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蒙古南戈壁省手工礦業典範研究

A Study on Good Practice of Artisanal Miners in Umnugovi
Province of Mongolia



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A Study on Good Practice of Arisanal Miners in Umnovi
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Acknowledgment

As a result of the development of ASM sector in Mongolia, some of the provinces obtained a good experience that we can take as a standard. The study was carried out for learning from that experience, furthermore, for formalizing the artisanal and small-scale mining activities in my community and introducing those good experiences to them. I appreciate the Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project Team, National Federation for Artisanal and Small-scale Mining, the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Association entrepreneurs of Umnugovi Province, partnerships, cooperatives and local government authorities for the assistance of data and study to my research work on good experience of artisanal miners.

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摘要

為了提高合法的手工採礦者的活動並通過宣傳良好的環境來形成他們的環境友好經驗，在當地社區的經歷我在研究中使用了定性案例研究方法，定量研究方法和面試方法。該研究中使用的資料是根據最新資訊並根據進行研究的組織的授權編制的。

首先，我提到了良好的經驗，例如什麼是合法的手工採礦，在當地社區將形成什麼樣的積極產出，或者如何對從事永久性活動的合法手工採礦者進行立法環境的監管，經濟收益體現在當地社區，手工採礦者如何滿足職業安全，在他們的健康問題上採取了哪些措施以及他們礦山中的土地修復工作如何進行，還描述了影響公眾在採礦業開展工作的經驗手工採礦活動。

在下一章中，將關於南戈壁省的手工採礦者和當地人的問題分為立法，健康，社會和生態平衡方面，然後旨在通過與專家和手工專家的訪談來展示相關的研究結果和資訊。並考慮了地方政府關於手工採礦者的政策檔中的規定。健康和社會問題的各個部分包括手工採礦的原因，在手工採礦領域開展活動的非政府組織的主要責任以及最常見的健康問題，並已就其預防措施進行了培訓。

最後，根據國際經驗和相關資訊，我考慮了可能是蒙古特別是南戈壁省的手工採礦部門的模型的示例。這包括世界手工採礦的發展歷史，該部門的法律變化，政府對手工採礦的影響和支持，以及其他國家如何建立手工採礦者的非政府組織。此外，我的目的是證明地下經濟對蒙古手工採礦者的負面影響。

關鍵字：手工礦業、良好做法、立法環境、經濟利益、復興

Abstract

In order to improve legal artisanal miners activity and form their environmentally friendly experience by publicizing the good experiences in local communities I used Qualitative Case study Methodology, Quantitative Research Methodology and Interview method in my study.

The data used in the study was compiled from the latest information and based on the authorization of the organizations in which the study was conducted.

First of all, I mentioned the good experiences, like, what the legal artisanal mining is, what kind of positive output will form in local communities, or how the legislation environment is regulated in regard to the legal artisanal miners who conduct permanent activity, how the economic benefit is revealed in local communities, how artisanal miners meet with occupational safety, what measures are taken on their health issues and how the land rehabilitation have been carried out in their mines and also it describes the experiences of influencing work done to public on artisanal mining activity.

In the next chapter the issues on artisanal miners and locals of Umnugovi province have been divided into sections of legislation, health, social and ecological balance, and then, intended to show the relevant research findings and information through the interview with experts and artisanal miners and considered the provisions contained in the policy documents of local governments on artisanal miners. The sections of health and social issues include the causes of artisanal mining, main responsibilities of non-governmental organizations operating in the area of artisanal mining and the most common health problems and trainings done for preventive measures regarding to it.

In the end, based on the international experiences and related information I took into account the examples which could be the model in artisanal mining sector of Mongolia, particularly, of Umnugovi province. This includes the development history of world's artisanal mining, legal changes made in this sector, government impacts and supports on artisanal mining, and how NGOs for ASM were established in other countries. Also, I aimed at demonstrating the negative impacts of underground economy on Mongolian artisanal miners.

Keywords: Artisanal mining, good practice, legislation environment, economic benefits, rehabilitation

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List of Abbreviation words

SADC – Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation

AME – Association of Mongolian Exporters

NSO – National Statistical Office

IRIM – Independent Research Institute Mongolia

ASM – Artisanal small-scale mining

CSDC – Consulting Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation

MUST – Mongolian University of Science and Technology

MNUMS – Mongolian National University of Medical Science

NGO – Non Government Organization

ARM – Alliance for Responsible Mining

GDP – Gross domestic product

SAMP – Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project



CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and motivation

After the transition from the centrally-planned economy to the market economy in 1990s, our country was faced with difficult time of massive unemployment and poverty due to it. Under the health and life threatening risks certain group of people started to engage in mining on the old gold mining site using hand tools in order to earn a living. At the beginning of mid-1990s, people began to engage in artisanal gold mining. Those people were known as "ninjas for gold" in the society and were often seen as active groups that run the most difficult and toxic business without demanding any support from government but provide themselves with livelihood needs necessary for them. However, they were unorganized, worked informally and moved constantly from one place to another. These problems often brought difficulties to local authorities to support, assist and organize them(SADC,2014:8-10).

One of the most urgent problem is preventing from environmental pollution and degradation while using natural resources for the rapid development of society and economics and for increasing the production to provide people with full household needs. The key approach to resolve those problems is to improve planning and management method, to define environmental conditions and capacity, to predict potential impacts, to plan and implement properly the measures to reduce those impacts.

In 2000-2002, due to the droughts, heavy snowfalls and natural disasters occurred throughout the country many thousands of herding households' livestock were decreased drastically and encountered difficulties in agricultural production. As a result, there was sharp increase in the number of the poor who adopted illegal mining as their living. Since then, the newly emerged self-employed miners began to exploit their local natural resources such as gold, coal, fluorspar, iron, salt, and petrified woods(AME,2015:5).

According to the previous surveys conducted nationwide, desertification and land degradation have been intensified over the last 15 years, and as a result, the degraded areas with the ratings of medium, strong and extra strong intensities have been increased. Comparing to the result of 2010 assessment that used the similar method as in 2016, the total degraded areas had been decreased by 1% and the areas with the ratings of extra strong intensity had been decreased by 3.8% respectively. However, the areas with the ratings of weak intensity had been reduced and the areas with the ratings of medium and strong intensity increased by 3.9% and 10.2% respectively. In other words, 6.4% of the areas with the ratings of weak and medium intensity have been shifted into the areas with the ratings of strong intensity in the last 5 years(Yalalt,2015:6-7). Due to climate change, soil erosion is

increasing and due to human activities, desertification and land degradation tend to increase. Also, it is being adversely affected by mining, rural roads and illegal use of natural resources.

But, there still exist the urgent issues which are waiting for resolutions such as intensification of gold prospecting and constant increase of its resource, creation of complex information on gold mining and sale, upgrading the role and responsibility of gold mining enterprises and artisanal miners, increasing metal extraction of placer and base deposits, processing of derivative gold deposits and waste dumps, improving the rehabilitation of gold mines and the legal environment of small-scale gold mining.

While formal and legal recognition of artisanal mining has been established, it is still critical that government support for artisanal mining can be doubted in association with adverse environmental impacts and climate change. It is important to limit, stop and minimize negative impacts of wrong mining activities due to the individuals and entities who operate illegally under the name of artisanal mining.

Umnugovi province is one of the richest provinces in its mineral reserves in the country. Therefore, large-scale foreign invested mining companies have been engaging in mining along with the active artisanal miners previously entered into this business. According to the National Statistical Office study in 2017, the province was registered as the province with the maximal number of small-scale miners and currently has 50 partnerships, 1 cooperative and 484 members which legally and officially conduct their activities(NSO,2017:15-22). These numbers are only the number of registered officially artisanal miners, but there are hundreds of unregistered people who have been operating privately and illegally. The life, health and financial situation of these people are also at risk, as well as the interests of herders and citizens in the area where the illegal gold mining operates. Therefore, it is crucial to make official the illegal gold miners, launch the best practices of artisanal mining and present the citizens about the contribution of mining to local development. Based on these needs and for the completion of my research work, I have worked with local authorities and relevant organizations by sharing information.

1.2 Definition of terms

Artisanal mining	It is the activities of citizens organized as forms of partnership that are not registered as described in Article 481.1 of "Civil Law" of Mongolia with the purpose of extracting mineral resources in areas with non-industrial grade without economic efficiency and derived deposits created by an exploitation and technological waste in accordance with Article 16.1.11 of the "Land Law" of Mongolia (Parliament,2006:5).
Artisanal mining partnership	A group of people who were organized as forms of partnership that are not registered based upon the collective agreement as described in Article 481.1 of "Civil Law" of Mongolia and who are operating under the regulation of "Artisanal mining of natural resources" (Enkhtsetseg,2017:5).
Partnership leader/employer	It is a person capable of carrying responsibility and who provides a group of people with unified management, pays out wages, distributes income and concludes contracts on behalf of partnership members under the partnership principles (Enkhtsetseg,2017:5).
Member of partnership	A citizen who has met with the requirements specified in Article 7.4 of the "Regulation on Mining Operation" and who has concluded a collective agreement for conducting mining operation (Enkhtsetseg,2017:9).
Artisanal small-scale miners /ASM/	Any person who does not belong to partnership, but engages in artisanal mining(Government,2017:5).

Entrepreneur of subsidiary activity to ASM	This is an entrepreneur who isn't directly involved in mining operation, but conducts assisting activities to ASM such as purchasing minerals, dealing in foods and goods trade, operating canteens and accommodating with transport services (Government,2017:5).
Mineral resources	It is a mineral accumulation that is naturally formed on the earth surface or subsoil as a result of geological evolution and which can be used for any purpose (Parliament,2006:9).
Utilization of mineral resources	Extraction and exploitation of mineral resources from earth surface or subsoil, stockpiles, wastes and from ambient water, increase and enrichment of its profitable content, production, sales and other related activities (Parliament,2006:9).
Triple contract	Legal documents to regulate relations between local governor, land owners, cooperatives and partnerships (Government,2017:3).

1.3 Research purpose and questions

The purpose of the research is to improve the activities of legal artisanal miners and to create environmentally friendly artisanal miners' experience by promoting their best practices locally.

Question-1. What is the good practice of artisanal miners operating under the law according to the contract with local government?

Question-2. Why artisanal mining operations in Umnugovi province are not working effectively enough to set practice?

Question-3. What experiences of international artisanal miners do we have that we can use in our country?

1.4 Hypothesis

H-1. Several factors that affect the small scale mining operations to become best practice are:

- Form a favorable legal environment.
- Economic efficiency.

- Carry out standardized rehabilitation of mining sites.
- Organizing advocacy workshops for the local community.

H-2. Low level of related policy implementation, nonstandardized gold trading and an inadequate amount of environmental rehabilitation works are causing artisanal mining operations in Umnugovi province to fail to become best practices.

1.5 Theoretical framework

It is considered that the theoretical model of the system is fully compatible with the theoretical concepts of the research. Because considering the triple relationship between Mongolian government, the ASM and the local citizens as the system, it is helpful and easy to define the future tendency of the study and the variables to be studied within the subsystems of each parts of the system. To study this topic, we should consider our ASM as the well-experienced artisanal miners who conduct successfully their activity legally and the illegal artisanal miners.

We can test hypothesis 1 based on this best practice model. The legal environment is becoming favorable for the artisanal miners, so the miners are operating within the law. We can see that from the amendment made to the legal documents and acts. We studied economic efficiency from reports developed by associations and cooperatives that achieved best practices and studies done by IRIM on the economic efficiency of artisanal mining operations. Furthermore, we collected information efficient rehabilitation practice and advocacy workshop experience from those reports published by cooperatives and a publication developed by the Sustainable artisanal mining project team Based on the illegal gold miners' operation model, we've done a semi-structured interview to understand why artisanal mining operations in Umnogobi aimag are not working effectively. We can see this from hypothesis 2.

