



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

1966 - 2016

INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENT LAW ON WASTE 2017

Enkhbayasgalan Nyamjav, Greentrends LLC

Mongolian Law on Waste

The Sanitation and Hygiene Law (1998)



- Law on Import, Ban of Transborder Delivery and Export of Hazardous Waste (2000)
- Law on Domestic and Industrial Wastes (2003)
- Law on Ban of Some Plastic Bags Consumption (2009)



Law on Waste /2012/



Amendment Law on Waste /2017/

Mongolian Law on Waste

Law on Domestic and Industrial Wastes 2003

Law on Domestic and Industrial Wastes 2012

Amendment law on Waste 2017

Scope of Law

- Solid waste

- Solid waste

- Solid,
- Hazardous waste (gaseous, liquid and solid form) excluding radioactive waste

Powers of the state and local administrative bodies

- **Parliament**
- Government
- State Administrative Central
- Citizens' Representative Khural and
- Governors of aimag, city and soum, district

- Government
- State Central Administrative
- Citizens' Representative Khural and
- Governors of aimag, city and soum, district
- (withdrawn power of Parliament)**

- **Parliament**
- Government
- State Central Administrative
- Citizens' Representative Khural and
- Governors of aimag, city and soum, district
- (added the duties and right of the Parliament which shall approve budget for waste handling and support)**

Waste handling

- Dispose
- Collect
- Transport
- Landfilling
- Recycling

- Dispose
- Collect
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- Recycling
- (added hazardous waste handling)**

- Holistic waste management regulated by 7 chapters
- **(hazardous waste handling regulation added as a chapter, chapter #5)**

Mongolian Law on Waste

Law on Domestic and Industrial Wastes 2003

Law on Domestic and Industrial Wastes 2012

Amendment law on Waste 2017

Economic management of waste

of

- **Waste fee (financing system was not clear, based on only waste fee)**

- Waste fee
- National waste management program

- Waste fee
- State budget
- National waste management program
- **Economic circulation, polluters pay regulation)**

Education on waste

on

- Not mentioned

- Unclear, only included in National waste management program

- Article 42, Education on waste
- Article 43. Implementation of National program on waste education

Recycling

- Article 14. Recycling

- Article 14. Recycling, reuse, reduce

- Part of holistic waste management

The justification and requirement to develop amendment of waste law

- to clarify legal environment on economic motivation, provision of incentives and support to sorting, decrease, reuse and recycle of waste
- to reflect in laws the waste storage, recycle and disposal facilities and the requirements on their location
- to create legal environment on hazardous waste management
- to regulate public awareness campaign in respect of waste
- to clarify the liabilities to be imposed on persons and companies that violate waste legislation

General structure, regulations and scope of draft law

- General provisions;
- Powers of state and local authorities and general rights and responsibilities of individuals, economic entities and organizations;
- Waste database, advisory board and monitoring
- Waste throwing, removal, collection, transportation and disposal
- Hazardous waste disposal, storage, collection, transportation, recycle, recovery
- Economic regulation of waste
- Environmental education
- Miscellaneous

This law will regulate the following relations associated with wastes

- decrease, sorting, collection, transport, storage, reuse, recycle, use by restoration, and disposal of ordinary solid wastes;
- collection, transport, storage, reuse, recycle, use by restoration, and disposal of gaseous, liquid and solid wastes other than radioactive waste.

