

# **"Trend and Challenges in Nuclear Energy Policy of Mongolia"**

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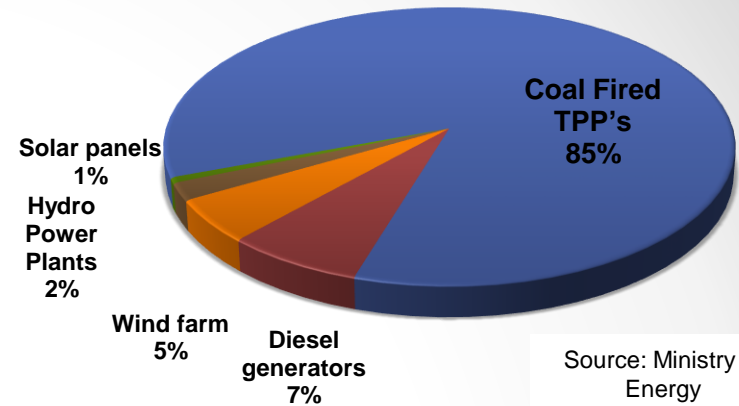
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# Brief introduction

Climate change mitigation is one of the salient reasons for increasingly considering nuclear power in national energy portfolios. Reliable energy services are the precondition for modern economic growth, attracting investments to national economies and stimulating economic development.

Mongolia is non-power country in terms of nuclear energy. However, nuclear technology applications are dramatically increasing in socio-economic sectors of the country.

Electricity Production Capacity /2014/  
Installed capacity by source



# STATE POLICY OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

- ✓ **State Policy of Mongolia on the Exploitation of Radioactive Minerals and Nuclear Energy** /Parliament Resolution No.45, 25 June, 2009/
- ✓ **Implementation Program of the State Policy:** The main purpose of the document is to secure energy supply and to provide sustainable development of the country.
  - To compound legal and regulatory framework /2009-2012/
  - To implement all other activities of the program /2013-2021/

## Challenges:

- Development of Nuclear power infrastructures (19 issues)
- Public acceptance
- Supply of radioisotopes and production
- Human Resource Development
- Nuclear and radiation safety and security

## New Trends of Radiation Applications:

- Study of climate change using nuclear techniques
- Environmental monitoring and mitigation activities /soil, air and water/
- Intensive innovative applications in agricultural sector
- Water management

Using nuclear technologies to mitigate climate change is one of driving forces to implement the “National Program on Climate Change”.

# National Program On Climate Change

**National Program on Climate Change was endorsed by the Parliament of Mongolia in 2011.**

The program is to be implemented in **two phases in 2011-2021.**

**First phase (2011-2016):** “To strengthen the national capacity of climate change mitigation and adaptation; and to create legal framework, organizational structure and management system, and to increase public participation”

- To create economic and technological opportunity for saving water and reuse waste water ;
- To define water resources of the region, which is vulnerable to climate change, and to coordinate actions for development policy and planning;

**Second phase (2017-2021):** “To implement reasonable measures for adaptive to climate change and to implement sustainable activities reduction of greenhouse gas emissions growth”

- To expand mitigation measures for land degradation and desertification;
- To expand irrigated farming adapted to drought condition based on technologies for water and soil conservation;
- To expand research for uses of nuclear power;
- To process sewage and sludge to produce gas for energy and expand its uses;
- To expand research for plants and animal species that is adaptive and resistant to climate change.