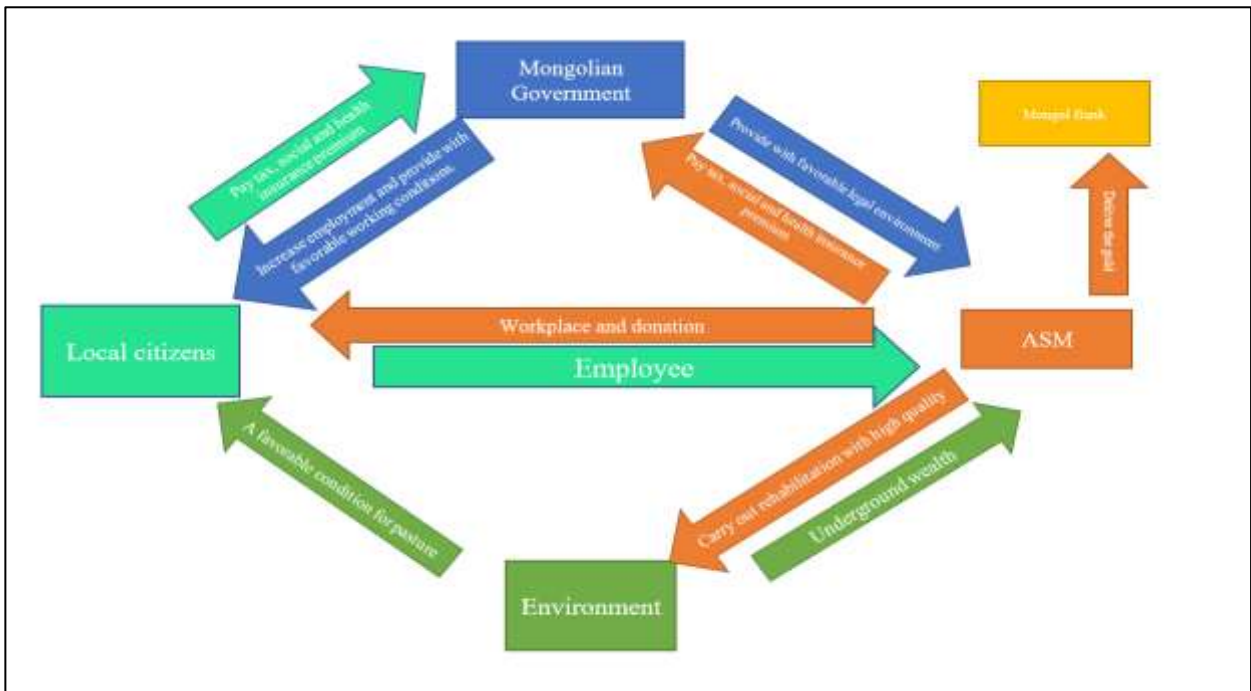


Figure-1.5.1. The model for the good practice of artisanal miners
 Source: Drawed by the author

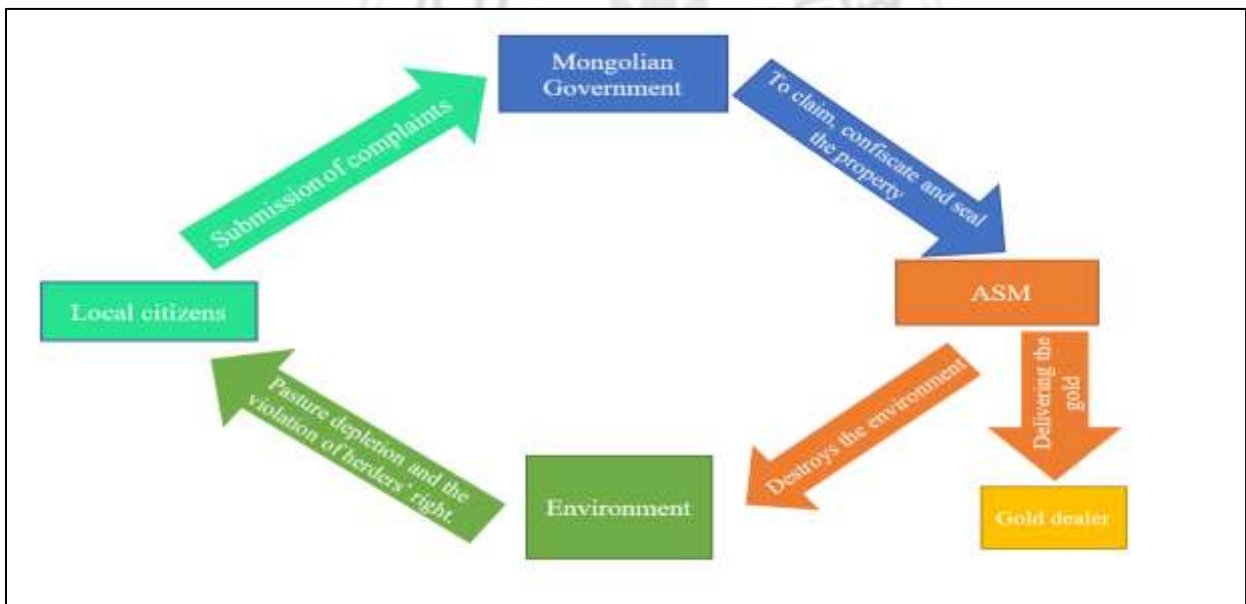


Figure-1.5.2. The model of illegal gold miners' activity
 Source: Drawed by the author

1.6 Organization of the study

1.6.1 Method

The study is for application and considering the purpose of the study it is included in the study for determination or description. But, the method used is a combination method which combines the case study method of quality analysis and quantitative approach. This method will focus on the groups that carry out ASM activities as separate cases and analyze then integrate the documents related to the case (Kumar,2014:12-20).

In the scope of this method the study was taken place in considering the artisanal mining groups as separate cases, analyzing and combining documents related to it. In addition, the information needed for the study was obtained from related authorized persons using semi- structured interview (Kumar,2014:185-187).

The analysis of documents has the following advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages:

- The possibility of collecting the most up-to-date information regarding to the time;
- The possibility of collecting considerable amount of documents;
- The possibility of collecting large information using low spending and get useful result;
- The documents are constant.

Disadvantages:

- The source of the document is secondary;
- It is difficult to determine the accuracy and error limits of the document;
- Due to social and political impacts, the reality of the results may change.

1.6.2 Data collection

The data collection process is mainly from the second source of information or the best practices of artisanal mining in other areas except for Umnugovi Aimag, their research and progress reports on partnerships and cooperatives of this sector, local statistical data and relevant legal acts. These pieces of information are further elaborated in Chapter 2.

Also, based on my time and finance and in order to clarify issues related to artisanal miners of Umnugovi aimag I met with the local environmental officers, social welfare officer, inspector of Specialized Inspection Agency, government officials, officers of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Association and some artisanal miners. In this, I used the semi-structured interview methods. A total of 10 people were interviewed and they were all inseparably connected to the artisanal mining activities. The reason why I chose those people for the interview is:

Table-1.6.2.1 The interview process used in the study

No	Interviewee	Number of people interviewed	Reason for choosing /how they get involved in the activity/	Clarified information by the interview	Location and frequency of interview
1	Environmental officer	2	Responsible for resolving legally the artisanal mining operations running in the area and terminating illegal mining activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of local artisanal miners - Issues facing to artisanal gold miners - Ecological problems - Legislation regulation 	In the workplace Once
2	Social welfare officer	1	Responsible for managing the health and social insurance payments of artisanal miners in accordance with law.	Issues and consequences of social and health insurance payment of artisanal miners.	In the workplace Once
3	Inspector of Specialized Inspection Agency	1	Responsible for terminating and monitoring the illegal artisanal mining operations in the area according to law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requirements for illegal miners from law enforcement agencies - Rehabilitation work performed in used areas - Issues facing to artisanal gold miners - Ecological problems - Legislation regulation 	In the workplace Once

4	Local Government /Governor/	1	According to law, responsible for making decisions and issuing land for artisanal mining activity in the community.	- Issues facing to artisanal gold miners - Ecological problems - Legislation regulation - Future trends - Rehabilitation work performed in used areas	In the workplace Once
5	Officer of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Association	2	Responsible for organizing artisanal mining operations in local areas	- Cooperation - Issues facing to artisanal gold miners - Ecological problems - Legislation regulation - Future trends - Rehabilitation work performed in used areas	In the workplace Once
6	Artisanal miner	3	Participates in artisanal mining activities in the local community	- Issues facing to artisanal gold miners - Ecological problems - Legal knowledge - Rehabilitation work performed in used areas	In the interviewees' home Once
7	Was intended to cover all subjects participated in the activity	10	Was intended to cover all subjects participated in the activity	Aimed to gather information on several key issues	10 interviews were taken

Source: Drawed by the author

1.6.3 Research limitations

The limitations of the study were primarily due to the lack of time and financial potency of the researcher, less source of data collection and the lack of information provided by interviewees:

- There were no township statistical data or no digital information on GDP of the township level in the state organizations. Therefore, it was impossible to estimate the economic growth created by artisanal miners.

- There is no information on ASM, which provides actual experience and management of artisanal miners at the local level.

- In addition, there isn't any local NGOs that provide the artisanal miners with the practical experiences, management and organization regarding to the artisanal mining, so, there is no information on this.

- Some organizations have refused to provide with information because of the researcher's attempts to have meetings in person due to the absence of official permission for survey.

1.7 Literature review

The insertion on the prior study is included in all parts of this study and is a very important part of the study. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the study will be carried out using case analysis method and the research will include the best practices of artisanal mining in Mongolia, the research and operation reports on partnerships and cooperatives in this sector, also, the relevant research works and notes of international experiences, sessions and meetings. Let's name the main works from these research studies.

Since 1990, citizens, who have been engaged in artisanal gold mining have been known as illegal or informal artisanal gold miners, private artisanal miners and informal workers by the artisanal miners, partnerships and NGOs. Of course, the traditional way of thinking for the environment protection prevailed among them. But, on the other hand, international and national, governmental and non-governmental organizations with humanitarian purpose have tried to investigate artisanal miners at different levels and generate real and positive perception of them. Nevertheless, it is necessary to consider this group of the social community as a whole, and need to study and document them seriously and scientifically. But there is still less work done in scientific level until today from the parts of social and humanitarian sciences. Some research works done on ASM is: The ASM gender equality survey, the baseline study to determine the living standard of artisanal miners by using five-way method, the studies on the most feasible technology and environmentally friendly methodology, the study by R. Davaadorj, D. Baatartsol, Kh. Ser-Od, G. Och, D. Suvd, Peishin Singo, A. Gerel, S. Yunden and S. Unursaikhan on the impacts of mercury to health of Mongolian artisanal miners and joint research on artisanal miners (Davaadorj,2007) by National Statistical Office of Mongolia and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) done in 2012 and 2016 (NSO,2016).

In addition, a baseline study on ASM investment in the local development has been carried out in 12 township and 7 provinces by the IRIM Research Institute (IRIM,2015). The main purpose of the study is to identify the contribution of artisanal miners and dealers and size and type of investment

made by them. In 2016, P. Amarmend and U. Batsaikhan developed the article “Artisanal miners business activity and their contribution to local community /good practices/” (Amarmend,2016). Besides, I read some research articles published in in the World Business magazine such as Using Both Objective and Subjective Indicators to Investigate the Impacts of Coal Mining on well being of Host Communities: A Case-Study in Shanxi Province, China, (Qian li, 2017) Mining-Dependent Localities in South Africa: The State of Partnerships for Small Town Local Development and etc (Christian,2012:107-132).

At the end of this section, I would like to emphasize that the research is focused on the analysis of the documentation, and therefore, it explains the situation in each section of the study.

1.8 Expected result

- The goal of the study will be fulfilled as emerging a good experience of sustainable artisanal mining fruitful to local communities and the economy. In addition, the activities of artisanal miners will be supported and the scope of work will be expanded.

- A source of information will be formed which helps to reveal the problems encountered to the artisanal miners of Umnugovi province.

- The expenses spend for the rehabilitation of land exploited by illegal gold miners will be spent for the influencing and advocacy activities aimed at creating artisanal miners operating legally.

- The will be a database for preparing manuals, books and booklets for the citizens who intend to establish the new cooperatives and partnerships.

CHAPTER TWO: GOOD PRACTICE OF ARTISANAL MINERS IN MONGOLIA

2.1 Legal environment for artisanal miners

The Government of Mongolia has achieved certain results releasing enactments, resolutions, instructions and regulations many times for artisanal miners focusing specifically on creating a favorable policy and legal environment for artisanal mining in order to regulate artisanal mining sector, get it active part forming national economy and to develop formal and responsible artisanal mining activities. As a result of "Gold-1" program of 1992 and "Gold 2" program of 2000, the base and the placer deposits of gold went into economic circulation, resulting in substantial gold mining and export revenues and the gold industry became a separate economic sector. Due to the government's policy and legal regulation to gold sector in recent years, there have been significant changes in the gold mining sub-sector(AME,2015:6).

In order to regulate relations related to artisanal mining, the Parliament of Mongolia has approved an enactment to make an amendment to the Law on Minerals and the Law on Land in July, 2010, the Law on Personal Income Tax for the citizens who are engaged in business that the income can not be determined in every occasion in October 2010 respectively. According to the provision, it is necessary to regulate the artisanal mining through regulation, therefore, by the Resolution No 308 the Government approved the "Procedure for artisanal mining" on the 1st of December, 2010. This was the formation of legal environment for formal artisanal mining. In 2014, "The state policy on mineral sector" has been approved, and the amendments to the Law on Minerals in 2014-2015 were a major contributors to artisanal miners. The importance and the influence of artisanal miners to the macro economy is increased because of the gold mining and the gold purchase of the Bank of Mongolia are also increased.

