



# LAW OF MONGOLIA

July 16, 2009

Ulaanbaatar city

## ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY

### CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### **Article 1. Purpose of the law**

1.1. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations related to the peaceful use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy in the territory of Mongolia, ensuring nuclear and radiation safety, and protecting the population, society and environment from the negative effects of ionizing radiation.

#### **Article 2. Legislation on nuclear energy**

Legislation on nuclear energy shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Investment, this law and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with them.

*/ This part was amended on 5 May 17, 2012 law , February 10, 2013 0 included changes to the law dated 3 /*

2.2. If an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party provides otherwise than this law, the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail.

Relations related to the use of nuclear energy that are not regulated in detail by this Law shall be regulated by relevant articles, sections and provisions of the Energy Law.

#### **Article 3. Definitions of legal terms**

3.1. The following terms used in this law shall have the following meanings:

3.1.1. "Nuclear energy" means energy generated as a result of nuclear fission and nuclear transformation;

3.1.2. "Peaceful use of nuclear energy" means the use of nuclear energy in areas other than nuclear

weapons;

3.1.3. "Nuclear and radiation safety" means protection of the population and the environment from the effects of radioactive substances and other sources of ionizing radiation, ensuring the safety of nuclear equipment and radiation generators;

3.1.4. "Radioactive minerals" means the accumulation of minerals containing radioactive isotopes of uranium and thorium family specified in Article 4.1.2 of the Minerals Law;

3.1.5. "Nuclear substance" means a substance containing radioactive isotopes of uranium and thorium family and rare earth elements used in nuclear materials and nuclear technology;

3.1.6. "Nuclear equipment" means a nuclear fuel preparation plant, nuclear and research reactor, nuclear energy source, nuclear fuel and used fuel storage facility, concentrator, and used fuel recycling plant;

3.1.7. "Ionizing radiation" means radiation that directly or indirectly generates double ions inside a substance or biological body;

3.1.8. "Nuclear energy resources" means those specified in Article 3.1.21 of the Energy Law;

3.1.9. "Nuclear energy" means specified in Article 3.1.22 of the Energy Law;

3.1.10. "Nuclear energy source" means as specified in 3.1.23 of the Energy Law;

3.1.11. "Nuclear fuel" means a material used to produce nuclear energy;

3.1.12. "Nuclear material" means material used in nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons;

3.1.13. "Radiation generator" means any radioactive substance that emits radiation other than nuclear equipment and any equipment that emits ionizing radiation;

3.1.14. "Nuclear fuel material" means a nuclear substance that generates a large amount of energy as a result of nuclear fission;

3.1.15. "Nuclear source material" means raw materials such as uranium, thorium ore and rare earth elements to produce nuclear fuel material;

3.1.16. "Radioactive waste" means items that exceed the permissible level specified in the waste standards, may be in any state, and may not be reused;

3.1.17. "Yellow powder" means uranium oxide formed in the intermediate stage during uranium ore processing;

3.1.18. "Physical protection" means an integrated organizational system or measures to prevent unauthorized access to nuclear materials and nuclear equipment in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;

3.1.19. "Irradiation" means the impact of radioactive substances and ionizing radiation sources on human beings;

3.1.20. "Occupational exposure" means any radiation exposure of a radiation worker due to working conditions;

3.1.21. "Dose" means a quantity of radiation exposure determined by the amount of energy absorbed by the body from ionizing radiation;

3.1.22. "Burial of radioactive waste" means burial of radioactive waste only in one's own country.

#### **Article 4. Principles to be followed in the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy**

The following principles shall be followed in the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy:

4.1.1. Not to contradict the national security of Mongolia;

4.1.2. Mongolia shall comply with international agreements;

4.1.3. To conduct only for peaceful purposes in accordance with international treaties;

Strict adherence to international and national standards;

4.1.5. To use techniques and technologies that are safe for human health and the environment.

#### **Article 5. Ownership of radioactive minerals and state participation in activities related to the use of radioactive minerals**

5.1. Radioactive minerals located in the subsoil of Mongolia are state property.

5.2. In case of joint exploitation of a radioactive mineral deposit, the reserves of which have been explored with state budget funds, the state shall own at least 51 percent of the shares of the company to be established jointly with it free of charge.

5.3. The state shall own at least 34 percent of the shares of a company holding a license for the use of radioactive minerals in a deposit that has been explored without the participation of the state budget and its reserves have been identified and registered in the unified state register.

5.4. In case the state owns more shares than specified in 5.2 and 5.3 of this law, the State Great Hural shall determine the share upon submission by the Government, taking into account the amount of investment made or to be made by the state.

#### **Article 6. Classification of radioactive mineral deposits**

6.1. Radioactive mineral deposits shall be classified as strategically important mineral deposits regardless of

their size.

## **Article 7. Privileges of the Government**

7.1. The shareholders meeting, Board of Directors, executive management and shareholders of a license holder to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.2, 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law shall obtain permission from the Nuclear Energy Commission before making a decision on the following issues:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

7.1.1. To sell, gift, pledge or otherwise transfer more than 5 percent of the company's shares to others for ownership, possession or use;

7.1.2. In the case of a company, to issue a share purchase voucher or securities convertible into shares, or to issue additional shares in excess of 5 percent of the total number of previously issued shares;

7.1.3. Reorganization of the company through merger, acquisition, division or separation.

7.2. The holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.2, 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law shall submit the following documents to the Nuclear Energy Commission within 14 days after making the decision specified in Article 7.1 of this Law:

*2015 / Section 2 amended on May 13 reserved /*

7.2.1. The official original of the decision specified in 7.1.1 of this Law, the name and address of the person who owns, possesses and uses the shares, the direction of its activities and other information deemed necessary by the Nuclear Energy Commission;

7.2.2. The official original of the decision specified in 7.1.2 of this Law, the name and address of the person purchasing the shares, the certificate to purchase shares or securities convertible into shares, the direction of its activities and the Nuclear Energy Commission related to the decision; other information viewed;

7.2.3. The official original of the decision specified in Article 7.1.3 of this Law, the reorganization plan of the company and other information deemed necessary by the Nuclear Energy Commission in connection with the decision.