The main changes made to the law

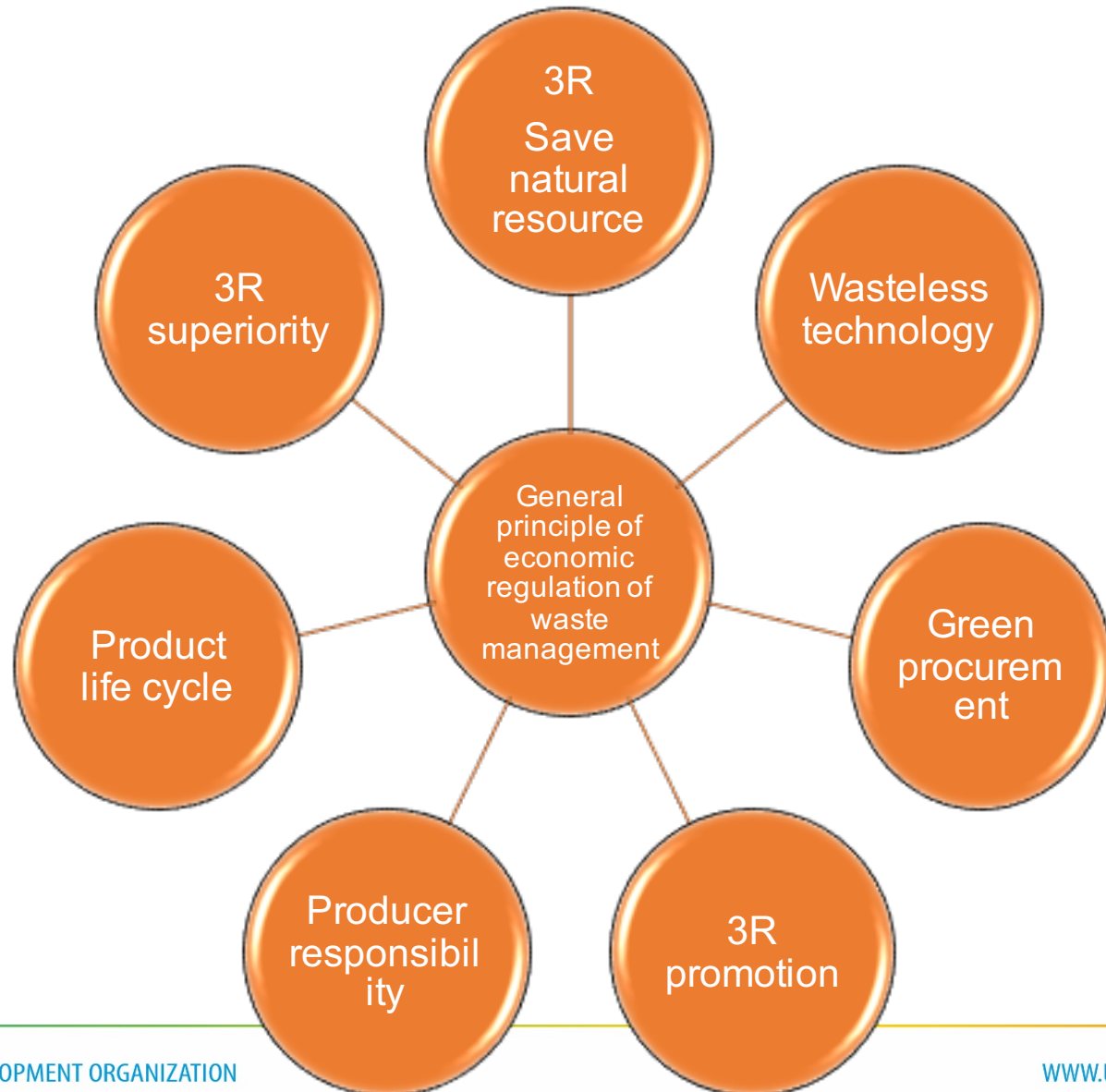
- To give economic incentives for activities such as waste collection, transportation, storage, sorting, reuse, recover, recycle and other environmentally friendly disposal activities
- Open burning of all kind of waste is prohibited in all stage.
- the requirements on engagement in collection, transport, recycle, use by restoration, pre-processing and disposal of ordinary wastes, and establishment of location.
- engagement in package, temporary storage, transport, disposal, storage and recycle of hazardous waste, and the requirements thereon, and regulations for registration, grant of permits, conduct of inspection and analysis, and reporting thereof.
- bring wastes into economic turnover through sorting, reuse, recycle and restoration for use, motivate the individuals and entities that run such activity and introduce wasteless technology, and support green procurement.

The main changes made to the law

- the “polluter pay” principle to calculate waste fees.
- limit soil polluting sources
- manufacturer and importer should be responsible for collection, reuse and recycle of the wastes generated from their export and import products and packages thereof.
- Motivate eco-friendly culture and behavior among individuals and entities, promote behavior to dispose, sort and reuse wastes, and hold public awareness activities on adverse impact of wastes on human health and the environment.
- Clarify the liabilities to be imposed on violators of waste related legislation.