The use of the terminology "artisanal mining" in Mongolia is directly linked to the emergence of legal regulation and has created many advantages. The ASM laws have enabled the opportunity to support and cooperate with these target groups, including the need for improving accountability, control, rehabilitation and compliance with health and safety procedures. At present, the following legal environments have been established related to artisanal miners.

Table-2.1.1. Legal environment analysis related to ASM regulations

	The law of	The resolution of Parliament	The resolution	The decree of the Minister	The documents
1	The Law on Minerals /01 Jul, 2010/	Approving the state policy on mineral sector in 2014-2025. /No 18, 16 Jan, 2014/	Regulation on extracting minerals using artisanal mining /Resolution No 151, 24 May,	Approving the rule /The rule for the safety of artisanal mining/ Joint Order No A/115 and A/123, dated in June 23, 2017 by the Minister of Labor and Social security and the Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry	Resolution No 151 of 2017 of the Citizen's Representative Hural of the province
2	The law on Land /01 Jul, 2010/	Approving the of Action Program of the Government of Mongolia in 2016-2020. /No 45, 09 Sep, 2016/	Approving the "Gold-2" National program /18 Jan, 2017/	Approving the Design of Methodology and Plan /Methodology of ASM rehabilitation/ Joint Order No A/269 and A/182, dated in August 17, 2017 by the Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism and the Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry	

Source: Legislations in relation with Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining, 2017

Table-2.1.2. The roles and authorities of government agencies in Government Resolution No 151 of 2017

No	The roles and authorities of government	The power of local administrative and
	Article 11.1.13 of Minerals Law. Granting special authorization to areas with mineral deposits discovered by state budget,	Article 12.1.1 of Minerals Law. To organize the implementation of the Government decision in relation to the implementation of Minerals law
	Article 11.1.23 of Minerals Law. In accordance with the Article 12.1.5 of this law the land selected by the Governor of township or district shall be restricted or prohibited from prospecting, exploration and exploitation of minerals, or taken for special needs or reserves, as well as	Article 12.1.4 of Minerals Law. To make a decision to take certain land for local special needs in accordance with the justification and procedure provided by the Land law.
	Article 11.3 of Minerals Law. The Specialized Inspection Agency shall carry out state control on the implementation of mineral legislation and the prospecting, exploration and exploitation of minerals.	Article 12.1.5 of Minerals Law. To submit a request to State Administrative Organization for drawing a conclusion as provided in the Article 11.1.23 of this law regarding the land to be issued for the purposes specified in the Article 16.1.11 of the Land law.
		Article 14.2 of Minerals Law. The period of time of keeping certain area for special use shall not be less than 5 years.

Source: Legislations in relation with Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining, 2017

2.1.3 Key issues raised in the legal environment and procedural implementation:

As a result of cooperation between Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, SADC's Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project and other ASM partner organizations, the Government of Mongolia updated and approved the Procedure for Artisanal Mining under the Resolution No 151 of May 24, 2017. Although the Resolution No 308 of 2010 has regulated the artisanal mining sector legally, there were many issues in the implementation process like, lack of human rights issues, contradiction to other legislation and the issues needed to resolve technically.

The updated procedure has been developed by the stakeholders of ASM sector based on a multiple and wide range of consultations and recommendations, accumulated life experiences and lessons. The establishment of intersectorial council to improve the correspondence of the governmental organizations activity focused on ASM will take place within the framework of this procedure. In addition, increasing the role and participation of the aimag's governor allows artisanal miners to extract minerals in the territory of the aimag. Also, it will increase the technical capacity of artisanal mining 7 times and allow to conclude mining contract for the period of exhaustion of mineral resources in the area. The updated procedure will increase the environmental responsibility of artisanal miners in rehabilitation according to the ASM rehabilitation methodology.

Although these regulations still exist they still haven't been implemented in the local areas. Illegal artisanal miners and illegal mining activities before the regulation have not been stopped completely. Under the name of artisanal mining, the citizens of another provinces and townships have become more organized using the name of local citizens.

Procedure for Artisanal Mining: Requirements to artisanal miners:

- Must be a citizen of Mongolia
 - Must be aged to 18 years
 - Must be registered as a resident in the province or capital city
 - Must become a member of a partnership, cooperative or unregistered partnership
 - The citizens who will engage in artisanal mining according to the artisanal mining arrangement referred in Article No 4.1.23 of the Minerals Law.
- Partnerships
 - Cooperatives
 - Unregistered partnerships

The Procedure states that the exploited mineral has to be sold in accordance with regulation and in case of operating on special license holder's field under the triple agreement, it shall be registered in the name of the special license holder when selling minerals (Government, 2017).

Table-2.1.3.1 Rights and obligations of Public Administration Directing Agency and Public Administration Agencies

	Rights and obligations of Public	Rights and obligations of Public
1	In conformity with the government's policy on mineral sector, ensure the realization of laws and regulations related to artisanal mining operation and provide with integrated management;	Receive the Governor of province 's request and perform site assessment within 10 working days, then submit to the Governor of province or capital city and work on the site when required;
2	Establish an inter-sectoral non-staff council to coordinate activities of government agencies on ASM activities and approve the structure and operating rules;	Register the land taken for local special purpose for ASM in the integrated cadastral topographic map registration;
3	Determine the location of the ore-dressing workshop mined by artisanal miners;	Conduct a survey of ASM staff and create a database, then submit the fluctuation report to the Public Administration Directing Agency in charge of geology and mining within the first quarter of the year;
4	Approve the methodology of artisanal mining rehabilitation in collaboration with the Public Administration Directing Agency in charge of environment and monitor its implementation	Provide with the professional and methodological advice to ASM staff, local administrative and municipal organization staff on legislation, occupational safety and environmental rehabilitation related to ASM and organize training;
5		Conduct a survey on the land available for artisanal mining and submit it to the Governor of province or capital city;

Source: Legislations in relation with Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining, 2017

Monitoring and charging with responsibility:

Local administrative and municipal organizations, specialized inspection agencies and public administration organizations shall monitor the implementation of artisanal mining procedure.

An individual, legal entity or official who violate this regulation are stipulated that they are liable in accordance with applicable law.

Performing an activity in local community under these legal acts and procedures will provide with an opportunity to artisanal miners to operate steadily in a safe environment and provide with conditions to resolve certain issues through triple contract and legal settlement.



2.2 Economic benefits to local community

Economic benefits from artisanal miners activities can be explained by 3 basic impacts of direct economic impact, indirect economic impact and vicarious impact. These include:

Direct Economic Impact - Direct contributions are calculated using 4 different channels: employment, tax, purchase and public investment. According to Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project and IRIM Research Center's survey of 2015, the target 7 soums have created a total of 7917 employment and earn MNT 3 billion per month from artisanal mining. The direct contribution to the local economy through taxes, fees, social and health insurances has reached MNT 138 million per month. Also, artisanal miners are contributing to local economy through purchasing mining equipment, tools and other expenses has reached MNT 4.8 billion per month. The rehabilitation, physical creations, infrastructure and public investments could not be measured monthly. However, the total investment made by artisanal miners and dealers was MNT 801 million. Therefore, the total investment in the local economy in the targeted 7 townships has reached MNT 8 billion per month (IRIM,2015:23-35).

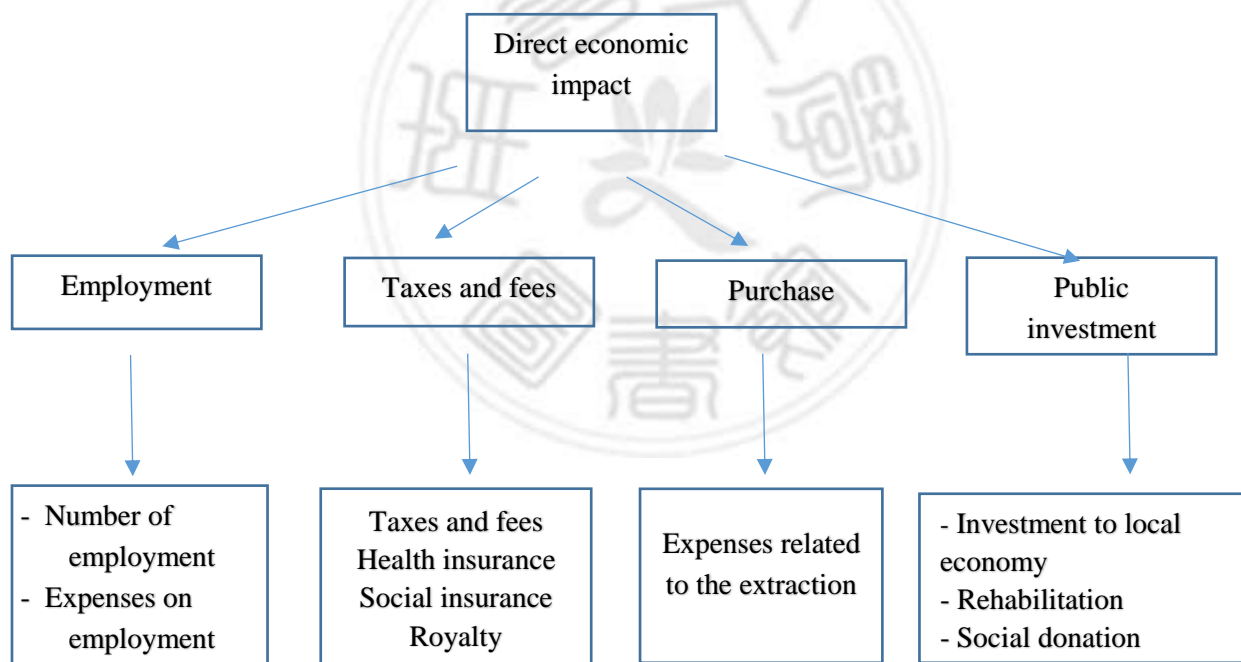


Figure-2.2.1 Direct economic impact

Source: ASM investment in the local development, 2015

The details of the main indicator or the number of employment created is as follows:

Table-2.2.1. Number of miners and changers reported by NGOs, 2015

Location		Number of official miners	Number of unofficial miners	Total miners	Total dealers	Total miners and dealers
Province	Township					
Bayankhongor	Bayan-Ovoo	550	280	830	2	832
	Bumbugur	800	1300	2100	12	2112
Govi-Altai	Yusunbulag	120	1800	1920	5	1935
	Biger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dornogovi	Airag	125	40	165	4	169
Dundgovi	Khuld	188	300	488	1	489
	Ulziit	280	108	388	4	392
Selenge	Mandal	130	400	530	4	534
	Sharin gol	346	500	846	5	851
	Orkhontuul	120	180	300	1	301
Tuv	Zaamar	30	100	130	20	150
	Bornuur	83	65	148	4	152
Total		2772	5073	7845	72	7917

Source: ASM investment in the local development; 2015

An overview of the direct economic impact of some soums is summarized below:

- Providing with funds for the improvement public cultural center, school or township center;
- Planting trees
- Donating to local government for infrastructure development (e.g road, street lighting and etc.).
- Donating to local events such as festivals and anniversaries
- Supports and aids after the natural disasters

Also, supports for public are often aimed at helping vulnerable groups to reduce poverty (Mining, 2016).

For example:

- Providing vulnerable people with livestock
- Donating candles and matches
- Providing with water source
- Providing elders with firewood and coal
- Cleaning the public roads and areas
- Providing orphans with food
- Providing vulnerable children with food
- Donating money to sick people and etc (Mining, 2016).