7.3. The Nuclear Energy Commission shall make one decision to approve or disapprove the decision within 30 days after receiving the document specified in 7.2 of this Law.

7.4. If the license holder specified in Articles 15.1.2, 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law fails to fulfill the obligations specified in Articles 7.1 and 7.2 of this Law, the licensing authority shall revoke the license.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **CHAPTER TWO GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN THE FIELD OF RADIOUS MINERALS AND NUCLEAR ENERGY**

### **Article 8. Powers of the State Great Hural**

The State Great Hural shall exercise the following powers in matters of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy:

8.1.1. Approve the state policy on the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

8.1.2. To monitor the work organized by the Government on the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, implementation of legislation related to ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

8.1.3. To resolve the issue of financing the operation costs of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety from the state budget.

### **Article 9. Powers of the Government**

The Government shall exercise the following powers in matters of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy:

9.1.1. To develop the state policy on the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

9.1.2. To organize the implementation of legislation related to the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

9.1.3. Organize the implementation of decisions made by the International Atomic Energy Agency in connection with the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

9.1.4. Approve common rules, regulations and instructions on the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

9.1.5. To approve action plans to prevent potential nuclear and radiation accidents involving the public, to eliminate the consequences of accidents, and to be implemented in the event of an accident;

9.1.6. To take measures to reduce the damage, limit its spread and eliminate its consequences in the event of a public nuclear or radiation accident;

9.1.7. Select the location of the nuclear facility;

9.1.8. Develop and implement a long-term program for safe storage of nuclear waste and spent nuclear fuel for the population, society and the environment.

## **Article 10. Nuclear Energy Commission**

10.1. The Nuclear Energy Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”) shall be responsible for coordinating the activities of using radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introducing nuclear technology, developing research, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

The Chairman of the Commission shall be the Prime Minister.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

10.3 The composition and rules of operation of the Commission shall be approved by the Government.

10.4. The Commission shall use stamps, seals and letterheads made in accordance with the established procedures.

10.5. The Nuclear Energy Commission shall have an office.

*/ This section was added by the law in 2 February 2015 /*

10.6 The Prime Minister of Mongolia shall appoint and dismiss the Head of the Secretariat and the Secretary of the Nuclear Energy Commission.

*/ This section was added by the law in 2 February 2015 /*

## **Article 11. Powers of the Nuclear Energy Commission**

The Nuclear Energy Commission shall exercise the following powers:

11.1.1 monitor the implementation of Mongolia's international agreements related to the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety, and take measures to eliminate the revealed violations;

11.1.2. To compile the information specified in Article 28.8 of this Law and, if necessary, verify it and submit it to the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with relevant procedures;

11.1.3 approve procedures for inventory, loss, loss and movement of nuclear materials;

11.1.4. Approve common rules and regulations related to the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, and ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

11.1.5 cooperate with foreign countries and international organizations in accordance with the legislation;

11.1.6. Approve the list of confidential information related to uranium concentrate, nuclear material and radiation source, its capacity, quantity, movement and transportation, and take measures to ensure its implementation;

11.1.7. Carry out centralized storage, transportation and burial of nuclear and radioactive waste and radiation generators nationwide;

11.1.8. To ensure the integrity of measurements and adjustments of ionizing radiation recording instruments and equipment used nationwide;

11.1.9. Other powers specified in the legislation.

11.2. The Nuclear Energy Commission shall have a special facility for centralized storage, transportation and burial of nuclear materials, nuclear and obsolete radioactive waste throughout the country, and this facility shall be a state critical facility.

11.3. "Nuclear and obsolete radioactive waste" means waste of nuclear technology use other than radioactive waste from nuclear equipment.

*/ This article was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **11 1 article züil.Mergejliin control of the state administration Powers**

11 1 .1.Mergejliin monitoring exercise the following powers in charge of the State Administration of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy:

11 1 .1.1. To monitor the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, to introduce nuclear technology, to ensure nuclear and radiation safety, and to take measures to eliminate the revealed violations;

11 1 .1.2. To develop and monitor the implementation of common rules, regulations, instructions and standards related to the use of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy, introduction of nuclear technology, ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

11 1 .1.3 develop joint action plans with relevant professional organizations to prevent potential nuclear and radiation accidents, eliminate the consequences of accidents, and monitor their implementation;

11 1 .1.4. To obtain information and documents necessary for the implementation of its functions specified in the law from relevant persons free of charge, and if necessary, to involve professional organizations and specialists in the inspection;

11 1 .1.5. To maintain the state register of nuclear materials and radiation generators, to monitor the professional exposure dose of radiation workers, and to compile the exposure dose database;

11 1 .1.6. To monitor the storage, protection and safety of equipment with radiation generators used in production, research, diagnosis and treatment;

11 1 .1.7. To monitor nuclear materials, instruments, equipment and vehicles with radiation generators crossing the state border in cooperation with relevant organizations and to take measures to ensure protection and safety;

11 1 .1.8 Carry out monitoring of radiation levels of environmental and household goods, materials, food, drinking water and construction materials, determine whether they have a negative impact on human health in cooperation with relevant professional organizations and ensure quality assurance; take care of;

11 1 .1.9. To receive professional assistance and support from relevant international organizations, if necessary, in exercising his / her powers under the law;

11 1 .1.10. Other powers specified in the legislation.

*/ This article was added by the law in 2 February 2015 /*

## **11 2 No. zül.Gyeologi state in charge of mining rights administration**

11 2 .1.Gyeologi mining exercise the following powers in charge of the State Administration of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy:

11 2 .1.1. Issuance, suspension and revocation of licenses for prospecting, exploration and mining of radioactive minerals;

11 2 .1.2. Other powers specified in the legislation.

11 2 .2. The state administrative body in charge of geology and mining shall prepare an exploration report, feasibility study prepared by the license holder to conduct activities specified in 15.2.1 of this law, and a special body to conduct activities specified in 15.2.2 of this law. Mining license data, feasibility studies prepared by the license holder shall be classified during the license validity period upon its request.

