge and clean technologies among stakeholders with regard to environmentally friendly practices and clean production.
- SMEs have limited financial resource for introducing clean technologies for their production.

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

None

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

MET is planning to establish incentive system for clean technologies and environment-friendly production.

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***    Highly    Partially    Not at all

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 6</b>	Promote the <b>greening of the value chain</b> by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.
<b>Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)	
<b>Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)	
<b>Q 3 Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?</b>	
<p>Green Development Policy was adopted by Parliament of Mongolia in 2014. In the strategic objective No. 1 of the Green Development Policy aims to “Promote a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste generation”. In the area of waste management this should be achieved by implementing measure 3.1.8. which stated “Promote the production applies resource efficient and low waste technologies in the mineral resources sector”. Additionally, under the Strategic Objective No. 3 Mongolia aims to “Increase investment in natural capital, human development and clean technology by introducing financing, tax, lending and other incentives for supporting a green economy” by implementing measure 3.6.4 which stated “Reduce solid waste in landfills by 20 percent by 2020, and by 40 percent by 2030, by recycling, reusing wastes and producing value added products and establishing proper waste-reduction management practices through the promotion of efficient technology, provision of practical knowledge on maintaining healthy environment and lifestyles.</p>	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
People and companies must be introduced to solid waste management and the 3R principles so that they can participate more actively and contribute waste management by using environmentally-friendly technology.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b> None	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
<p>Criteria and indicators which shall be used to measure the results of Green Development Policy implementation include one waste-related indicator: The share of waste recycling should reach 20 percent in 2020 and 40 percent by 2030, compared to base year 2013. The current waste separation rate is about 20 percent of generated MSW but majority of separated MSW is exported. Increasing capacity of recycling will require significant investments.</p>	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	



<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 7</b>	Promote <b>industrial symbiosis</b> (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.
<b><i>Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?</i></b>	
Municipality of Ulaanbaatar city is planning to build Eco-park in two areas and has done feasibility study of the project.	
<b><i>Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?</i></b>	
Currently Mongolia does not have any eco-industrial parks.	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited finance resources,</li> <li>- Heavy and Light Industry is not developed in the country,</li> <li>- No specific policy and regulation for recycling of waste from industry as a resource for another</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
Green Development Strategic Action Plan for Ulaanbaatar-2020	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)</b>	
<b>Goal 8</b>	Build <b>local capacity</b> of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.
<b><i>Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></b>	
Right now we do not have any dedicated training facilities or centers, but some NGO and Local government and International organizations are organizing training on cleaner production, green technologies and BAT and BEP for SMEs and practioners.	
<b><i>Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></b>	
No Data	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
To improve and retain skills and knowledge of environmental officers and trainers in terms of the concept of green industry and eco-friendly technologies.	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
UNIDO Project on Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention in POPs.	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)**

**Goal 9** Develop proper **classification and inventory of hazardous waste** as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.

**Q-1** *Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.*

Yes     No

**Q-2** *What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?*

- **Law on toxic and hazardous chemicals /2006**
- In waste law, which adopted by Mongolian Parliament in 2017, chapter 2 is introduced to separate, store, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste.
- Hazardous waste classification, collection, temporary storage procedure is approved by Government resolution
- Hazardous Waste collection, transportation, recycling and disposal regulation is adopted by the Government of Mongolia, 2018
- Adopted National Program on Improvement of Waste Management Mongolia
- The list of hazardous waste approved by Ministerial order, 2018 ;

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

- No hazardous waste collection system and treatment facility.
- Limited finance resources,
- At the national/local level often lacks proper segregation of hazardous waste material at source resulting to low recycling ratios and low quality recyclable materials. This is aggravated by fragmented information and networks for optimizing the flow of hazardous waste from generators to the final users. There is also limited technological and financial capacity of the hazardous waste treatment industry.