In addition, the amount of gold delivered by the artisanal miners to Mongol Bank as follows:

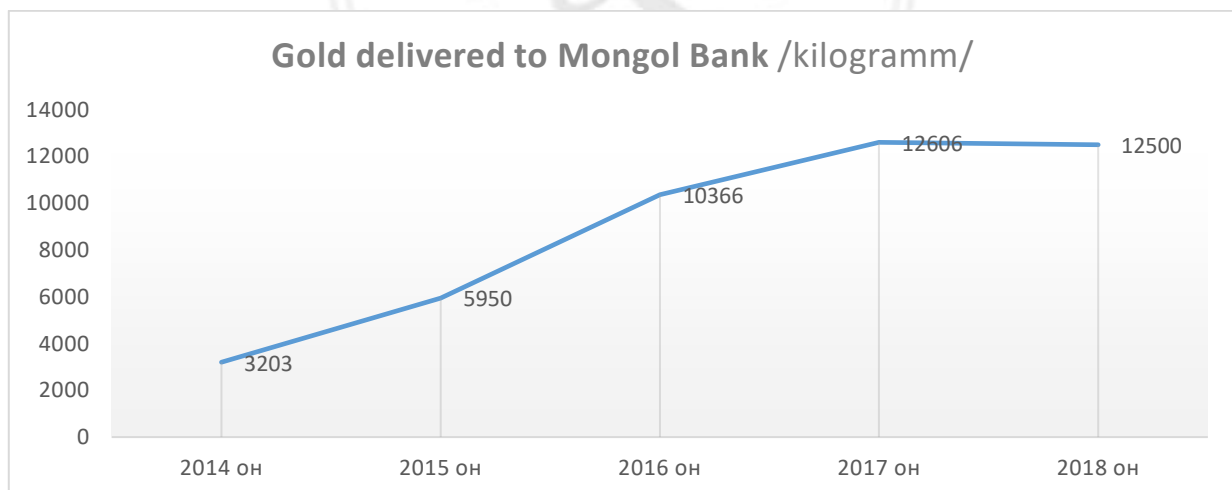


Figure-2.2.2. Gold delivered to Mongol Bank for the last 5 years /in kilograms/

Source: Report of Mongol Bank, 2018

The Shijir Khishig Partnership engaged in artisanal mining in Mandal township of Selenge province of Mongolia successfully passed the first year audit on the Fairmined Standard and it could have been certified. the artisanal and small-scale mining organizations applied the Fairmined Standard implemented by the Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) having its headquarter in

Colombia extracted their gold without using toxic chemicals, without exploitation of children as respecting human rights, and therefore they earn incentives of US\$ 4,000-6,000 per 1 kg gold produced as a result of that their mining operations were annually verified and certified by third international audit body. Obtaining the Certificate of Fairmined Ecological Gold, the Shijir Khishig Partnership has become the second best organization in Asia and Mongolia as well as it could have the right to sell its gold to the international market. On January 15, 2019, the certification ceremony was held in Mandal soum. In Europe and other western countries, interest and attitude to buy the jewelries produced with Gold Eco-Rating Certification are increasing now and therefore, further increase in number of the artisanal mining organizations implementing this standard and amount of gold to export would help us to have a possibility to stimulate the development of responsible mining, improve Mongolia's image on the international stage, and sell the natural resources that are not recoverable at value-added prices (AME,2015:30-34).

The indirect effect on economy:

Indirect contribution to the economy should be determined by the number of jobs created by suppliers due to the taxes paid, expenses on the operations, business and trades involved by artisanal miners and traders. Ongoing trade between artisanal miners/traders and small and medium-sized enterprisers/herders create possibility of 82 employments with a value of MNT 84 million per month. The cost of the monthly operation is 107 million MNT and the amount of taxes and fees paid monthly is 14 million MNT. Artisanal and small-scale miners and traders contribute 207 million MNT per month to the local economy. When performing this calculation, it is estimated by rates of incomes from artisan mining/trading and small and medium-sized businesses (IRIM,2015:36-40).

The hidden effect on economy:

The hidden effect on economy is the effect of increasing cash flow in the target economy as the artisanal miners and traders spend their own income. The hidden effect on economy is secondary effect due to direct and indirect effect provided by artisanal miners and traders in the local economy. The hidden effect is however for the study on local administration costs and budget structure, any information related to the artisanal miners and traders is not completely reported to the local administration. In addition, the monthly contribution made by incomes of artisanal miners and traders for their families cannot be estimated accurately. Basically, total amount of monthly expenses of households of artisanal miners and traders are 648 million MNT whereas it is 876 million MNT per month for households of herders. Also, a large portion (648 million a year) of the contribution made by incomes of artisanal miners and traders for their families spent for job creations such as supporting their family business or establishing food shops or grocery stores (CSDC,2017:45-47).

2.3 Best practices of post-mining rehabilitations

Out of 113 (with the purpose of artisanal mining) mineral deposits, 332 deposits were operated in which 205 or 61.7% were located in 4 provinces and 1 district, 88 of them in Nalaikh district, 37 in Bayankhongor province and 29 in In Tuv province, 29 in Umnugobi province and 22 in Gobi-Altai province. These 4 provinces and 1 district that have many mineral deposits also have 5.5 thousands of artisanal miners from which 1.7 thousands or 17.4% are in Gobi Altai province, 1.2 thousands or 12.7% are in Nalaikh district, 1.0 thousand or 10.4% are in Umnugobi province and 0.7 thousand or 7.8% in Bayankhongor province, 0.6 thousand or 6.8% in Tuv province. As of the licensed land with the permission to conduct ASM for the last 5 years is as follows (Minerals, 2018):

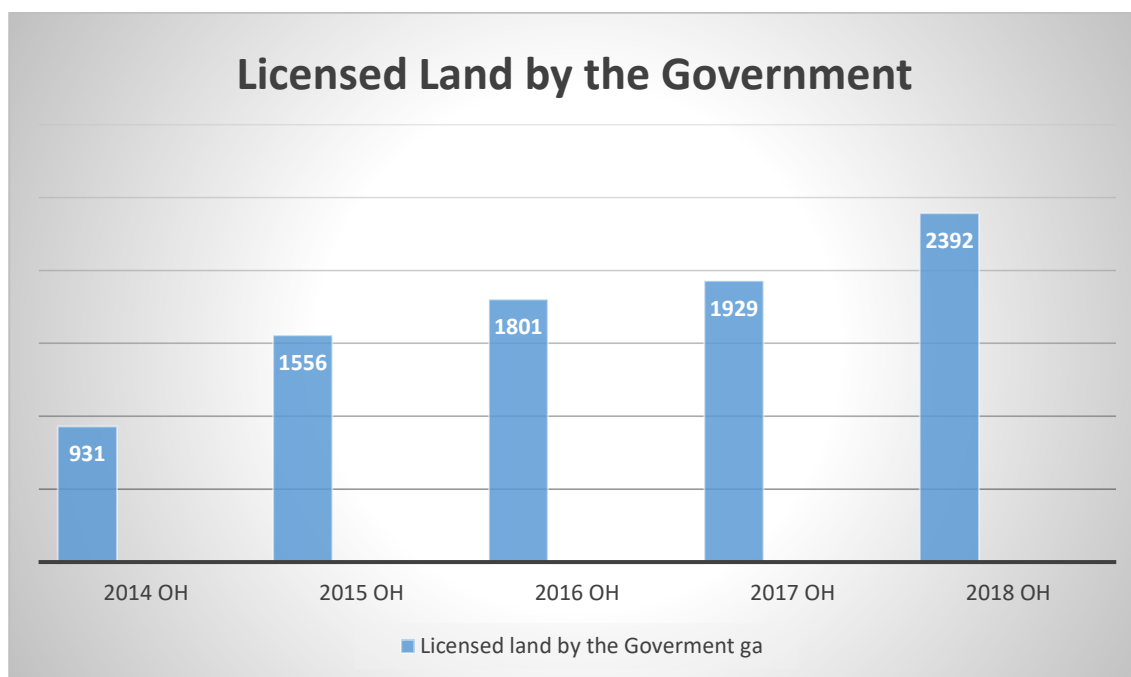


Figure-2.3.1. Licensed Land by the Government for the last 5 years

Source: General Office of Minerals Report, 2018

The number of ASM miners per unit is averaging 29 in which 83 are in Dundgovi province, 76 are in Gobi-Altai province, 71 are in Zavkhan province, 56 are in Selenge province, 46 are in Khovd province, 45 are in Uvs province, 34 are in Umnugovi province, 32 Arkhangai province and 30 are in Gobi-Sumber province respectively. Other provinces have less density compared to the national average by their number of ASM miners. The following provinces with large deposits of gold and coal which are the main categories in the mining industry are leading by the number of ASM miners, such as Bayankhongor, Tuv, Uvs, Ulaanbaatar city, Selenge and Khovd. In contrast, eastern regional provinces with mineral deposits of fluorospar and tungsten are in the lower line. This confirms that the

concentrations of the ASM miners are directly depending on the types of the mineral resources (NSO,2017).

5.5% of total ASM miners have rehabilitated their mining site on a certain basis. The higher rehabilitation rate in the western region was 13.3%, 4.8% in central region and 2.8% in eastern region, 0.7% in Khangai region and 0.5% in Ulaanbaatar respectively. According to mineral types of the above indicators, 27.6% of tungsten miners, 16.7% of limestone miners, 9.8% of tin miners, 9.1% of fluor spar miners, 5.0% of gold miners, 0.4% of coal miners have been rehabilitated abandoned land. In 2011, the ASM miners had been rehabilitated 594.3 ha of abandoned land of which 78.6 ha or 13.2% was in western region, 146.9 ha or 24.7% was in Khangai region, 4.3 ha or 0.7% was in central region, 356.5 ha or 60.0% was in eastern region, 8.0 ha or 1.3% was in Ulaanbaatar respectively. The size of this rehabilitation area is 7.2 percent of the total area damaged since the start of the extraction. 58.4% of ASM miners handed over their rehabilitated area to the environmental protection inspectors and 26.7% of ASM miners handed over to the soum and district governor's office. In 2018, according to the quantitative data issued by "Integrated Roof for Mongolian Artisanal Miners" the ASM miners had rehabilitated and handed over 345.95 ha of abandoned land by their financing and 296.5 ha of abandoned land by collective financing (SADC,2017:40-41).

The artisanal miners are required to rehabilitate abandoned land in compliance with related legislation with high quality. The importance of the rehabilitation is positive and appropriate to the economic situation and is reflected in the mining operation and planning (both in large and ASM mining), this leads to reduce environmental and rehabilitative expenses within medium and long term, as well as help to solve stakeholder's interests and contribute to get the community accepting the rehabilitation activity. The methods and methodologies of artisanal mining rehabilitation are environmentally sound and have a positive effect in the following ways (Government, 2017).

1. Identification of the natural plant categories;
2. Exploring of the topsoil, its determination, protection and soil management;
3. Improvement of the topsoil;
4. Hydrology: To attempt to rehabilitate pre-mining nature if there were long-term and seasonal rivers and streams.

The rehabilitation gives choices to restore ecosystem through reintroducing ecological valuable plants, to seek sustainability and to provide land users and wildlife with more sustainable options for their further needs. The natural plant condition provides stakeholders with substantial ecosystem services. This will confirm that the most favorable ecological and positive impacts of long-term ecological sustainability is to support natural plant categories of rehabilitated areas, or at least creating

a dominant condition of main natural items. The comparative pictures of some rehabilitated areas are set forth:



Figure-2.3.2. Rehabilitation carried out within the project “Tsagaan Chuluut” in 2014
Source: Crystal to mining LLC, 2014.

2.4 Practices on impacts addressed to the community

One form of the impact works conducted by the ASM miners in local areas is to focus on changing public attitude. For instance, ASM miners take measures to promote activities and organize events aiming at reducing adverse attitude of local community and herders towards ASM mining and increasing their cooperation.

Also, attending meetings and events organized in local areas, presenting partnerships and cooperatives and expressing their views are considered to be a one form of representing our members. According to the joint comparative survey findings conducted by CSD Consulting and Swiss Fund “Participation and Impact”, the members have emphasized that taken activities on changing public understanding and attitude have been achieved. In particular, 53.7% of male and 52.5% of female respondents answered that attitude of the community and herders have been improving as a result of conducted impacts aimed at obtaining public support and working close with them (CSDC,2017:29-36).

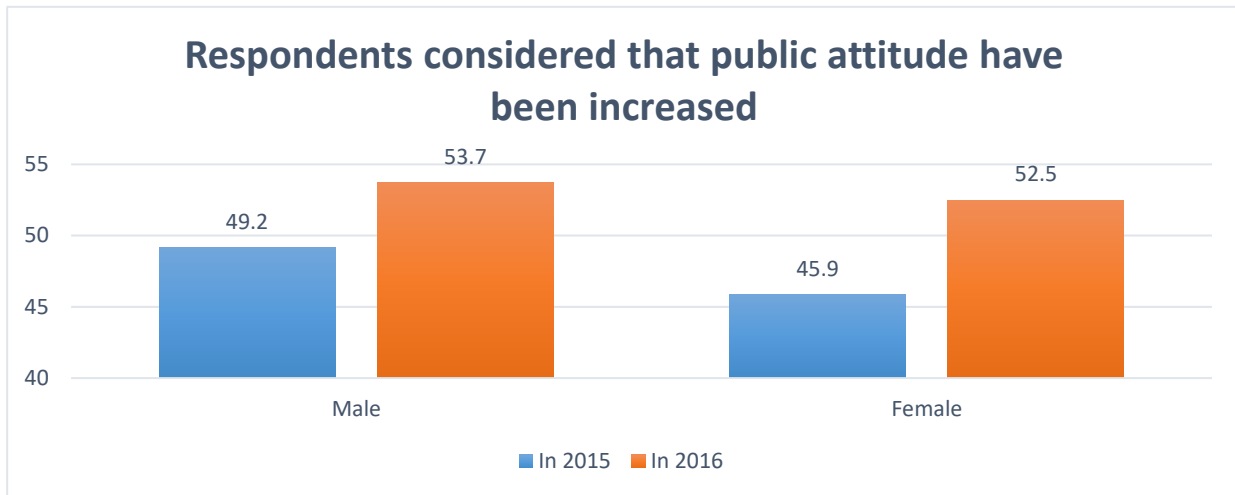


Figure-2.4.1. By percentage and gender of the respondents considered that public attitude have been increased

Source: CSD Consulting, 2017

However, there is no integrated specified identification of social impact assessment, when considering them in a simple way, this would be the comprehensive activity relating to the identification, reduction and elimination of the social outcome of the projects and programs to be implemented in advance.