11 2 .3 . It shall be prohibited to disclose, publish or disclose information classified as confidential in accordance with Article 11 2 .2 of this Law outside the grounds and procedures specified in the Law on State and Official Secrets, the Law on Organizational Secrecy and the Law on Personal Secrecy.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated December 01, 2016 /*

*/ This article was added by the law in 2 February 2015 /*

## **Article 12. State inspector of nuclear and radiation control and his / her powers**

12.1. The state general inspector of nuclear and radiation control, senior state inspector and state inspector shall work in the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection.



*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

12.2 The Government shall authorize the state inspector general of nuclear and radiation control.

12.3. The state general inspector of nuclear and radiation control shall appoint and dismiss the senior state inspector and state inspector (hereinafter referred to as “state inspector”).

12.4. The state inspector shall exercise the general powers specified in the Law on State Inspection, the Law on Administrative Liability and other legislation in the field of nuclear and radiation control.

12.5. In exercising his / her powers specified in the legislation, the state inspector shall not be influenced by others and shall be guided only by the legislation and other legal acts issued in accordance with it.

12.6. It shall be prohibited for a state inspector to interfere or influence a citizen, legal entity or official in exercising his / her powers specified in the legislation.

12.7. The state inspector shall have unimpeded access to the nuclear equipment and other related objects to be inspected.

12.8. It shall be prohibited for other persons to make decisions on any issues related to the powers granted by the state inspector by legislation.

12.9. Nuclear and radiation inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the guidelines approved by the state general inspector.

12.10. The state inspector of nuclear and radiation control and radiation worker shall use special clothes and insignia appropriate to the specifics of the work, and the design, procedure for use and service life of special work clothes shall be approved by the Nuclear Energy Commission.

*/ This section was added by the law in 2 February 2015 /*

### **Article 13. Powers of local administrative and local self- governing bodies**

13.1. Local administrative and local self-governing bodies shall exercise the following powers in matters of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy: 13.1.

13.1.1. To organize the implementation of the legislation on nuclear energy and the decisions of the Government issued in connection with its implementation in its respective territories;

13.1.2. To use the exploration and mining area of radioactive minerals licensed in its jurisdiction in accordance with its purpose and to stop the violations;

13.1.3. To monitor how the license holder fulfills its obligations on environmental protection, rehabilitation, protection of public health and payments to the local budget;

13.1.4. To organize training and publicity on nuclear and radiation protection, safety and prevention of

radiation accidents in its respective territory.

#### **Article 14. Powers of border guards and customs officers and their officials**

14.1. The Border Protection and Customs and its officials shall immediately notify the specialized inspection and law enforcement agencies of unlicensed nuclear materials, radiation generators, radiation-generating tools and equipment revealed during the inspection and take measures to ensure security.

*/ This article was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

### **CHAPTER THREE LICENSES**

#### **Article 15. License**

The following activities shall be carried out with a license issued by the Nuclear Energy Commission:

- 15.1.1 build, modify, upgrade and decommission nuclear equipment;
- 15.1.2. To use nuclear equipment;
- 15.1.3 possess, use and sell nuclear substances;
- 15.1.4. Import, export, transport nuclear waste and bury waste.

The following activities shall be carried out with a license issued by the state administrative body in charge of geology and mining:

- 15.2.1. Prospecting for radioactive minerals;
- 15.2.2. To use radioactive minerals;
- 15.2.3. Import, export, transport radioactive minerals, bury waste and rehabilitate land after use of radioactive minerals.

15.3. The following activities shall be carried out with a license issued by the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection: 15.3.

- 15.3.1. To possess, use and sell radiation generators;
- 15.3.2. To assemble, place, lease, manufacture, decommission, disassemble and store radiation generators;

15.3.3. To transport, import and export radiation generators;

15.3.4. Burial, securing and other related activities of radiation generator waste.

*/ This article was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **Article 16. General requirements for license holders**

A license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1 and 15.2 of this Law may be issued to a taxpayer company established and operating in accordance with the legislation of Mongolia.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

16.2. A license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.3 of this Law may be issued to other necessary business entities and organizations in addition to the companies specified in Article 16.1 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

16.3. The license holder shall comply with the following general requirements:

16.3.1. To comply with the legislation of Mongolia, international and national standards in its activities;

16.3.2 use advanced technology that is safe for human health and environmentally friendly in its operations;

16.3.3. Its operations shall be transparent and sustainable;

16.3.4. To have financial and economic capacity to eliminate potential accident damage.

#### **Article 17. Requirements for license applicants**

An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.1 of this Law shall meet the following conditions:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

17.1.1. To fully meet technical and safety requirements;

17.1.2. To fully meet labor safety and hygiene requirements and standards;

17.1.3. Participate proactively in solving social issues such as regional development, health and education;

17.1.4. To have universally accepted standards on corporate governance, social responsibility and

ethics;

17.1.5. To have professional human resources in the field of conducting business;

17.1.6. Have experience in training and internship of employees.

An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.1 of this Law shall meet the following conditions in addition to those specified in Article 17.1 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

17.2.1. To have financial capacity to explore for radioactive minerals;

17.2.2. To have financial capacity to carry out environmental and biological rehabilitation;

17.2.3. To conduct responsible mining and have relevant experience in this field;

17.2.4. Comply with international standards and requirements for labor protection and safety in the mining industry.

17.3. An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law shall meet the following conditions in addition to those specified in Article 17.1 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

17.3.1. Meet the conditions specified in Articles 17.2.1-17.2.4 of this Law;

17.3.2. To be able to sell radioactive minerals for peaceful purposes at world market prices and to be fully financially independent;

17.3.3. To have a stable and leading position in the world market through processing and sale of radioactive minerals;

17.3.4. To have financial capacity to mine radioactive minerals;

17.3.5. Have many years of experience in mining and processing of radioactive minerals;

17.3.6. To have advanced technology to fully use the resources of radioactive mineral deposits;

17.3.7. Use more economically efficient and advanced technology in the processing and use of radioactive minerals;

17.3.8. To be able to introduce nuclear technology.

An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.2.3 and 15.3 of this Law shall meet the conditions specified in Articles 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.1.4 and 17.1.5 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **Article 18. Licensing procedure**