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

- UNIDO Project on Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention in POPs.
- A feasibility study of hazardous waste treatment facility was carried out in 2018. This study planned the development of an incineration plant, physic-chemical treatment plant and solidification plant for liquid waste, landfill, and sterilization of medical waste and analytical laboratory. No decisions have been taken on investment in a hazardous waste treatment facility

**Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)**

- To establish facility of the Hazardous Waste collection, transportation, recycling and disposal by the Government of Mongolia

**Is this Goal relevant for your country?**     Highly     Partially     Not at all

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain</b> (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.
<b><i>Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?</i></b>	
<p>No specific policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MNS 1080:2008.</li> <li>- "Food safety national program" approved by Government resolution #32 in 2002.</li> <li>- Maintaining food safety Law</li> <li>- Organic food Law</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?</i></b>	
<p>Agriculture is the second major contributor to GDP of Mongolia after mining. In 2016, it accounted 11.68 percent of GDP. Waste from agriculture is not considered as a problem mainly because the prevailing style of animal farming is herding. Large farms from socialistic period, which were the main source of agricultural waste problems, disappeared during the transformation of the agricultural sector. New farms, which are developed now, pay proper attention to waste, e.g. a chicken farm in Ulaanbaatar treats chicken manure in anaerobic reactor, generating heat and processed manure is used as fertilizer. In the rural areas, animal waste is traditionally used as fertilizer and dried cow dung is used as fuel in Gers /Mongolian traditional house/.</p>	
<b><i>Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?</i></b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 20~ 30%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (10~20%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (5~10%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (< 5%) <input type="checkbox"/> Negligible (<1%) No data	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mongolia has limited or no available data and information at the local and national level waste generation from agricultural production.</li> <li>- No specific policy and regulation</li> <li>- Specific statistical data on agricultural waste are not available.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas**

<b>Goal 11</b>	Promote full scale <b>use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste</b> through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.
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***Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?***

*a- 165,0 thousand ton*

*b- 366,5 thousand ton*

***Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated? (Please check all appropriate boxes)***

- as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.)
- biogas/electricity generation
- composts/fertilizers
- mostly left unutilized or open dumped
- mostly open burned

***Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.***

No information

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

- There is a limited market for recycling agricultural and livestock waste so that most of the agricultural and livestock wastes are normally disposed together with other wastes at dumpsites.
  
- No specific policy, regulation and incentive system for recycling agricultural and livestock waste

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

No information

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***    Highly    Partially    Not at all

<b>III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes</b>	
<b>Goal 12</b>	Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of <b>waste, in particular plastics</b> in the marine and coastal environment.
<i><b>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)</b></i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very much <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	
<i><b>Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particples (&lt;5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Highly    <input type="checkbox"/> Partially    <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</i>	

**III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes**

**Goal 13** Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

**Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)?** (

Check if applicable	Number in priority order	
		Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities
X	2	Take to landfill
		Take to the retailer
X	3	Take to local charity for re-use
X	1	Take to second-hand shop for re-use
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Recycle in another country
		Do not know how people dispose

**Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?**

No specific policies and regulations.

**Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?**

Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television	322	x	26.9
Computer	1054	x	40.5
Mobile phone	106	x	45
Refrigerators	162	x	7.9
Washing machines	171	x	22.3
Air conditioners	x	x	x
Others...	120	x	x

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

- e-waste quantities are increasing but no recycling and dismantling facilities
- E-wastes not reported in the national MSW totals
- Lack of clear definition for e-waste management terms and functions
- Lack of data
- Roles of the state and local government for E waste management is not clear
- No specific collection and transportation system
- Need for enforcement regulations and standards