Social impact assessment is the understanding of planned activities, including policies, programs, plans, projects, evaluation, control and management of their positive and adverse impacts towards society. The main objective of the social impact assessment is to ensure biophysical and human environment more stable and balanced (Vanclay, 2015). Proper formulation of ecological challenging issues of any country are playing key role in conducting appropriate measure on protecting natural environment. When considering issue “Social impact” in a wide range, this means that any changes affect from developing processes to lifestyle and culture of human. The purpose of the social impact assessment is to assess the impact from the developing process towards society and to increase the effectiveness of the process and to reduce their adverse outcomes(Beckler,2003).

The socio-economic impact assessment are being implemented in accordance with following phases:

1. To conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis in the environmental and socio-economic outlooks;
2. To develop survey data based on local comments and proposals;
3. To conduct analysis in the comments and proposals provided by the community and local managing officials;
4. To explore economic and social changes causing by the ASM mining operation;
5. To assess outputs and consequences of the potential adverse impacts causing by the ASM

mining operation;

6. To determine whether the rules of the ASM mining are appropriate to the local area;
7. To advocate potential alternatives to reduce socio-economic adverse impact.

This is important to consider socio-economic impact issues in the terms of reference when developing natural environmental assessment, to determine their socio-economic impacts, to assess socio-economic adverse impacts caused by the project outcome, to develop reflecting of identifying the version with less socio-economic impacts and to ensure the principles, including common international standard in identifying socio-economic impacts and banking and financial requirements. Appropriate and practical identification of the natural environment, socio-economic impact assessment give the opportunities to prevent adverse impacts of the project in advance and the project implementers are able to make better choice in their further activity(CSDC,2017).

The following issues had been reflected in the development of the socio-economic impact assessment:

1. To determine the impacts caused by the changes in the fields of regional transportation, communication, energy, water supply and infrastructure by implementing the project;
2. To determine the potential changes in increasing workplace, demographic structure, culture and education in the regional area and to explore expected benefits and interests of local residents from the project;
3. To explore what kind of changes occurring in the situation of using land in purpose of economic rotation and to determine how this would affect the livelihoods of the local residents.

2.5 The summary of the chapter two

Within the frame of this chapter, I, the researcher, have intended to demonstrate how the ASM miners are giving benefits to the local development through conducting constant operation in compliance with related legislation. Since early 1990s, the ASM miners had passed difficult time due to poor legal regulation and lack of local communities and administrative officials' knowledge on ASM mining. Since 2010, 9 legal documents regarding artisanal mining have been issued and 17 amendments have been made to form a favorable legal environment for artisanal mining operations. Moreover, created 7000 jobs locally, rehabilitated 642.45 ha of land and positive attitude towards artisanal miners improved by 50% are some of the factors forming best practices as described in hypothesis 1.

CHAPTER THREE: CHALLENGING ISSUES FACING TO THE ASM MINERS IN UMNUGOVI PROVINCE

3.1 Legal arrangements and issues relating to the land allocation

The previous chapter focused on processes how to create legal environment to regulate activity of ASM miners, but this chapter will focus on studied issues relating to newly adopted legal regulation required to be pursued in compliance with related legislation within local area. Since 2008, issues on adopting legal regulations on ASM mining operation had been discussed and certain legal acts had been passed, but still the implementation and monitoring of the legal acts were weak and some of the articles were unable to be implemented. The pieces of information mentioned in the chapter are based on the semi-structured interviews done with the local community and other related documents. From the interviews done with environmental specialists and specialized inspection officers, we can see even though discussions about legal documents and acts were arranged and legal documents have been issued on the artisanal mining operations, the implementation of those documents was inadequate or there were incompletable clauses in the related law. Thus, problems such as inadequate land allocation arrangement, questionable gold trading system, and 68% windfall profit tax increased the shadow economy of gold trading. At the province level, it is clear that long-term development policy for 2010-2020 has not mentioned about the works to be conducted in ASM mining. This shows that this field has not been studied yet. In Mongolia, the ASM mining relations had been regulated as a comprehensive form, including rehabilitation, exploitation of natural minerals and its selling and occupational safety in accordance with regulation approved by the resolution No 151 of the government in 2017. At the local level, in addition to conducting activities in accordance with above regulation, also it is necessary to adopt policy paper depending on the condition and feature of that local ASM mining. In Umnugovi province, “Policies towards ASM Mining Activity within the Territory of Umnugovi province” was approved by a resolution No 51 of the members of presidium of Citizens’ Representative Khural in 2019 (Khural, 2019). Summary of the regulation is as follows:

- At first, to formalize the citizens conducting ASM mining activity;
- To promote and demonstrate accurate information regarding ASM miners and their legal environment;
- To solve the issue relating to the land with the purpose of conducting artisanal mining;
- To organize the rehabilitation activity in accordance with related regulations and guidelines;
- To introduce non-mercury and non-hazardous technologies and to support this activity in compliance with related legislations;
- The policy was determined regarding to the concentration of extracted gold to Mongol Bank.

In the policy paper, all stages of issues relating to the development of the ASM mining, accustoming of the conducting ASM mining activity in compliance with related legislation are likely to be raised, but it's inadequate. However, this policy paper has been focused on more issues required at current situation of the ASM mining of the province, but also the issues had been reflected too generally. In my opinion, however, it's necessary to formalize ASM miners, but the most urgent challenging issue is the licensed land can be used for purpose of ASM mining. Umnugovi province is ranked as the largest in terms of natural resources while the mining sector is the key contributor to the local budget, but according to formalization condition of the ASM miners, the ASM mining sector is relatively new sector except the time for illegal ASM miners appeared. In this regard, there is no licensed and registered land for the purpose of using ASM mining within the province and still the authorized and registered partnerships and ASM are not capable to run ASM mining operation there. Hence, it is priority to reflect above issues in detailed in the policy paper. Also, it is necessary to include issues relating to develop geological team and structure to conduct studies on land can be used for ASM mining and to contribute processing of conducting studies. This policy paper will be implemented until 2021, thus, this necessitated to plan the next policy papers for more long term. The issues relating to determining the land that can be used for ASM mining and defining the resources are required a long-term geological research work, thus, it is important to plan in details. For geographical features, Umnugovi province has the largest territorial area in the country as well as has number of heritage areas under state protection, thus, it is important to take into considering of these features. However, the local survey organizations have been conducting surveys but also there is still no specific survey finalized yet.

According to an incident happened in Gurvan Tes township of Umnugovi province in July of this year, we can see it clearly that it is necessary to discuss to and approve tripartite agreement on conducting mining activities within local area by the public joint consultation. This incident started from the comments and complaints received from the indigenous citizens on the operation of the licensed company that has been running its activity. With this regard, the government has decided to cease operations of more than 30 mining companies with similar status (BatErdene, 2018).

3.2 Issues relating to the network for buying and selling extracted minerals

During the interview with the Umnogobi aimag artisanal mining association One of specific difference from the companies with license A of exploitation of which the important feature of the policies on ASM mining, their revenue generated from the mining operation 100 per cent directly transferred to local economy such as social and health insurance, tax fee, remuneration of the workers, donation and contribution to the local budget and buying from local entrepreneurs. The government

of Mongolia is pursuing the policy to concentrate the extracted gold by the ASM miners at Mongol Bank.

The Agency for Standardization and Metrology, Mongol Bank, Swiss Development Agency for Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project have jointly established one-stop service for determining gold standard and buying at Bayankhongor province in the western region and at Darkhan-Uul province in the central region in order to formalize the network of gold supplies, to make it open and to decentralize the gold sales. As of January 2019, Mongol Bank has bought 597 kilos of gold which has reduced by 47% or 531 kg comparing to 1.1 tons of gold purchased by the same period of previous year. As of January 2019, the branch of Mongol Bank in Darkhan-Uul province has bought a total of 13 kilos of gold and the branch in Bayankhongor province has bought a total of 3 kilos of gold respectively (Bank, 2016). The buying of gold by Mongol Bank has been declined from the previous year. This is connected with the amendment to the “Minerals Law” dated on 24 January, 2014 in which states that the volume of payment to gold sold to Mongol Bank or to its authorized bank equals to 2.5% for the usage of natural resource and 0% of additional fee. This legislation has expired in January 1, 2019.

But the tax of gold is still one of the worrisome issue. This does not mean that one company is supported and lobbied. A total of 22 tons of gold has been centralized at Mongol Bank in the history of the country. This is USD 897 million or in other words, it is the largest amount in the country’s economy. Nowadays, we are supporting gold industry in terms of its activities and actual revenue, but it is more important to ensure stability of tugrug and currency reserves. This will bring positive benefits to the economy. As of early of this year, gold deliverance has been decreased by 6 times. This is only related to the numbers. Therefore, the gold going abroad will be kept in Mongolia and currency reserves will be increased through reducing the tax of gold to 2.5% (CSDC,2017:31).

The ASM miners and gold mining companies are required to determine standard of their extracted gold by an authorized organization prior to commissioning to the Mongol Bank or other commercial banks. Within the territory of Umnugovi province, there are no specified point for standardizing and selling gold, hence, the gold miners are faced with challenging issues relating to selling their extracted gold with a global market price, lose of expense of transportation and time and no guarantee of security etc. Furthermore, the stages for the illegal gold supplies network is increased, thus, the improvement of gold selling registration and exploitation monitoring are weak, as well as transparency of gold supply network and formalization activity are being prolonged.

Also, the monitoring system on amount of exploitation are weakening from day to day. Usually ASM miners sell their daily extracted gold to the mediators who are around the pit of the mining or township center and those mediators sell the gold to the middle level mediators came from province’s

center or Ulaanbaatar. This is the one form of illegal hidden gold selling network. The middle level mediators sell the gold to Mongol Bank after determining standard and quality of the gold or sell the gold to jewelry makers or foreign secret retailers in Mongolia. Also, it is not possible to estimate how much gold free from tax is going out of the country in ways of private jewelries of the citizens such as earrings, bracelets and rings due to the lack of specified studies on amount of gold and jewelries circulating in Mongolian market and their price catalogue and registration. Through this kind of hidden gold selling network, the local gold mediators buy the gold from ASM miners with 10-15% lower than the daily price announced by Mongol Bank, also they use uncertified scale and pay less money using traditional measuring units such as lan (Chinese weight equal to about 4 grams) and tsen (Chinese weight equal to about 4 grams) by taking an advantage of ASM miners who have no knowledge and information and doing loansharking mechanism, including setting up debt chain and providing loan with high interest rate by goods and cash. In the province, the following situation have been emerging to the ASM miners (CSDC,2017:38):

- More than 90% of the ASM miners sell their extracted gold to the local mediators with 15-25% lower than the market price.
- At a local level, there is no branch of bank to buy gold and service to determine the standard, with this respect, most of the ASM miners sell their extracted small amount of gold to the local mediators in order to save their time and expense and ensure their safety.
- According to the informal information source, ASM miners sell their extracted gold with reasonable price offered by Chinese retailers for the purpose with tax evasion. This leads to violation of applicable legislation while the possibilities to increase treasures, currency reverses and state budget revenue are being missing.
- The ASM miners obtain less knowledge on formal market price of gold, quality and standard, but related promotional campaigns and activities addressing to the ASM operation had not been conducted by Mongol Bank and Standardization Monitoring Office.
- Mongol Bank has not yet issued special permission to engage in selling gold to the commercial banks, in fact, the commercial banks are unable to exercise this right. This is directly connecting to the preparation of running gold sales is not sufficient. Mongol Bank still has not approved related terms of reference, instruction, regulation and rule on running sales activity at a local area.
- Pursuant to the Provision 17.1 of Article 17 of the Law on Tax, the person shall pay 25% of payment for the tax in case of selling 45 kilos of gold worth with more than 30 billion tugrug. The gold mining companies still have interests to sell their gold through the ASM miners and gold mediators and this causes negative effect.