A license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.1 of this Law shall be issued to a license applicant who best meets the conditions specified in Article 17.1 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

A license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.1 of this Law shall be issued to a license applicant who best meets the conditions specified in Article 17.2 of this Law and agrees to the conditions specified in Articles 5.2 or 5.3 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

18.3. Except as provided in Article 18.5 of this Law, a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law shall be issued to a license applicant who best meets the conditions specified in Article 17.3 of this Law and agrees to the conditions specified in Articles 5.2 or 5.3 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

18.4. A license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.3 of this Law shall be issued to a license applicant who best meets the conditions specified in Article 17.4 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

18.5. A license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law may be granted on a priority basis in the following cases:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

18.5.1. A holder of a radioactive mineral exploration license who meets the conditions and requirements specified in this law and agrees with the conditions specified in 5.2 or 5.3 of this law shall conduct exploration work at his / her own expense, determine its reserves and make radioactive profit in the exploration area. if an application for a mining license has been submitted;

18.5.2. A license applicant who agrees to make a one-time payment directly to the state budget in the amount of not less than 10 percent of the reserves registered in the state register of radioactive minerals shall be allowed to explore for radioactive minerals in exploration areas other than those specified in 18.5.1 of this law. If you have applied for a license.

An applicant for a license specified in Article 18.5.2 of this Law shall meet the conditions specified in Article 17.3 of this Law and agree to the conditions specified in Articles 5.2 or 5.3 of this Law.

18.7. In determining the amount of monetary payment specified in 18.5.2 of this Law, the average exchange rate of the international market price of radioactive minerals for the last 6 months shall be determined taking into account.

18.8. The Central Intelligence Agency and the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection shall issue licenses to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.1-15.1.4 of this Law, and the Nuclear Energy Commission and the Intelligence Center shall issue licenses to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.2 of this Law. The Nuclear Energy Commission shall be consulted by the organization, the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection, and the Nuclear Energy Commission for the issuance of the license specified in Article 15.3 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

18.9. The licensing authority shall review the application for a license and other relevant documents and decide whether to grant a license, taking into account the specifics of the activity and approve the license specified in Articles 15.1, 15.2.2 and 15.2.3 of this Law. -12 months, a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.3.2 and 15.3.4 of this Law shall be issued within 1-3 months, and a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.3.3 of this Law shall be issued within 3 months. Resolved within 14 days.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

18.10. If the licensing authority refuses to issue a license, it shall respond in writing stating the grounds.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

18.11. If necessary, the licensing authority shall have the right to inspect and verify the applicant's documents by the relevant authority.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **Article 19. Procedure for applying for a license**

An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15 of this Law shall submit the following documents in addition to those specified in Articles 11.1.1-11.1.3 of the Law on Licensing of Business Activities:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

19.1.1. Purpose, type, main direction, technical and economic feasibility study, introduction of professional staff, qualification training and training certificate for internal control officer and radiation worker;

19.1.2. A comprehensive program that meets the requirements of international safety standards related to its activities and a plan for its implementation;

19.1.3. Evaluation of the state administrative body on compliance with the requirements of nuclear and radiation protection and safety standards of the operating premises;

19.1.4. Environmental impact assessment;

19.1.5. Action plan for environmental protection;

19.1.6. Action plan to be taken in case of potential nuclear or radiation accident;

19.1.7. A decision on the appointment of the Internal Nuclear and Radiation Safety Supervision Service or the officer in charge;

19.1.8. An introduction to the resources and equipment required to eliminate the consequences of a potential nuclear or radiation accident or catastrophe;

19.1.9. Certificate of radiation measuring instruments and equipment, basic parameters.

An applicant for a license specified in Articles 15.1.1 and 15.1.2 of this Law shall submit the documents specified in Article 21.2 of the Energy Law in addition to those specified in Article 19.1 of this Law and attach the cadastral map required for the activity.

An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.1 of this Law shall submit the following documents in addition to those specified in Article 19.1 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

19.3.1. An official decision confirming acceptance of the conditions specified in 5.2 or 5.3 of this Law;

19.3.2 Documents specified in Article 18.2 of the Minerals Law.

An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law shall submit the following documents in addition to those specified in Article 19.1 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

19.4.1. The decision specified in 19.3.1 of this law;

19.4.2. Documents specified in Article 25.1 of the Minerals Law.

An applicant for a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.3 of this Law shall submit the following documents in addition to those specified in Article 19.1 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

19.5.1. Certificate of manufacture of radiation generators, tools and equipment and basic parameters;

19.5.2. Quality assurance certificate for radiation generator.

19.6. The licensing authority shall receive the application and carry out the following activities:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

19.6.1. To register the application and provide a reference to the applicant;

19.6.2. To review whether the application and attached documents meet the requirements set forth in this law.

19.7. In case of an application for a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law, the State Administrative Body in charge of Minerals shall carry out the activities specified in Article 26.2 of the Minerals Law in addition to the activities specified in Article 19.6 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

19.8. The licensing authority shall notify the state central administrative body in charge of nature and environment, the state administrative body in charge of taxation, the Nuclear Energy Commission, the aimag, soum and district governors and the specialized inspection agency within five working days. inform the organization and the public.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **Article 20. Payments and fees**

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.1-15.1.4, 15.1.7 and 15.1.8 of this Law shall pay the state stamp duty in accordance with Article 15.7 of the Law on Stamp Duties of Mongolia.

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.1 of this Law shall pay an exploration license fee in accordance with Article 32.2 of the Minerals Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

20.3. The holder of a license to conduct activities specified in 15.2.2 of this Law shall pay the following fees:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

20.3.1. Payment for a mining license in accordance with Article 32.3 of the Minerals Law;

20.3.2. Payment for the use of mineral resources in accordance with Article 47 of the Minerals Law.

20.4. The license fee specified in Articles 20.2 and 20.3.1 of this Law shall be paid in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 34 of the Minerals Law.