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

None

**Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)**

**Is this Goal relevant for your country?**  Highly  Partially  Not at all

<b>III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes</b>	
<b>Goal 14</b>	Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.
<b><i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?</i></b>	
<p>There are no structures and legislation or regulation for e waste in Mongolia. E waste is treated as municipal waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the international level, Mongolia joined “The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes” in 1996, “Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade” in 2001 and “Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant” in 2004</li> <li>- Prohibition of importing, transit and export of hazardous waste is included Law on waste</li> <li>- Implementation of licensing imposition, limitation of licensing, limitation of expenses</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?</i></b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
<p>Mongolia prohibited import and transboundary movement of hazardous waste. Also China and Russian Federation adopted similar ban. Thus, movement of hazardous waste over the borders of Mongolia is limited to exports to China and the Republic of Korea on case-by-case basis.</p> <p>The only recorded case of transboundary movement of waste was about 3,000 ton of lead acid battery scrap was exported to the Republic of Korea in 2005 - 2006. The transport was done according to the requirements of Basel Convention and based on permission granted by the Republic of Korea and China. Recyclable waste is exported from Mongolia mainly to China, but information on the volume and types of recyclables are not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No specific collection and transportation system for hazardous waste and e-waste</li> <li>▪ Lack of quality data</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	



III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
<b>Goal 15</b>	Progressive implementation of “ <b>extended producer responsibility (EPR)</b> ” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.
<b><i>Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)</i></b>	
<p>There is data from the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar, amount of wastes collected by municipal companies from companies (legal entities) is of 1,400 t per day. According to international practice, commercial waste reported under municipal waste includes waste from shops, restaurants, offices and other municipal infrastructure. The practice in Mongolia is different. In this category, is also reported manufacturing waste similar to MSW (waste from food and beverages production, textile, leather, furs etc.), which should be reported separately as manufacturing (or industrial) waste.</p>	
<b><i>Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
<p>- No specific policies and regulation for implementation of EPR.</p> <p>System of MSW collection differs by type of residential area, containers suitable for automatic lifting are practically not used. High-rise building are equipped with waste chutes, bunkers under them are often emptied manually.</p>	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
<p>Regular MSW collection services are most common in urban areas. The overall waste collection coverage is assumed to be 70 percent in urban areas and 40 percent in rural areas. Waste collection coverage in Ulaanbaatar city is estimated up to 90-95 percent.</p>	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
<p>Government is planning to establish state-owned waste collecting company and increase quality and capacity of waste collecting services, and waste reporting and analyzing system.</p>	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes**

**Goal 16** Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management.

***Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?***

- Law on healthcare, Adopted by Parliament Mongolia , 2011
- Law on sanitation, Adopted by Parliament Mongolia , 2016
- Regulation of healthcare waste management,
- “Strategy on Advancement of Medical Waste Management and Action Plan for 2009-2013” approved by Health Minister dated on 09 September by Order No. 293, 2009,
- “Regulation on Collection, Sorting, Transport and Elimination of Medical Waste” approved by Joint Order No. 249/201 by Health Minister and Nature and Environment Minister,
- Law on Waste adopted on 17 May, 2012.

***Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?***

127.0 thousand USD per year  
891,955,36 USD

***Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.***

- Ministry of Health
- Public Health Institute
- Departments of Health in Local government
- Healthcare waste treatment company ‘Element’ LLC
- Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism
- Municipality Office of Ulaanbaatar city

***Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?***

(Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)

- open dumping (untreated)
- open burning (untreated)
- ordinary landfilling (untreated)
- sanitary landfilling (treated)
- Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards)
- Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators)
- Other methods (please specify names: )

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

Lack of financial resource to treat healthcare waste in proper way.

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

- Asian Development bank project on “Development of Health Sector of Mongolia -5” To build healthcare storage facility and incinerator of health care waste.

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

Asian Development bank project on “ Development of Health Sector of Mongolia -5”

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 17** Improve **resource efficiency and resource productivity** by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors.

***Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?***

Green Development Policy was adopted by Parliament of Mongolia in 2014. In the strategic objective No. 1 of the Green Development Policy aims to “Promote a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste generation”. In the area of waste management this should be achieved by implementing measure 3.1.8. which stated “Promote the production applies resource efficient and low waste technologies in the mineral resources sector”. Additionally, under the Strategic Objective No. 3 Mongolia aims to “Increase investment in natural capital, human development and clean technology by introducing financing, tax, lending and other incentives for supporting a green economy” by implementing measure 3.6.4 which stated “Reduce solid waste in landfills by 20 percent by 2020, and by 40 percent by 2030, by recycling, reusing wastes and producing value added products and establishing proper waste-reduction management practices through the promotion of efficient technology, provision of practical knowledge on maintaining healthy environment and lifestyles.

***Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?***

Reducing waste disposal through recycling, reusing, and producing electricity from waste.

***Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?***

Green development policy of Mongolia

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

- There aren't any Government regulations and methods on resource efficiency and resource productivity by greening jobs nation-wide
- Lack of knowledge among stakeholders

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

The project “Supporting a greener and more energy efficient construction sector in Mongolia” and the ongoing project "Improving resource efficiency and cleaner production in the Mongolian construction sector through materials recovery" are part of the SWITCH-Asia programme, which is funded by the European Union

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

Criteria and indicators which shall be used to measure the results of Green Development Policy implementation include one waste-related indicator: The share of waste recycling should reach 20 per cent in 2020 and 40 percent by 2030, compared to base year 2013. The current waste separation rate is about 20 percent of generated MSW but majority of separated MSW is exported. Increasing capacity of recycling will require significant investments.

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 18</b>	Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.
<b><i>Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?</i></b>	
<p>Key focus of waste management activities in Mongolia is to reduce GHG emissions. Methane emissions from disposal sites are generally considered to represent the major source of climate impact in the waste sector in Mongolia. Government of Mongolia submitted to the Parliament of Mongolia Amendment of Law on Waste and main concept of the amendment is to developing 3R and reduce amount of disposed waste.</p>	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
- Limited finance resources,	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention in Pops.	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
Amendment of Waste Law of Mongolia	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 19</b>	Enhance <b>national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency</b> , through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.
<p><i><b>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific &amp; research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?</b></i></p> <p>No specific policy.</p> <p><i><b>Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?</b></i></p> <p>No data,</p>	
<p><i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Needs to raise awareness and participation of stakeholders, especially the private sector towards to the application of the 3R principle</li> </ul>	
<p><i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i></p> <p>None</p>	
<p><i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i></p> <p>No information</p>	
<p><i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i>   <input type="checkbox"/> Highly   <input type="checkbox"/> Partially   <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>			
<b>Goal 20</b>	Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.		
<b><i>Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue?</i></b> (Please <u>check all</u> applicable)			
<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Association		
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution		
<input type="checkbox"/> Others, please add/specify (       )			
<b><i>Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities?</i></b> (Please check the appropriate box)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Very high	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible
<b><i>Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency.</i></b> (Please check the appropriate box)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Very high	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>			
- There is a limited market for recyclables and industries for recycling waste so that most of the recyclables and organic wastes are normally disposed together with general wastes at dumpsites. For many local government units and people of Mongolia, there is limited awareness and engagement for implementation of 3R.			
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>			
None			
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>			
Amendment of Law on Waste			
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all			

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 21</b>	<b>Integrate the 3Rs</b> in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.
<i><b>Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.</b></i>	
<p>Environment education is included in the current school curricula in Mongolia, but waste management education is not included. The reason for this may be that in rural areas, solid waste is not considered a major cause for environmental concern. Currently, in the non-formal curricula of 3R is has been included in the some NGOs which organizing training and awareness campaign to public.</p> <p>Some local needs require more emphasis and the community needs education and an awareness of the issue, but including such programs at the school level in both formal and non-formal education requires substantial efforts. Any form of curricular education is more effective than mass awareness raising campaigns. The Waste Management Education program has played an important role in the community, especially in families' management of garbage. Some schools have already established their own system of garbage management. Need to be adapted curriculum of waste management for countrywide dissemination.</p>	
<i><b>Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of educated trainers and teachers on waste management</li> <li>- No specific education curricula on waste management</li> </ul>	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement of Law on Waste</li> <li>- National Program on Improvement of Waste Management</li> <li>- Green development Strategic Action Plan for Ulaanbaatar-2020</li> </ul>	
<i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b></i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 22</b>	<p><b>Integrate the 3R concept</b> in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.</p>
<p><b><i>Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Environment and Tourism</li> <li>- Ministry of Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning</li> <li>- Mayor’s Office of Ulaanbaatar City,</li> <li>- Local Government Offices</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?</i></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Informal meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)</p>	
<p><b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of inter-agency and multi-stakeholder collaboration</li> <li>- Roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders at national and sub-national levels are not clear</li> <li>- Since the 3R practices would require close collaboration and proactive involvement of different ministries at the national level, and local authorities, the private sector, and local communities in the day-to-day implementation, the roles and responsibilities of the respective stakeholders must be clear, understood, and agreed among those concerned.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">None</p>	
<p><b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">None</p>	
<p><b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b>   <input type="checkbox"/> Highly   <input type="checkbox"/> Partially   <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	



IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 23</b>	Promote <b>green and socially responsible procurement</b> at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.
<p><b><i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Development Policy of Mongolia</li> <li>- Draft amendment to Law on Public Procurement</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.</i></b> Regulation on Eco-labelling schemes was approved by the Government in 2018.</p> <p><b><i>Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country. criteria:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount of recycled waste.</li> <li>- reduction of waste volume</li> <li>- improvement of waste management</li> <li>-Using eco-friendly technology for the waste disposal</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia</li> <li>• The Ministry of Finance of Mongolia</li> <li>• The National Development Agency of Mongolia</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City has adopted Green Development Policy of Ulaanbaatar city in 2017. Moreover, 8 more municipalities of the provinces /aimags/ have also adopted their Green development strategies which reflect some specific objectives relevant to green procurement pattern.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No specific law or regulation that promote green procurement.</li> <li>- Lack of knowledge among the officials and stakeholders about eco-labeling</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot project to make an amendment in the Law on Tax under the Partnership Action on Green Economy. /2016-2018/</li> <li>• Pilot project on Sustainable Consumption and Production under the EU Switch Asia Program</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft amendment to Law on Public Procurement</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b>   <input type="checkbox"/> Highly   <input type="checkbox"/> Partially   <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 24</b>	<b>Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.</b>
<i><b>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, and energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b></i>	
No specific data for unsustainable use of harmful subsidies.	
<i><b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b></i>	
None	
<i><b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b>   <input type="checkbox"/> Highly   <input type="checkbox"/> Partially   <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</i>	

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 25** **Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.**

***Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?***

Yes,

***Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?***

- Law on waste,
- Law on sanitation,

***Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?***

1. Tuul river, Ulaanbaatar
2. Orkhon river, Ovorkhangai
3. Selbe river, Ulaanbaatar

***Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?***

- Law on Environment Protection
- Law on water
- Law on sanitation
- Law on waste
- Regulation of healthcare waste management

***Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?***

None

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

- Weak enforcement of laws and regulations
- Limited awareness and knowledge among people and stakeholders

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

None

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

implement of Law on Waste

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 26** Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.

***Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?***

Metal

***Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.***

At the international level, Mongolia joined “The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes” in 1996, “Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade” in 2001 and “Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant” in 2004

Prohibition of importing, transit and export of hazardous waste is included in the Waste Law of Mongolia

***Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.***

Mongolia prohibited import and transit *non-hazardous* waste.

***Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?***

None

***Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?***

No information

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

Pre-recycling and recycling activities were often carried out with constraints in both technology and operational facilities. Furthermore, local recycling products are lower in quality compared with imported products. Hence, local recycling may not be sustainable, unless existing practices are improved.

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

None

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

No information

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 27** Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

**Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes.** (Please respond on both "Data Availability" and Monitoring Base")

Data Type	Data Availability			Monitoring Base	
	Good	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Not good
Waste generation	x			x	
Material flow	x			x	
Cyclical use		x			x
Amount of final disposal		x		x	
Disposal to land	x			x	
Direct disposal to water			x		x
Import of waste	x			x	
Export of waste		x			x
Total landfilled waste	x			x	
Import of recyclables		x			x
Export of recyclables		x			x
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)	x			x	
e-waste generation		x			x

(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)

**Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?**

- To establish waste management integrated database and adopt regulation on waste management database collection.

**Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:**

- Mongolia has limited or no available data and information at the urban and rural area's annual amount of final disposal.

**Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant**

None

**Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)**

- Amendment of waste law,
- Adopt regulation on Waste management Database collection.

**Is this Goal relevant for your country?**  Highly  Partially  Not at all

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 28</b>	Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.
<b><i>Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?</i></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green development Policy</li> <li>- Regulation of Incentive to Waste reduction and Recycling</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
<p>The higher cost of renewable energy (in accepted economic terms) is a major barrier to market penetration in Mongolia. The long-term financial viability of the various sources of green energy depends upon cost relativity of the various renewable technology options. The penetration of renewable energy will be adversely affected by impending oversupply of coal fired generation capacity and associated low electricity prices.</p>	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 29</b>	Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.
<b>Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?</b>	
Eco park project	
<b>Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?</b>	
Ulaanbaatar City is working towards formalizing the waste recycling activities in future. The “Eco park” project (Mayor’s Resolution No. A/695 is expecting to develop a recycling park in the Narangiin Enger" waste collection site (52 – 174.6 hectares), and “Tsagaandavaa” waste collection site (29.4 – 92.6 hectares). According to the MNRA, the Ulaanbaatar City Authority would provide 270 hectares of land and electricity and heating facilities to the MNRA for building recycling factories in the Eco Park area. As of now, 39 projects from 32 enterprises costing MNT 236 billion in total to recycle 9 types of waste have registered at the Eco park.	
<b>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</b>	
Since the 3R concept is new for most people in Mongolia and for many local government units, there is limited awareness and knowledge among stakeholders with regard to solid waste management. Mongolia has limited or no available data and information at the local and national level, e.g. annual waste recycling.	
<b>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</b>	
None	
<b>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To Adopt by the Government of Mongolia Amendment of National Program on Improvement of Waste Management</li> <li>- To Adopt by the Government of Mongolia List of Waste Segregation, Recycling and Disposal Facility Equipment, Machinery and Materials for Custom Tax and VAT Tax Exemption</li> </ul>	
<b>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

**Goal 30** Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.

***Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.***

None

***Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)***

None

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***

None

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***

None

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***

None

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all



<b>IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Goal 31</b>	Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
<b><i>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b>	
None	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
<b>Goal 32</b>	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the <b>informal waste sector</b> and gradually <b>improve</b> the working conditions and livelihood security, including <b>mandatory provision of health insurance</b> , for all workers.
<b><i>Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?</i></b> No data	
<b><i>Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?</i></b> Collection crews put aside some recyclables and sell them to buy-out points on the way to the disposal site. Finally, scavengers on the disposal sites are collecting recyclables. There are about 200 regular scavengers only in Ulaanbaatar and estimates indicate that they recover about 10 t of recyclables per day.	
<b><i>Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?</i></b> None	
<b><i>Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?</i></b> None	
<b><i>Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?</i></b> 1	
<b><i>Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?</i></b> 2-3 years	
<b><i>Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?</i></b> None	
<b><i>Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?</i></b> Some NGOs, organizing awareness and training to waste pickers but this is not reported to Ministries.	
<b><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></b> No regulation on informal waste workers activities.	
<b><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></b> None	
<b><i>Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></b> None	
<b><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues**

<b>Goal 33</b>	Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.
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***Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.***  
 Women have several roles in the household, such as earning income and saving on expenditure, caring for members of the family and doing the domestic chores. In this regard, woman have the main role for their family waste sorting and discharge. In comparison to men, women are mainly engaged in cleaning activities and 3R awareness programs.

***Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:***  
 None

***Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant***  
 None

***Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)***  
 None

***Is this Goal relevant for your country?***  Highly  Partially  Not at all

**Q- Please provide a brief comprehensive summary of important 3R and resource efficiency policies /programmes/ projects/ master plans of your country.**