A gold miner mentioned a local level, ASM miners are unable to receive the services by Mongol Bank and Standardization Monitoring Office, which is the main reason for existing illegal gold supplying network. Also, Mongol Bank does not have its branch at each province, there are more than 10 branches at a local level, which have not been running activities on buying and reserving gold. In this respect, the ASM miners are still having difficulties to commission gold. The current network of gold selling extracted by the ASM miners is as follows:

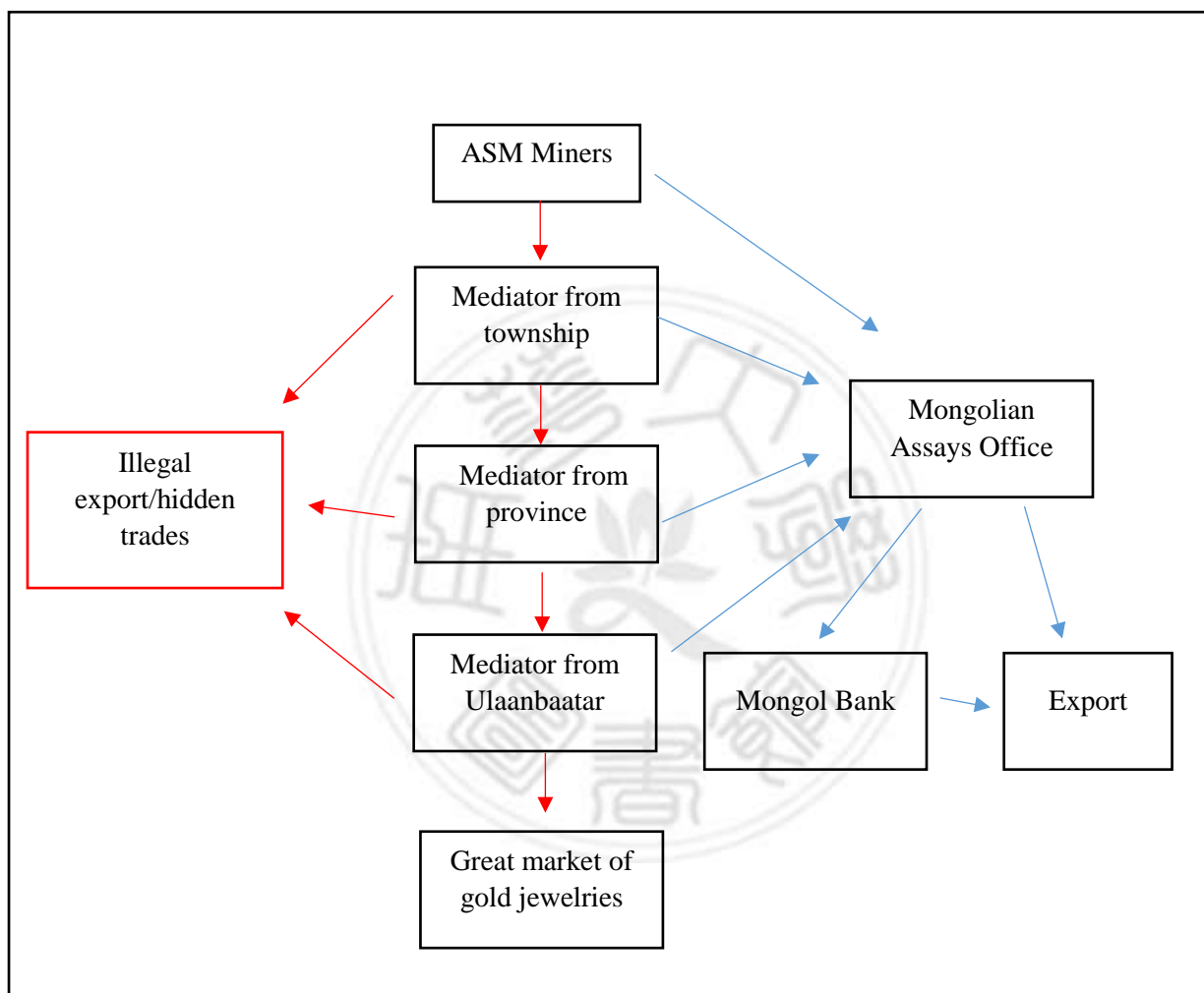


Figure-3.2.1 . Network of gold selling in Mongolia

Source: Research of Artisanal and Small Scale Miners in participant and impact, 2017

3.3 Adverse impacts in health and social life

This part was concluded based on the social welfare officer's interview and related studies mentioned in the interview. According to the quantitative data issued by National Statistics Committee, there are 484 of registered ASM miners in Umnugovi province as of 2017 (NSO,2017). This is the largest number of ASM miners in the country. But there are large number of unofficial ASM miners are hidden behind that. The quantitative record shows that there are more than 60 000 unregistered ASM miners, besides the registered ASM miners at a national level. But, this is not a

constant number and varies depending on the national economic situation. There is an estimation shows that the number of ASM miners grows up to 120000 during economic difficult situation (MUST,2011). With this respect, running ASM mining operation is the source of the livelihood. The main role for the NGOs of ASM is not to support or appeal for ASM activity but to make them legal and set the ASM mining friendly to the environment. Within the framework of this activity, NGOs of the ASM miners has been aiming at creating source of income through managing ASM miners organized formally and improving their operations.

Most of the ASM miners are doing this job only for their livelihood and the main reason attracted to this job is the poverty and unemployment only. Particularly, the number of ASM miners was highest in 2017 at the province level and was ranked as a second province by its unemployment rate. 16.4 per cent of total population are unemployed (NSO,2017). This shows that ASM mining is causing by unemployment. This graphic provides the reasons for running ASM mining operations as follows:



Figure-3.3.1. Reasons for running ASM mining operation in 2016
 Source: According to the National Statistical Office report, 2016

The ASM mining workforce is considered to be a heavy form of labour and the workers do their jobs under high risk conditions such as occupational injuries and losing their health and life etc, also there is no specified and integrated survey on this issue at the province level. In the province, there is no integrated study on this subject, so I collected the related information from 2014 survey named Health and Family Condition Survey of Artisanal Miners conducted from University of Medicine and the interview of the individual ASM miners (MNUMS,2014:10-11).

The ASM miners have the following common diseases:

- Respiratory disorders;
- Disorders connecting to the cold and hot conditions;
- Accidents and injuries connecting to muscle, bone and pillar organ;
- Urinary disorders; and
- Cardiovascular disorders.

The diseases among ASM miners and their needs of medical care are different from each other depending on the types of mining and performance of the workers. Also, worker's health matters are different depending on their nature of age. Most of common diseases happened to the ASM miners are occupational accidents and cardiovascular disease which are one of leading causes of deaths. In addition, when illegal ASM miners get injured at workplace, it is difficult to receive medical emergency service. In addition to prevent from above case, NGOs for ASM are conducting training on occupational safety addressing to the ASM miners on a regular basis in collaboration with related professional organizations (MNUMS,2014:16-17).

3.4 Ecological problems

This part is further studied from the interview with the local governor, environmental specialist, and specialized inspection officer.

Adverse impacts: Since the ASM mining operation became the one of the sources of livelihood of local citizens the unfriendly relation to the nature is causing the environmental problems (Adiyasuren,2010:34).

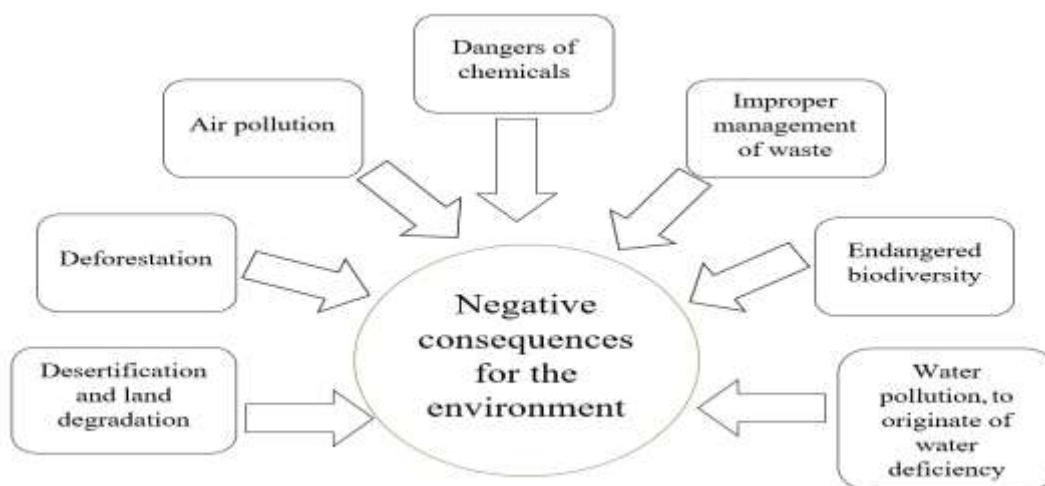


Figure-3.4.1. Negative consequences for the environment

Source: Natural Environment and Sustainable Development and Human development, 2010:34.

Water pollution and shortage: Water consumption around the world has been increasing rapidly and you see it clearly especially in the developing countries. Recent study shows that source of fresh water has been decreased threatening to the development of some countries by the end of this century. During that time, in South Africa, the resource of fresh water has been decreased by 3 times than comparing to 1950s. At recent days, one third of world population has been lacking of water in certain matter. World's politicians, financiers and scientists have unanimously declared that the last century was the century for the petroleum, the "black gold", this century is the century for the water, the "blue gold" (Gankhuyag,2015:12).

Mongolia has over 67 thousand km long 3711 rivers with regular streams, over 190 glaciers with more than 0.1 square km and over 250 of springs. The resources of fresh water consists of surface water, including the rivers, springs and lakes. We can see it clearly, the landscape of Khuvsgul province, Arkhangai province, Bulgan province, Khentii province and Selenge province have many rivers, springs and lakes and comprised of sands, gravels, conglomerates, coals, shales and sedimentary and effusive rocks (Dawaa,1999:15).

Our country supplies 90% of its water consumption from the underground. Underground water is considered to have very slight ecological structure, water regime and nutritional system which are unique and it takes hundreds of years to be rehabilitated, thus, it is important to protect our underground water and we need to use it by not exceeding the restored volume. But the underground water reserves does not reach to 1.96% of Mongolia's resource of water (Dawaa,1999:16-17).

Studies identified that Umnugovi province has 2.9 billion m³ of water resources of which 0.4 billion m³ are underground water and 2.5 billion m³ are surface water. But, in the past years, ASM mining operation became the one of main source of livelihood of local citizens and provided with the opportunities to reduce poverty. Since then adverse environmental impacts has been setting up.

Mongolians used to abstain from polluting water and well. Even moving turbid part of the springs is prohibited too. When digging the ground, firstly, it is needed to start to dig with wood or bone. Also, before moving to other places, holes for stick is needed to be buried. By doing this people believe that world's wound has been recovered. In contrast, surroundings of the gold mine, everything there is totally different. The miners used to dig and ruin as many ground as possible only for making money and make an exploitation everywhere, including ravine, hill, forest and land with water reservoir. The ASM miners use the outdated and noncertified tools and equipment used at some state enterprises for sometime. They say that they are unaffordable to buy new equipment due to the lack of money. This leads to the pollution of environment and more than that they use plenty of water that causes water pollution and shortage (Adiyasuren,2010:20). For instance:

Water Gun: Most of the ASM miners and companies have been using the technologies such as

water gun combination devices mainly which is rude and outdated method that uses nowhere. This kind of outdated technologies are required plenty of water consumption which is the most damaging factor of water pollution that causes harm to the economy and nature. For instance:

Water Consumption: In accordance with “Water Norm for Production, Performance and Service for Unit Products” issued by the Order No. A-301 of 2015 of the Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism: If considers that 73,211.0 m³ of sand be washed and enriched per annum it needs 73,211.0 m³×4.0=292,844.0 m³ of water.

By calculating technological capacity:

100.0 m³/hour scrubber

100 m³×20=2000 m³/day -amount of copper to be washed per day

2000m³/day x 4.0=8000 m³ -amount of water to be used per day

8000 m³/day x 3 day =**24,000 m³** -amount of water must have the regular reservoir

73,211.0 m³:2000 m³/day =37 day -duration of washing and flushing

8000 m³ x 0,2 x 37 day= 59,200.0 m³ -total amount of water to be lost by evaporation and effluxion

Payment for using 1m³ of underground water: 2,764.0 tug/ m³×0.15day 1.4=580.44 tugrug

- 2,764.0 tug/m³- baseline ecological and economic assessment in case of using underground water from the basin of Kharaa river

- 15%- amount of payment on consuming resources of underground water according to the resolution No.326 of Government issued in 2013

- 1.4- coefficient to be used in underground water with purpose of draining water

Total amount of payment: 292,844.0 m³day 580.44 tug/m³=169,978,371 tugrug

(Gankhuyag,2015:14-15).

Within the framework of implementation of the objectives of “National Security Concept of Mongolia”, “Mongolian Sustainable Development Vision”, national program on “Water” and “Green Development Policy of Mongolia”, it is required to focus on appropriate consumption of water, re-consumption of water, introduction of techniques and technologies to re-consume water and installment of water meter for water consumption, as well as it is necessary to increase surface water consumption through reducing underground water consumption

Harmful Effect of Chemical Toxicants: The mining operation is not only damaging the soil, but also creating conditions to evaporate variety of chemical toxicants in the air and exposing the minerals and dusts under the soil. During ASM mining exploitation, the chemicals, including mercury, cyanide, fuel and car oil were reserved underground for a long time, afterwards penetrating and polluting the soil of surrounding area.