20.5. The license fee specified in Articles 20.2 and 20.3.1 of this Law shall be distributed in accordance with Article 59 of the Minerals Law.



20.6. Fees for the use of mineral resources specified in Article 20.3.2 of this Law shall be distributed in accordance with Article 58 of the Minerals Law.

#### **Article 21. Term of license**

21.1. A license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.1, 15.1.3, 15.1.4, 15.2.1, 15.2.3 and 15.3 of this Law shall be issued for a period of up to 3 years depending on the specifics of the activity and the results of the inspection.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

21.2. The license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.2 and 15.2.2 of this Law shall be issued for a period of up to 20 years, taking into account the feasibility study and inspection results.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **Article 22. Extension of license period**

22.1. The holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.1, 15.1.3, 15.1.4, 15.2.1, 15.2.3 and 15.3 of this Law shall extend the term of the license at least 1 month prior to the expiration of the license. The application may be submitted to the licensing authority.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.2 and 15.2.2 of this Law may submit an application for extension to the licensing authority at least 2 years prior to the expiration of the license.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

22.3. Within 30 working days after receiving the application specified in 22.1 of this Law, the licensing authority shall review whether the license holder meets the conditions and requirements specified in the law, and if there are no violations, extend the license for up to 3 years. This shall be noted in the license register.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

22.4. Within 60 working days after receiving the application specified in 22.2 of this Law, the licensing authority shall review whether the license holder meets the conditions and requirements specified in the law and, if there are no violations, extend the license for up to 20 years. This shall be noted in the license register.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

The following documents shall be attached to the license extension application:

Notarized copy of the license;

22.5.2. Receipt of payment of state stamp duty or license fee;

22.5.3. In the case of an application for extension of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.1 of this Law, the documents specified in Articles 22.1.1-22.1.4 of the Minerals Law;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

22.5.4. A document confirming that the implementation of the environmental protection plan has been reviewed in accordance with Article 39 of the Minerals Law in the case of an application for an extension of the license specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

22.6. The licensing authority shall notify the organization specified in 19.8 of this law and the public of the decision to extend the license within 5 working days.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

### **Article 23. Suspension of a license**

23.1. The license shall be suspended in accordance with Article 13 of the Law on Licensing of Business Activities.

### **Article 24. Prohibition on transfer of license**

It is prohibited to sell, gift, pledge or otherwise transfer the land granted by the license and the license specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law to other people's ownership, possession and use.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

### **Article 25. Resolving disputes related to licensing**

25.1. Border disputes between license holders specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law shall be resolved in accordance with Article 62 of the Minerals Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

Disputes between the license holder and the land owner, possessor and user specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law shall be resolved in accordance with Article 63 of the Minerals Law.

*2015 / Section 2 amended on May 13 reserved /*

### **Article 26. Revocation of a license**

26.1. The licensing authority shall revoke the license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1, 15.2.3 and

15.3 of this Law on the following grounds:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

26.1.1. The company has been liquidated or a citizen has died;

26.1.2. It has been established that false documents were submitted when obtaining the license;

26.1.3. Repeated or serious violation of the terms and conditions of the license;

26.1.4. During the period of suspension of the license, the requirements to eliminate the violation have not been met.

26.2. The licensing authority shall revoke the license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law on the following grounds:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

26.2.1. The grounds specified in 26.1 of this Law have been established;

26.2.2. The grounds specified in Articles 56.1.3-56.1.5 of the Minerals Law have been established;

26.2.3. In the case of a license specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law, the grounds specified in Article 29.4 of this Law have been established.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

26.3. The licensing authority shall notify the license holder within 10 working days after the grounds for revoking the license have been established and shall clearly state the grounds for revoking the license.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

26.4. If the grounds for revoking the license specified in 26.3 of this Law are not accepted, the license holder shall submit the supporting documents to the licensing authority.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

26.5. The licensing authority shall review the evidence specified in 26.4 of this Law and, if justified, revoke the notice of revocation of the license and, if unfounded, revoke the license and notify the license holder of the decision.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

26.6. If a license holder does not agree with the decision to revoke the license as specified in 26.5 of this Law, he / she shall have the right to appeal to the court and the court may not suspend the decision as specified in 62.1.3 of the Law on Administrative Cases.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 04, 2016 /*

26.7. The licensing authority shall notify the organization specified in Article 19.8 of this Law and the public of the decision to revoke the license within 5 working days.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **Article 27. Grounds for termination of license**

27.1. The license shall be terminated on the following grounds:

27.1.1. The license has expired;

27.1.2. The holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law has returned the entire area granted by the license;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

27.1.3. The licensing authority has revoked the license.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

27.2. If the license holder specified in Articles 15.2.1 and 15.2.2 of this Law returns a certain part of the licensed area, the license shall be terminated for that part of the area.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

Upon termination of the license, the license holder shall not be released from its obligations in accordance with the legislation on environmental protection.

Upon termination of the license, the person who held the license shall return the license to the licensing authority.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **Article 28. Rights and obligations of license holder**

A license holder shall have the following common rights:

28.1.1. To receive methodological assistance and advice from professional organizations on ensuring nuclear and radiation safety;

28.1.2. Other rights specified in the legislation.

A license holder shall have the following general obligations:

28.2.1 comply with the legislation on nuclear energy and Government decisions, rules, regulations, instructions and standards issued in connection with its implementation;

28.2.2. Carry out activities that fully meet the technical and safety requirements set by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

28.2.3. To work to prevent nuclear and radiation accidents and ensure safety;

28.2.4. To comply with the legal requirements set by the competent authority and the state inspector in a timely manner, to respond and take measures to completely eliminate the revealed violations;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.2.5. Establish an internal control unit responsible for ensuring nuclear and radiation safety and monitor its activities;

28.2.6. To comply with the internal rules of nuclear and radiation safety approved by the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.2.7. In case of replacement of an employee responsible for ensuring nuclear and radiation safety, to notify the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection in writing within 3 working days;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.2.8. To provide true and factual information on registration and control of nuclear materials to the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.2.9. To provide information on radiation level from time to time upon request of the state administrative body;

28.2.10. In case of any changes in the information specified in the license and the materials submitted for obtaining the license, to notify the licensing authority in writing within 5 working days;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.2.11. Other duties specified in the legislation.