Social and economic consequences of the draft law

- The motivation of activities to bring wastes into economic means will result in the following:
 - conserved natural resources;
 - decreased wastes to bury;
 - increased SMEs and jobs;
 - increased individuals' earnings;
 - favorable condition for domestic and foreign investors to make investment in waste management sector;
 - valued wastes.



Basic Principles of Economical Management of waste

Law on waste, 2012	Draft law on waste, 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing and re-using of waste; • Paying the service fee for waste; • Providing economical incentives to those who participate in the collection, transportation, storage and land-filling/destruction of waste; • Ecological taxation regulation on imported goods and products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save natural resources • Promote advanced technologies which generate no waste or minimum amount of waste in the process of manufacturing • Green purchasing • 3R promotion • Responsibility of manufacturing and importer • Product life cycle • 3R superiority

Waste service fee

- Citizens, business entities and organizations generating regular waste shall pay waste service fee
- Citizens, business entities, and organizations generating hazardous waste shall pay hazardous waste fees that should cover costs associated with collection, transportation, storage, recycling, and disposal of hazardous waste
- Payments for transportation and disposal of bulky and construction waste shall not be included in service fee
- Payments for hazardous, construction and bulky waste shall be agreed with and paid to citizen, business entity or organization receiving waste

Defining waste service fee and it's amount

- Waste service fee for regular waste generated by citizens, business entities and organizations shall be calculated based on quantity of waste generated.
- Waste service fee for regular waste generated by households shall be calculated on per person basis.
- Waste service fee revenues may be collected together with fees for electricity, clean water, sewage, heating, maintenance of public space of residential buildings and common services.
- Service fee revenues shall be accumulated in the **soum and district budget.**



Expenses of revenue accumulated from the waste service fees

Revenue accumulated from the waste service fees shall be used for the following purposes:

- Waste collection, transportation;
- Waste landfilling;
- Commission for services if waste service fees are collected together with other fees for electricity, clean water, sewage, heating, maintenance of public space of residential buildings and common services



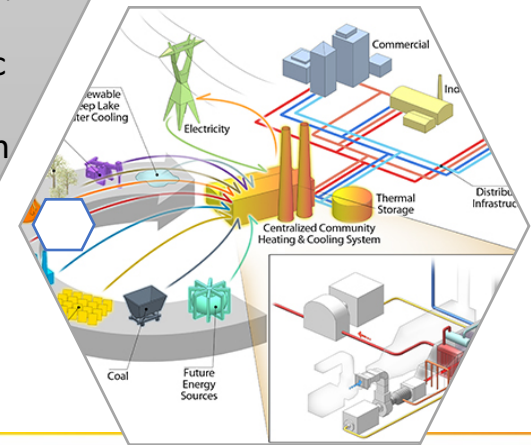
Expenses of revenue accumulated from the waste service fees

Waste landfilling



Waste collection and transportation

Commission for services if waste service fees are collected together with other fees for electricity, clean water, sewage, heating, maintenance of public space of residential buildings and common services



Financing waste service

- Waste collection and transportation activities shall be financed based on quantity of waste collected and transported in accordance tariffs approved by Citizen's Khural of soum or district.
- Waste landfilling activities shall be financed based on quantity of waste landfilled in accordance tariffs approved by Citizen's Khural of aimag or district.
- Subsidies may be transferred from aimag and city budget to soums and district budget to cover costs associated with collection, transportation, sorting, recycling, landfilling operations.
- Subsidies may be transferred from state budget to aimag and city budget to cover costs associated with regeneration and disposal of waste.
- Planning, monitoring of and reporting on expenditures from revenues shall be conducted in accordance with the Budget Law, General Taxation Law and related legislations

Incentives and supports

- Citizens, business entities and organizations engaged in activities related to waste sorting, collection, transportation, storage, export, reuse, regeneration, recycling, disposal and landfill shall be entitled to receive economic incentives.
- Activities related to: cleaning of public areas; promotion of waste sorting, reuse and recycling; public campaign aimed at cleaning of surrounding area; organization of training and public awareness events shall be financed from the aimag, city, soum and district budgets
- A monetary incentive equal to 15% of fines imposed for violation of legislation related to waste shall be paid by soum or district governor to the informant if the information on violation was confirmed
- Bidders who offer recycled, regenerated raw materials and products shall be given advantage in procurement of goods, works, and services with state and local budget funds

Thank you for your attention!