The soil pollution changes not only biological structure of the soil, micro-organisms and structure of growth of plants, but also creating double risks to pollute underground water and get dry springs. In the consequences of the soil pollution and degradation, it affects adversely to health and food safety of the population. The ASM mining operation is the one of the main source of income of the citizens of local and regional areas where have an extremely limited workplace and income source. Gold exploitation through ASM mining operation is the operation to refine gold from the ore using the simplest technique and method by small number of workers together. This is the simplest procedure that requires less investment. The mercury is used in the process of refining gold from ore, but actually people who engage this work have no or less understanding and knowledge on mercury poisoning, its risk, methods to reduce its risk and occupational safety. The sector of ASM gold exploitation is the unique resource of extricating mercury purposely in the world (Ismawati.Y, 2014):

The ASM miners get poisoned directly by mercury emission, also, it poses a risk to the health of the people residing around the area.

The women aged to giving birth and children are more sensitive for mercury toxins and effects.

Consequences of degradation of the environment and pollution of ecosystems continue for decades even after the end of the mining activity.

Even the gold miners, their families and local residents living along the water and wind stream would have a risk to get poisoned by mercury. The residents who have been living along the water and wind stream where mining exploitation is conducting for many years used to face with serious dangers of chronic environmental pollution. Most of the countries around the world have started to pursue the concept for not supporting to use mercury in purpose of exploiting gold, even some countries have taken measure to prohibit the use of mercury completely, but mercury consumption in practice still remaining and transferring into secret form of using.

In Mongolia, General Agency for Specialized Inspection has conducted its inspection in the storage and consumption of the chemical hazardous toxicants the owned by citizens, enterprises and organizations that are conducting mining activities within the territory of Mongolia in cooperation with work group of the related experts from the Ministry of Nature and Environment, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, National Emergency Management Agency and State Investigation Office of National Police Agency. The work group has focused on the prescribed areas of Umnugovi province, Tuv province Darkhan-Uul province, Dornogovi province, Dundgovi province, Bayankhongor province, Uvurkhangai province and Arkhangai province which are considered to be relatively high in chemical toxicant pollution. During this inspection, the work group has determined the size of polluted area, including slime and soil and conducted inspection in the activities of ASM miners and seized and annihilated mercury mills that were used in sorting and refining gold from the ore of the

main deposit. In 2008, the government of Mongolia spent a total of MNT 1.392.209.250 on the measures to neutralize polluted slime and soil caused by chemical toxicants in compliance with the resolution No 127. The seizure of mercury mills was designated to stop mercury consumption. But, the mercury consumption had not been stopped and chemical toxicants consumption has been transferring into a secret form, thus, the citizens started to use much mercury than before at home secretly by using stamper (State Professional Inspectorate, 2008).

Desertification and Land Degradation: More than 90 per cent of total territory of Mongolia can be turned into desert and currently 44.7% are considered to desert and desert steppe region. The desertification and land degradation are the one of serious issues faced to the natural environment and as of 2015, 76.8% of total territory has been affected by the desertification and land degradation. The soil erosion process has been increased due to climate changing. The desertification and land degradation are tending to be intensified due to human activities. For example: Since 1990s, the number of livestock has increased by 2.5 times which was the main cause of pasture degradation. In addition, impertinent consumptions of mining, local roads and natural resources have been affected adversely (The Ministry of Environment, 2015).

Besides, the areas and basins of Great Lakes Depression, the valley of the lakes and south and east gobi land are still being considered turning into desert like before and according to the survey the areas where desertification and land degradation have been increased are basins of Orkhon and Selenge, basin of Kherlen river, steppe of Dornod Mongolia and Cenrtal Khalkh Plateau that were confirmed by previously conducted survey. There is a slight increase shown in the basin of Orkhon and Selenge which is considered as a new epicentrum that has not been included in the previous year's report. According to the "Abandoned land census caused by mining exploitation activity and other activities" carried out by the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism in 2011, a total of 4321 ha land of 56 soums and 20 aimags had been abandoned from which 40% or 1728 ha land were connected to the ASM miner's activities. Land degradation causing by human activities are common phenomena in every ecological region of Mongolia (Gantumur, 2013).

Endangered biodiversity: In Mongolia, the research on classification and diversity of calyx and moss have been started since 1950s, the research on algae since 1960s, the research on mushroom since 1930s, later on the researcher Ulziikhutag. N, has conducted research on composition of the lower, rootless and upper floral species and in 1989, he included a total of 2664 species of plants included in 592 genres of 184 families of 11 groups. But, Grubov V.E, the Russian famous researcher made the first registration of tubular plant in 1955 and the second registration was later in 1982 by Ulziikhutag. N. He mentioned about it in his article named "Identification of Mongolian tubular, upper plants". In 1989, Ulziikhutag. N, has included a total of 2443 species applied to 625 genres of

122 families in his article named “Review of Mongolian Flora (1989)” and Gubanov. E.A has registered a total of 2823 species and subspecies of tubular plants applied to 662 genres of 128 families in his book named “Concept on Outer Mongolian Flora (1996)”. In the last 20 years or since the last registration published in 1996, 1 new family, 21 of genres, 412 species and subspecies of plants have been added as well as nomenclatures of 480 species of 62 genres have been changed and around 2700 new areas of 1250 species of plants have been explored in the flora of Mongolia. The flora species of our country has been increased by 2815 species or by 40% over the last 30 years and as of today, there are total of 7315 species of plants have been registered (Urgamal,2014:87-91).

Regarding the fauna of Mongolia, there are a total of 141 mammals (Batsaikhan N. S., 2014), 502 species of bird (Gombobaatar, 2016), 21 species of reptiles and amphibians (Terbish, 2006), 74 species of fish (Ocock, 2006) and around 13 thousand of vertebrates have been registered which were adopted in a different ecosystems.

The pilot baseline indicators of rehabilitation and environment are evaluated and concluded at the beginning of project development. The rock and soil dumps to be used as a fundament of the mining planning are determined at the beginning of exploration and prior to or during the development of feasibility study. In addition, the complete soil study is conducted prior to commencing of mining activity or at the commencing of it. Having detailed development of the baseline indicators of the local area is the one of important component of the first stage of rehabilitation program to be implemented at mine site and it is important to evaluate the baseline indicators as early as possible during the implementation of the project.

The environment and social baseline surveys are implemented and considered as a part of the components of the planning and impact assessment in the mining project. It is required to include baseline indicators and monitoring quantitative data of rehabilitation planning and implementation in the survey on environment and social impact as much as possible. The essential baseline data shall include the following factors:

- Average rain amount per day-light and heavy rain, its temperature and evaporation for long time conditions
- Soil pH, salinity, ion conversion, depth of soil, water resource needed to plants, nutrients in the soil, organic carbon features and annual water balance and its deterioration.
- For plants and ecosystem, families, genres, groups with normal activities, coverage and the plant’s root depth in the ground
- Species and number of the animals.

It is important to pay special attention on species of rare and endangered plants and animals which are the vital task in achieving rehabilitation objectives. If baseline indicators of the

rehabilitation are evaluated appropriately, the team to develop project can achieve the rehabilitation objectives through improving the understanding of rehabilitation significance in solving and reducing adverse impacts of mining operation, influencing positively in developing of procedure and guidance on using materials. This is adequate to commence rehabilitation testing earlier. Also, it is important to implement alternative protecting measure conducted in other place in case of reducing adverse impact of the rehabilitation. Also, it is necessary to set up short-term objectives to study soil cover, soil structure and water stream which are the essential factors for plant growth. In addition, it's necessary to develop and approve the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) based on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (updated every 5 years). Related measures to protect biodiversity and species are reflected and implemented in the annual EMP, besides, the citizens running illegal exploitation activities or partnerships running ASM mining activities don't take any measures to protect and rehabilitate biodiversity and species and this is creating a condition of endangered biodiversity and species (Adiyasuren, 2010).

In Umnugovi province, Gurvan Tes township is ranked as the largest number of mining activities. Gurvan Tes township is the largest township with its territory in the province which is partially located in Govi Gurvan Saikhan National Park. The township has 5 local special protected areas that were established for protecting important natural, historical and cultural areas. Territory of Gurvan Tes township has a variety of inhabitable feature. Altai mountain range is located in the northern part of township and semi-govi desert is located in the southern part of township. There are large number of rare and endangered species in this township (Gankhuyag, 2015:62-63).

In Gurvan Tes township there are has large number of rare and endangered species within the regional area. For instance:

It is most important to create ASM miners who are friendly to the environment that protects the animals right, because this area is rich in animal biodiversity, including vulture, gallinazo, saker falcon, lesser falcon, houbara bustard, Mongolian wild horse, shrub gutter-bird, pigmy jerboa, five toed pigmy jerboa, fat-tailed pigly jerboa, govi pigmy jerboa, pony pigmy jerboa, squirrel, stripped hamster, white gazelle, khulan horse, black-tailed gazelle etc (Gankhuyag, 2015:63-64).

3.5 The summary of the chapter three

I considered the provisions regarding the policy documents related to artisanal miners, which was issued by the local governments. The activities to intensify geological survey should be supported on the policy level. The local communities should participate in the process to conclude a contract for granting a land. The pressing health and social issue should considered on base of the reason caused by small-scale miners and also the main functions of non-governmental organizations on

artisanal or small-scale mine as well as training for prevention and treatment of the most common disease and health problems was mentioned here. It was tried to show actually the ecological issues based on scientific articles and local area data because this section is related to the main purpose of the study. The distinction of this chapter is that the information was collected from a primary source. A semi-structured interview was done based on the hypothesis derived from the second point of the research. As dictated by the researcher, low level of related policy implementation, nonstandardized gold trading and an inadequate amount of environmental rehabilitation works are causing artisanal mining operations in Umnogobi aimag to fail to become best practices. To infer from the interview result:



A question was selected from the general 8 questions, depending on the participant.

Interview questions:

Question 1: How many artisanal miners are in the Umnogobi aimag? Is there any study on this matter? /This question is not for confirming the hypothesis, but to increase data related to the matter/

Question 2: What's the emerging issue of gold miners in the Umnugobi aimag?

Question 3: Give information about the environmental issues related to artisanal mining operations?

Question 4: "Guideline on artisanal mineral mining" was approved by government resolution 151 dated 2017. What's the level of implementation of this guideline in our country?

Question 5: Do artisanal miners pay their social insurance and health insurance regularly?

Question 6: What regulations does the law enforcement organizations enforce upon artisanal miners?

Question 7: How is the rehabilitation work enforced at the damaged sites?

Question 8: What is the future prospect of this sector? /This question is not for confirming the hypothesis, but to increase data related to the matter/

Question 4,5,6 are about how legislation was enforced, question 2 is about the nonstandard state of the gold trading system and question 3,7 are for clarifying rehabilitation issues.

Interview participants:

Participant 1: Environment specialist

Participant 2: Environment specialist

Participant 3: Social welfare officer

Participant 4: Specialized inspection officer

Participant 5: Local authority /Governor/

Participant 6: Artisanal mining association worker

Participant 7: Artisanal mining association worker

Participant 8: Gold miner

Participant 9: Gold miner

Participant 10: Gold miner

Table-3.5.1 A table to test the second hypothesis

Interwee	Interview question							
	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-5	Q-6	Q-7	Q-8
Participant 1		N	N	N		N	N	
Participant 2		N	N	N		N	N	
Participant 3			N		N			
Participant 4		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Participant 5		N	N	N		N	N	
Participant 6		N	N	N	P	N	P	
Participant 7		N	N	N	P	N	P	
Participant 8		N	N	N	P	N	N	
Participant 9		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Participant 10		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Total		Total-9 N-9 P-0	Total - 10 N-10 P-0	Total -9 N-9 P-0	Total -7 N-4 P-3	Total -9 N-9 P-0	Total -9 N-7 P-2	

(Negative- Meaning supporting the hypothesis, Positive- Meaning the denial of the hypothesis)

Source: drawn by the author

To conclude from the three interviewees, we can see that weak law enforcement is affecting artisanal mining operations in Umnugovi province not to set best practices. Also, participants agreed that the non-standardized gold trading system should be standardized and registered. Our hypothesis and arguments are confirmed since the interviewees agreed that inadequate rehabilitation further accelerated the issues.

CHAPTER FOUR: ARTISANAL MINING EXPERIENCES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

4.1 The history of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in the world

Artisanal and small-scale gold mining or artisanal mining were from the earliest period of human history. It was estimated that as of 2010, over 100 million people in 70 countries around the world assume the livelihood of artisanal miners by International Association of Artisanal and Small-scale Mining. An artisanal miner or small-scale miner (ASM) is a subsistence miner who is not officially employed by a mining company, but works independently, mining various minerals or panning for gold using their own resources. Small-scale mining includes enterprises or individuals that employ workers for mining, but generally using manually-intensive methods, working with hand tools. According to the international experience, as with the existence of Artisanal and Small-scale Mining, artisanal miners often undertake the activity of mining seasonally – for example crops are planted in the rainy season, and mining is pursued in the dry season. However, they also frequently travel to mining areas and work year round. There are four broad types of ASM: permanent artisanal mining, seasonal (annually migrating during idle agriculture periods), rush-type (massive migration, pulled often by commodity price jumps), and shock-push (poverty-drive, following conflict or natural disasters). Monika Weber-Fahr firstly defined the definition of existence artisanal miner or small-scale miner (Monika Weber-Fahr, 2002).