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.1 of this Law shall have the following rights in addition to those specified in Article 28.1 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.3.1. To search for radioactive minerals within the boundaries of the exploration area in accordance with this law.

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.1 of this Law shall have the following obligations in addition to those specified in Article 28.2 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

~~28.4.1. To search for and search for minerals other than radioactive minerals within the boundaries of the exploration area on the basis of a license issued by the state administrative body in charge of geology and mining;~~

*/ This provision was repealed by the law in force on February 13, 2015 /*

28.4.2. Carry out exploration work annually at a cost not less than the amount specified in Article 33.1 of the Minerals Law;

28.4.3. To fulfill the obligations specified in Articles 35.2, 37.2, 38.1 and 48.8 of the Minerals Law;

28.4.4. Prepare accurate information, reports and plans specified in Article 48.1 of the Minerals Law and submit them to the state administrative body in charge of geology and mining within the time period specified in the law;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.4.5. Prepare a consolidated report on the deposit's reserves, prospecting and exploration results in accordance with the approved form and requirements in accordance with Article 48.3 of the Minerals Law and submit it to the state administrative body in charge of geology and mining.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law shall have the following rights in addition to those specified in Article 28.1 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.5.1. To conduct exploration of radioactive minerals in the mine area.

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law shall have the following obligations in addition to those specified in Article 28.2 of this Law:

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.6.1. To use radioactive minerals located in the possession of the mine in accordance with the

conditions and procedures specified in this law;

~~28.6.2. To use other types of minerals other than radioactive minerals in the possession of the mine on the basis of a license issued by the state administrative body in charge of geology and mining;~~

*/ This provision was repealed by the law in force on February 13, 2015 /*

28.6.3. To sell radioactive minerals and products extracted from the mine tenure at the international market price;

28.6.4. To fulfill the obligations specified in Articles 35.3-35.5, 36.1, 36.2, 39.1, 45.1, 45.2, 47.1, 47.5, 47.6, 48.7-48.10 of the Minerals Law;

28.6.5. Prepare accurate information, reports and plans specified in Article 48.6 of the Minerals Law in accordance with the approved form and submit them to the state administrative body in charge of geology and mining within the time period specified in the law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

~~28.7. A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.5 and 15.1.6 of this Law shall, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Articles 54 and 55 of the Minerals Law, complete the licensed area at its own request with the permission and supervision of the competent authority. The application form shall be approved by the state administrative body.~~

*/ This part was repealed by the law in force since February 13, 2015 /*

28.8. The license holder related to the guarantee agreement shall be obliged to provide the Nuclear Energy Commission with accurate information on the quantity and amount of nuclear material, changes in it, loss, loss and movement within the time specified in the instructions.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

28.9. The license holder shall deposit funds in the Treasury as a guarantee to fulfill its obligations to protect the environment and prevent nuclear and radiation accidents.

28.10 The state administrative body in charge of geology and mining, the state agency in charge of environment and finance and budget shall take into account the amount of money specified in 28.9 of this law taking into account the risks to public interest, human health, environment and security of the country. shall be determined by the Government based on a joint proposal of the central administrative body.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **CHAPTER FOUR DEPOSIT CONTRACTS AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS**

## **Article 29. Deposit use agreement**

The State Administrative Body Responsible for Geology and Mining Matters shall enter into a deposit development agreement with its holder within 60 days after the issuance of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.2.2 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

The term of the deposit use agreement shall be the same as the term of the license.

The following shall be included in the deposit use agreement:

29.3.1. Grounds for use of radioactive mineral deposits;

29.3.2. The period of use of the radioactive mineral deposit, the type, content and amount of radioactive minerals;

29.3.3. Technology, production capacity and quantity of extractive products reflected in the feasibility study;

29.3.4. Conditions for selling the product;

29.3.5. Environmental protection and rehabilitation plan and amount of expenses for its implementation;

29.3.6. General plan to close the mine;

29.3.7. Rights, duties and responsibilities of the parties to the contract.

If the deposit development agreement is not concluded within the period specified in 29.1 of this Law, the state administrative body in charge of geology and mining shall revoke the license.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **Article 30. Investment agreement**

30.1. If an investor of a company holding a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.2 and 15.2 of this Law submits a request, an investment agreement may be concluded with the company for a period of up to 10 years in order to keep its operating conditions stable for a certain period.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

30.1.1. To keep the tax environment stable;

30.1.2. To sell its products at the international market price;



30.1.3. To guarantee the right to dispose of the earned income;

30.1.4. Amount and term of investment;

30.1.5. To extract minerals with minimal damage to human health and the environment;

30.1.6. Protection and rehabilitation of the environment;

30.1.7. Not to adversely affect other types of production and activities;

30.1.8. To develop the region and create new jobs;

30.1.9. To compensate the damage caused.

*/ This part of the December 10, 2013 0 3 amended law / th*

30.2. The contract specified in 30.1 of this Law may be extended for up to 10 years.

30.3. When concluding the agreement specified in 30.1 of this Law with the investor, the Government shall consult with the Standing Committee on Security of the State Great Hural.

