SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
OF MONGOLIA

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ONE. CURRENT SITUATION

There are totally 417 large and small centralized disposal sites at the national level of Mongolia including 5 sites in Ulaanbaatar city, 1-2 in 21 provinces and 329 soums and settled areas and 1.4 million tons of litter are in these sites a year. Almost 30 per cent of the litter is originated in Ulaanbaatar and it divides into the parts by its type including 350 thousand tons of utility garbage, 50 thousand tones of construction garbage, 10 thousand tons of dangerous and chemical litter and 1 thousand tons of medical litter and landfill method has been implemented for over 410 thousand tons of litter since 2008.
In the winter time 50 per cent of litter includes of cinder and coal garbage as for the litter component and it is feature of our country. Because by 2001 approximately 190,000 households solve heating problem to burn coal in the capital and cinder of 18 per cent of 1 ton is extracted to burn raw coal. Almost 1.1-1.3 million tons of raw coal is burnt a year and cinder of 198-230 thousand tons is extracted.
Amount of dangerous litter is increasing depending on import and utilize used vehicles, tires, office equipment, accumulator, hand phone and electronic equipment form other countries and these goods are imported mainly from China, Korea, Singapore and America. Amount of some imported goods between 2010 and 2011 has been shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Growth percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chemical substance</td>
<td>24.216 tons</td>
<td>26.392 tons</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Office equipment /electronic litter/</td>
<td>102.355 pcs</td>
<td>131.608 pcs</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Accumulator</td>
<td>106.009 pcs</td>
<td>135.814 pcs</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tire /old or used/</td>
<td>375.545 pcs</td>
<td>362.976 pcs</td>
<td>-3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transportation vehicles</td>
<td>1.634 pcs</td>
<td>2.807 pcs</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/source. From statistical data of General Authority of Customs/
POLICIES AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE SOLID WASTE

Policy measures on preventing and decreasing dangerous garbage


• The Government of Mongolia adopted and implemented the national programme on Decreasing wastes according to the International Conventions on the Hazardous wastes.

• In 2000 the law on “Import of hazardous wastes, prohibition on transboundary transportation and export”, in 2003 law on “Utility and industrial wastes” and in 2010 the law on “Prohibiting utilization of some synthetic bags” were adopted.
NEW INITIATIVE AND COORDINATION MECHANISM ON CLEANING UP, RE-PROCESSING, RE-USING AND DEMOLISHING GARBAGE AT THE SOURCE (PRINCIPLE ON PAYMENT OF POLLUTANT ITSELF)

- Master plan on the solid wastes of Ulaanbaatar city was developed since 2004 and activities to landfill solid wastes in the natural environment friendly method and implement management of 3R have been organized.

- At the present time activities to furnish centralized disposal site and introduce landfill method have been conducting either in Ulaanbaatar city or 21 provinces.

- Small scaled factory was established to conduct activities to re-utilize and process waste. As well as Battery Factory to restore and repair batteries and factory to produce pressed hose tile crushing used tires, were established to conduct its activities by know-how and patent of Battery Equaliser International (BEI).
Over 150 trucks and techniques are operating for loading and transporting garbage at the level of Ulaanbaatar city and 152 automobiles since 2012 have been added newly and park renewal has been conducted.

Incinerator to destroy medical wastes, autoclave to disinfect and sterilize have been established at the centralized disposal site of Ulaanbaatar city and activities have been conducted to transport by the specially equipped trucks, destroy and sterilize wastes of about 200 private and state-owned hospitals.

The research project on improving utility waste management of Darkhan-Uul province has been implemented with the assistance of KECO of the Republic of Korea.

“Kornezet” company of Hungary developed the terms of reference to establish the centralized disposal site for chemicals, toxic and hazardous wastes.
DIFFICULTIES AND TEACHING

• It is necessary to improve legal environment concerning to waste and clarify the coordinating mechanism of stakeholders in the waste management. It is crucial to increase participation of the private sector in this sector and decrease participation of the Government.

• Importing and using used auto transportation vehicles, and tires from other countries much more is increasing volume of the hazardous wastes. Also the issues on how to dispose wastes including electronic, construction garbage such as glass wool and asbestos agricultural and food wastes and which method to demolish and process it in are unclear. Asbestos, agricultural and food waste.

• Mining companies and repair service centers of auto vehicles do not re-process used oil and spare parts and thus great volume of wastes has been originated.
REQUIRED MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT IT FURTHERMORE

• To create market responsibility system to decrease wastes, process wastes in the natural environment friendly method, to conduct survey on the modern advanced techniques and technologies to extract energy, develop measures and technologies to process cinder and decrease cinder waste due to cinder which is most of solid waste

• To establish a factory to re-process construction wastes

• To decrease wastes and introduce sustainable utilization and industrial principle through decreasing some products of import, and as well as their containers and packages
• To decrease and re-use wastes on the source site in order to create system to sort wastes at the primary stage, decrease landfill of garbage at the centralized disposal site, to support 3R activity to re-process as a source of raw materials finally, support choice of goods, products and service which do not have wastes and extract less of waste, and conduct training and information distribution event to improve the public recognition on waste management.

• It is necessary to settle top-priority issues including to improve waste management, study the experience of the similar countries, introduce management, methods, techniques and technologies in accordance with the conditions of Mongolia and enhance competence of personnel.
THANK YOU !