*/ This section May 10, 2013 0 included changes to the law dated 3 /*

### **Article 31. Concluding an investment agreement**

The Investor shall submit to the Nuclear Energy Commission a request to conclude a contract specified in Article 30.1 of this Law and the amount of capital to be invested in it in the first 5 years, term, plant capacity, product type, deposit exploitation method, technology and economic attach the grounds.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

31.2. In the case of a license holder to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.3, 15.1.4, 15.2.2 and 15.2.3 of this Law, in addition to the request specified in Article 31.1 of this Law, the deposit shall be included in the unified state reserve register. The decision of the Minerals Professional Council on registration shall be attached.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

31.3. The Nuclear Energy Commission shall review the investor's request, draft agreement and attached documents in accordance with Article 31.1 of this Law and, if it meets the requirements, shall notify the applicant in writing within 14 days.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

31.4. The Nuclear Energy Commission shall review the investor's request, draft agreement and attached documents within 3 months after receiving it and, if necessary, enter into an agreement with the investor on the basis

of additional clarifications for up to 3 months based on the opinion of relevant organizations and experts.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

31.5. After concluding the investment agreement specified in Article 30.1 of this Law, the Nuclear Energy Commission shall deliver a notification on the terms of the agreement to the Bank of Mongolia and other relevant organizations.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

## **CHAPTER FIVE NUCLEAR AND RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

### **Article 32. Ensuring nuclear and radiation safety**

32.1. It shall be prohibited to engage in activities related to construction, modification, renewal, operation, decommissioning and transportation of nuclear materials without physical protection.

32.2. The state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection and the state inspector in charge of specialized inspection shall monitor and evaluate the physical protection of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy use activities.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

32.3 The following basic requirements shall be met to ensure radiation safety:

32.3.1. Not to cause any unjustified outburst;

32.3.2. To keep the yellowing dose at the lowest level of the appropriate level;

32.3.3. Not to expose the population, including radiation workers, to more than the established dose limit.

### **Article 33. Basic requirements for the use of nuclear materials**

33.1. Processing, production, acquisition, possession and storage of nuclear material for weapons shall be prohibited in the territory of Mongolia.

33.2. It shall be prohibited to transport nuclear materials for weapons purposes across the border of Mongolia or through their territory.

33.3. The Nuclear Energy Commission shall provide professional management for the registration and control of nuclear materials and monitor its implementation.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

The Government shall approve the procedure for registration and control of nuclear materials.

#### **Article 34. Basic requirements for the use of radioactive minerals**

34.1. It is prohibited to explore, use, export, import, transport radioactive minerals, bury radioactive waste, and rehabilitate land after using radioactive minerals without the permission of the State Inspector General.

34.2. In the course of conducting activities specified in 34.1 of this Law, citizens and companies engaged in such activities shall take measures to protect them from adverse effects on human health and the environment at their own expense.

#### **Article 35. Basic requirements for the use of nuclear energy sources**

35.1. It shall be prohibited to produce nuclear energy without measuring instruments certified in accordance with Article 35.2 of this Law.

35.2. The holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.1.2 of this Law shall annually certify the measuring instruments specified in Article 35.1 of this Law by the state administrative body in charge of standardization.

35.3. The holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Article 15.1.2 of this Law shall inform the Nuclear Energy Commission of the amount of nuclear energy produced in the previous month by the 10th of each month.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **Article 36. Basic requirements for the use of radiation generators**

36.1. The following requirements shall be met when using a radiation generator:

36.1.1. To notify and register with the Central Radiation Control and Intelligence Agency within 3 working days after receiving the radiation generator;

36.1.2. To conduct radiation-related activities in a designated building that fully meets radiation safety standards and approved by the state inspector;

36.1.3. To meet the requirements of the working conditions and safety rules of the workplace during the operation of the radiation generator;

36.1.4. To be inspected and approved by the state inspector in accordance with the internal rules of radiation safety, radiation protection program and action plan to be taken in case of radiation accident in accordance with the specifics of radiation-related activities;

36.1.5. To keep records on the use of radiation generators and submit the results of the year-end census, internal inspection reports and information to the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection

by December 20 of each year;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

36.1.6. To immediately inform the radiation control, emergency, intelligence and police organizations about accidents and violations occurred during the operation of the radiation generator, and to take measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident and make it safe in accordance with the legislation;

36.1.7. To involve radiation workers in nuclear and radiation protection and safety training to be conducted in accordance with a special program approved by the state administrative body and to issue a certificate;

36.1.8. Be equipped with radiation measuring instruments that meet quality assurance and measurement requirements.

36.2 It is prohibited to use radiation generators whose type, characteristics, amount of activity, purpose and methodology are unknown.

### **Article 37. Basic requirements for export and import of nuclear materials and radiation generators**

37.1 The following requirements shall be met when exporting nuclear materials and radiation generators:

37.1.1. The transferred nuclear material shall be covered by international guarantees;

37.1.2. The receiving State shall have all its nuclear materials and nuclear equipment used under international guarantees;

37.1.3. To notify the Nuclear Energy Commission and obtain permission before transferring previously transferred nuclear material and radiation generators to a third country;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

37.1.4. The physical protection of nuclear material shall meet the requirements of the Vienna Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;

37.1.5. The country receiving the nuclear material has submitted evidence that it will be used only for peaceful purposes;

37.1.6. To submit to the Nuclear Energy Commission information on the end user of nuclear material, relevant evidence and information on its use for peaceful purposes.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

The following requirements shall be met when importing nuclear materials and radiation generators:

37.2.1. Not to import nuclear materials, radiation generators, equipment and technologies prohibited by

the laws of Mongolia;

37.2.2. An importer of nuclear materials and radiation generators shall have a license that fully meets the requirements of the legislation of Mongolia and issued by the relevant competent authority in accordance with the relevant legislation;

37.2.3. The end user of the imported nuclear material and radiation generator shall submit to the Nuclear Energy Commission information proving that he / she has sufficient management and technical capacity and sufficient resources to use the material safely.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **Article 38. Basic requirements for storage of nuclear materials and radiation generators**

38.1. Nuclear materials and radiation generators shall be stored in the designated storage facilities specified in the license.

Ownerless or discarded or acquired radioactive materials shall be transferred to the special facility specified in Article 11.2 of this Law free of charge under the decision and supervision of the relevant authority.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

38.3. Radiation generators that do not meet the technological and safety requirements or are not used shall be stored in the special facility specified in 11.2 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **Article 39. Basic requirements for transportation of nuclear materials and radiation generators**

39.1. Procedures for safe transportation of radioactive materials shall be followed when transporting nuclear materials and radiation generators.

39.2. International transportation of nuclear materials and radiation generators, instruments and equipment with radiation generators shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of relevant international treaties, agreements and rules.

39.3 The Government shall approve the procedure for safe transportation of radioactive materials.

#### **Article 40. Basic requirements for sale and purchase of nuclear materials and radiation generators**

40.1. It shall be prohibited to sell or purchase nuclear materials by persons other than those licensed to conduct activities specified in Article 15.1.3 of this Law.

40.2. It shall be prohibited to sell or purchase radiation generators, tools and equipment with radiation generators other than those licensed to conduct activities specified in 15.3 of this Law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

**Article 41. Basic requirements for the entry of nuclear materials and radiation generators across the state border**

41.1. It shall be prohibited for a person other than a person licensed to conduct activities specified in Article 15.1.4 of this Law to cross the state border.

41.2. It shall be prohibited for a person other than a person licensed to conduct activities specified in Article 15.3 of this Law to allow radiation generators, tools and equipment with radiation generators to cross the state border.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

**Article 42. Basic requirements for waste , disposal and burial of nuclear and radioactive materials**

International and national standards, rules and regulations shall be followed in the disposal, destruction and burial of nuclear and radioactive materials.

42.2. It is prohibited to bury or dispose of nuclear and radioactive materials without the conclusion and license of the state inspector.

42.3 The following basic requirements shall be met for the destruction and burial of radioactive waste:

42.3.1. Strictly follow international and national standards, rules and regulations for destruction and burial of radioactive waste;

42.3.2. Dispose of and dispose of radioactive waste under the supervision of a state inspector with the appropriate permission of the relevant authority.

42.4 The Government shall approve the safety rules for waste generated from activities related to nuclear equipment and radiation.

**Article 43. Basic requirements for professional beach**

43.1. Radiation workers shall be subject to individual dose control of professional radiation.

43.2. The organization performing professional discharge control shall keep a unified record of individual doses in the archives for 50 years.

43.3. It is prohibited to expose a radiation worker to radiation exposure in excess of the exposure limits specified in the radiation safety standards.

43.4. A radiation worker has the right to make demands to the administration of the organization on issues related to radiation protection, safety requirements and ensuring normal working conditions, to refuse to work, and to file a complaint to the state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

43.5. A radiation worker shall be under regular medical supervision of an occupational disease and shall be covered by medical services.

43.6. If necessary, a pregnant woman who works with radiation has the right to change her working conditions in accordance with Article 107 of the Labor Law and this shall not be a ground for her dismissal.

43.7. It is prohibited to employ a person under 18 years of age in radiation-related work.

43.8. The working conditions of a radiation worker who is subject to individual doses of occupational exposure shall be related to abnormal working conditions.

#### **Article 44. Basic requirements for hospital discharge**

The following requirements shall be met when making a hospital discharge:

44.1.1. To follow this law, radiation safety standards and other relevant rules and regulations when diagnosing and treating with a radiation generator;

44.1.2. The person performing the diagnosis and treatment with the radiation source shall regularly adjust and adjust the quality of the instruments and equipment used;

44.1.3. To obtain the consent of his / her parents, guardians and custodians when diagnosing and treating a child with a radiation source;

44.1.4. During treatment and diagnosis, it is prohibited to expose the patient to radiation in excess of the dose limit specified in the radiation safety standard;

44.1.5. To protect other parts of the patient's body from radiation during treatment and diagnosis, to provide personal protective equipment to the patient's caregiver and support staff;

44.1.6. To create conditions to prevent other patients from being exposed to unnecessary additional radiation during radiation treatment and diagnosis.

### **CHAPTER SIX**

#### **NUCLEAR AND RADIATION ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND COMPENSATION**

#### **Article 45. Prevention of nuclear and radiation accidents**

A license holder shall have a program to implement measures to prevent nuclear and radiation accidents, eliminate the consequences of accidents and make them safe, and the license holder shall be responsible for the costs related to its implementation.

45.2. The State Permanent Special Commission shall organize the work to determine the causes and level of nuclear and radiation accidents and eliminate the consequences of the accident in cooperation with relevant professional organizations.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

45.3 The Government shall be responsible for the costs of eliminating the consequences of public nuclear and radiation accidents.

#### **Article 46. Compensation for damage caused by nuclear and radiation accidents**

46.1. Damage caused to human life, health, property and environment due to violation of the legislation on nuclear energy shall be compensated by the guilty person.

46.2. In the case specified in Article 46.1 of this Law, the license shall be revoked and no new license shall be issued within 30 years.

### **CHAPTER SEVEN MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND NUCLEAR ENERGY LAWS**

#### **Article 47. Application of international guarantees**

A holder of a license to conduct activities specified in Articles 15.1.1-15.1.4 of this Law shall cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency on the application of international guarantees in the following areas:

47.1.1. To submit information on the number and amount of nuclear materials, changes in them, losses, losses and movements in accordance with Article 28.8 of this Law through the Nuclear Energy Commission within the specified time;

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

47.1.2. To provide support and assistance to the inspection work of experts and inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the guarantee agreement, to eliminate the violations and shortcomings revealed during the inspection and to comply with the requirements to stop illegal activities.

#### **Article 48. Professional supervision over the implementation of the legislation on nuclear energy**

48.1. The state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection and the authorized state inspector shall exercise professional control over the implementation of the legislation on nuclear energy within the scope of authority specified in the law.

*/ This part was amended according to the law dated February 13, 2015 /*

#### **Article 49. Public monitoring of the implementation of the legislation on nuclear energy**



49.1. Citizens and legal entities shall exercise public control over the implementation of the legislation on nuclear energy within the powers specified in the law.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT MISCELLANEOUS**

### **Article 50. Liability for violators of the law**

50.1. If the actions of an official violating this Law are not of a criminal nature, he / she shall be subject to liability specified in the Civil Service Law.

50.2. A person or legal entity that violates this Law shall be subject to liability specified in the Criminal Code or the Law on Violations.

*/ This article was amended according to the law dated December 04, 2015 /*

### **Article 51. Entry into force of the law**

51.1. This law shall enter into force on August 15, 2009.

**CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA D. DEMBEREL**