Traditional artisanal mining. The type of Artisanal and Small-scale Mining that for people living in the local area with the limited availability of natural resources, the mining activities have become a source of income for their livelihood is called traditional artisanal mining (Monika Weber-Fahr, 2002).

Seasonal artisanal mining. Seasonal artisanal minings are operated in many countries in the world and to compensate for income shortages often while engaging in agricultural production, the seasonal artisanal mining is usually conducted (Monika Weber-Fahr, 2002).

3. **Regular or permanent artisanal mining.** Artisanal miners to conduct a mining operation on a site where technologically less resources available for large and medium-sized mining companies or abandoned mining sites to be continually used on a base of a contract or to conduct a mining operation on licensed mining site are considered regular or permanent artisanal mining (Monika Weber-Fahr, 2002).

4. **Shock-push artisanal mining.** A poverty driven activity emerging after recent loss of employment in other sectors, conflicts or natural disasters. Many of the individuals, mostly itinerant

and poorly educated, have no other options and remain trapped in the poverty cycle (Monika Weber-Fahr, 2002).

5. Rush-type artisanal mining. Massive migration based on the perception that the expected income opportunity from recently discovered deposit far exceeds the current actual income of the people who are lured into it. It is not uncommon to observe former rush areas converting into new communities and rush miners converting into settlers. The rising price of gold plays a key role in the exacerbation of rush mining (Monika Weber-Fahr, 2002).

Researchers assumed that from these types of artisanal mining, Permanent artisanal mining and rush-type artisanal mining are dominant in our country.

Since 1980, the issue of artisanal mining has been discussed and started in the Philippines. The government takes certain portion of revenues of artisanal and small scale miners to place in the "Artisanal, Small Scale Miners Fund" for the artisanal and small scale miners. Both the government and the artisanal miners intend to conduct artisanal mining operations in form of officially organized in accordance with the relevant law and regulations to earn a profit. the government seeks a way to create a legal environment in which discounts and rewards can be granted and paid to officially registered artisanal and small scale miners and certain part of the incomes of the artisanal and small scale miners can be beneficial for the miners. In the middle of the 1990s, as a result of the operation of exploration company "Golden Star Resource" in the Republic of Suriname, artisanal miners have established their own organization (Yalalt,2015:10). In some countries, artisanal miners established their own company as well as having a license of land to conduct mineral explorations. For example: In 1994, 268 shareholders established the Minera Yanacocha (South America). This is that according to Peruvian law, possession of one processing plant and 5 Mining licenses shall be possible. The company operates a plant with capacity of 20 MT per day as well as this plant was built with help of Technical Co-Operative Agency of Canada and Japan.

Most of the artisanal miners used to be engaged in the artisanal mining operation to earn additional income due to no permanent jobs and also lost their livestock (YAlalt, 2015).

4.2 International experience of artisanal and small-scale mining

4.2.1 Best practices and experiences in some countries for cooperation between artisanal miners and local governments

In many countries, artisanal mining, small-scale mining (ASM) activities are commonplace. And each country takes measures to establish proper management for artisanal mining, small-scale mining, support them by government policies and regulations and provide public services in a clearly different manner. In addition, many mechanisms to solve such issues to integrate artisanal and small-scale mining into a unified organization, to provide specific support from the government as well as

environmental responsibility and rehabilitation should be adapted to the country's specific conditions. However at present, internationally not yet reached a common understanding regarding artisanal and small-scale mining, after a certain period of time, reaching the common understanding, it would reach a certain level to rehabilitate the environment and resolve social issues of the people. We have studied the experiences of 11 countries in regard with the cooperation between ASM and government, contribution to the natural environment, society and economy.

In South American countries, when the government interacts with artisanal and small-scale miners, attending in the view of respective as position of official miners, provide them with government services. The government provides the artisanal and small-scale miners with support and discounts through an organized association and partnership. For instance, artisanal and small-scale miners are officially allowed to purchase mining equipment without import duties. In addition, the government provide the artisanal and small-scale miners arranged in integrated organization with technical support on geological exploration and technology whereas in some countries, the government takes measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts on the mining processes as well as relative financial issues and provide them with technical assistance in labor safety issues, irrespective of whether or not they are organized (SADC,2015).

Table-4.2.1.1 Good practices and experiences in some developing countries

The	Implemented good practices and experiences		
	For Legal Environment	For economics	In Social Relations
<i>In countries of South America</i>	Attending in the view of respective as position of official miners, provide them with government services.	The possibilities to purchase mining equipment without import duties is granted to the artisanal and small-scale miners.	According to Peruvian law, possession of one processing plant and 5 Mining licenses
<i>Brazil and Ghana</i>	The government provide the artisanal and small-scale miners arranged in integrated organization with technical support on geological exploration and	The possibilities to purchase mining equipment without import duties is granted to the artisanal and small-scale miners based	The artisanal and small-scale miners are arranged in integrated organization, and established their own association or union, they have become official

<p><i>Philippines</i></p>	<p>Both government and artisanal and small-scale miners conduct their operation and activities in form of officially organized in accordance with the relevant law and regulations to earn a profit</p>	<p>The government seeks a way to create a legal environment in which discounts and rewards can be granted and paid to officially registered artisanal and small scale miners and certain part of the incomes of the artisanal and small scale miners can be beneficial for the miners.</p>	<p>The government takes certain portion of revenues of artisanal and small scale miners to place in the "Artisanal, Small Scale Miners Fund" to protect the artisanal and small scale miners. According to Rule of Forestry, if one tree was cut on the mining area, 25 seedlings shall be planted and actively participating in the rehabilitation of the hectare/area, artisanal miners shall be actively involved in planting trees.</p>
<p><i>Nepal</i></p>	<p>The consulting services are provided by the Ministry of Mining.</p>	<p>With help of Mining Department of Ministry of Mineral Resources, they got a loan for official use of chromium underground mines.</p>	

<p><i>Zimbabwe</i></p>	<p>Supported by relevant government agencies to finance operating and administrative expenses.</p> <p>During the artisanal mining operations has been closed and strict requirements were made by the government, artisanal and small-scale miners could have a discuss on environmental impact assessment that are beneficial for them with the government.</p>	<p>As establishing and operating Processing and Enrichment Plants, mutually beneficial services are provided on loan issues with private financiers and commercial banks.</p>	<p>Representatives for artisanal and small-scale miners on issues of monetary policy in the Central Bank Council advise on ASM monetary policy environment.</p>
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Source: International experience on organizational structure of artisanal and small-scale miners, 2015

According to the international experience, for formalizing the ASM operations, collaboration between the government and artisanal miners of the country plays an important role. Both the government agencies and the artisanal and small-scale miners should perfectly understand the policies and regulations issued and pursued by the government, listening to the opinions of them and running their branch office in rural areas, they are responsible for resolving conflicts and disputes over artisanal mines and large-scale mines.

If there are no state participation in ASM activities and also no action and measure taken by the government, it leads to difficulties for solving and managing issues. Therefore, the main purpose of government agencies is that while opinion of the artisanal and small-scale miners is reflected into the state policy by way of mutual cooperation with artisanal miners, it is important to consider to provide information and knowledge in regard with conducting formal and organized artisanal and small-scale mining operation within framework of the applicable law and jurisdiction of the country, keep artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) to earn a sustainable income, and have a life guarantee and resolve relevant social issues for them.

International experiences for government organizations and agencies to provide artisanal and small-scale mines with a support: When other countries formalize ASM operations, establishment of a good relationship between government agencies and artisanal and small-scale miners is important. Well known activities among the artisanal and small-scale miners, which conducted by the government agencies and organizations in charge of artisanal and small-scale miners are very important. The staff of these organizations should regularly meet with artisanal and small-scale miners and additionally, it is important to have a local representative in the local for listening to their views (opinion) and comments. The local representative offices should be responsible to resolve conflicts and disputes between small-scale miner and large-scale miner. The government should set specific areas for artisanal and small-scale miners.

If government agencies should not engage in artisanal mining activities and do not take any action and measure for them, this should make it even more difficult for solving and regulating the problems. Therefore, it is important that the government agencies meet with artisanal and small-scale miners. The artisanal and small-scale miners also participate in policy-making. For example:

Peru: The process to formalize artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) was launched by the Peruvian government. ASM is a key economic activity for many local populations in Peru, but generates many negative social, health and environmental impacts. The Peruvian government's efforts are impacting positively on the community's health and well-being (SDG3); improving working conditions and efficiency (SDG8); and remediating the local environmental legacy of artisanal mining (SDG 15). In Peru, artisanal mining is common and often conducted informally without required permits or appropriate environmental, health and safety measures. As a result: 1. Organization of the mining operation, and 2. Social organization. Considering these two organizational issues, they were working to improve the quality of life of artisanal and small-scale miners. The artisanal and small-scale miners initially started this work independently, therefore, for them, it was required a considerable patience to establish the relevant organization. Therefore, it was important to organize the training on how to be engaged into organization and arrangement, and on how to create an organization that best suits them, having an access to benefits for the artisanal and small-scale miners (SADC,2015:16-19).

International experience on organizational structure of artisanal and small-scale miners:

Tanzania: In 1997, the Tanzania Women Miners' Association was initiated by women who were engaged in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Operations, and is a community organization that serves the interests of women miners. The Association has 400 active members, and 17 regional and 15 local branches and all of the branches are located in active mining areas. The Association expresses needs, requirements and interests of its members, including child protection and livelihood

improvement. When many women participated in the mining, they experienced injustice, and worked in difficult, dangerous and harmful environments such as areas with high dust and mercury vaporization for a long time. For most women, their rights were violated and they worked in the environment where health and occupational safety were not ensured and they couldn't determine the fair value of minerals, products or services provided by them. Since the association has been established (SADC,2015:20-21):

- Detailed information regarding Risk, Health Hazards and Human rights related issues such as Mining, AIDS, Environmental Management and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor is provided.
- Organizing training and seminars on how to get a license, official mining and processing and also on how to obtain mineral markets and capacity building in collaboration among the members, and organized the entrepreneurship training for female gold miners and service providers.
- The mining products are collected and supplied to international markets.
- Members have value-added products and the organization has equipment for polishing and cutting the colored stones (through grinding and polishing the colored stones).
- Members participate in international exhibitions and trade fairs (there 7 countries participated in) and celebrate the day of the mineral exhibition and miners every year.
- Women are involved in construction of low cost housing near the mining area.

The association is primarily funded by its members' contributions and charges. The main cooperative organizations are Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Labor, Employment and Youth Development, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Community Development, as well as collaborating with Gender and Children and Women Support Fund of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Department for International Development (DFID) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank (WB).

Philippines: Artisanal and Small-scale Miners join the Union or Association and United Alliance for Artisanal and Small-scale Miners. The United Alliance for Artisanal and Small-scale Miners has been established in regional scale as well as consisting of unions and cooperatives working in the regions. Each Union has appointed its head as a representative in the United Alliance. The United Alliance for Responsible Artisanal and Small-scale Mining was launched by a network of independent organizations with the aim of promoting responsible standards and criteria for artisanal and small-scale mining. self-funding is often the first step for them. The Union or Association works as a connector having a lobbying effort between its members and ministries, large-scale mines, and local

governments. Leader of the United Alliance and its members perform their duties on a voluntary basis for 2 years (Mining, 2016).

International experience on environmental management: *The miners* plant trees in the mining area where they have rehabilitated. According to Philippine forestry regulations, if one tree has been cut into the area where it was mined, 25 seedlings shall be planted there and also the artisanal miners actively participate in the restoration and rehabilitation of the hectare/area affected by mining activities. For example:

Zimbabwe: Zimbabwe's Miners Federation small-scale mining, which refers to operations conducted by individual people or small groups as opposed to larger companies, is permitted in Zimbabwe, unlike a number of other countries.

The Zimbabwe Miners Federation consists of groups of special interests such as Gold Miners Association of Zimbabwe, Confederation of Zimbabwe Small Scale Chrome Miners (CZSSCM) and Zimbabwe's Women Miners Association (SADC,2015:23-25).

- The main supporter of the Zimbabwe's Miners Federation is minister of Ministry of Mines and Mining Development
- It has own representative in the Central Bank Council in regard with monetary policy and the representative usually give an advice on monetary policy environment for artisanal and small-scale mining.
- When establishing, operating and maintaining concentrator and processing plants, they are provided with mutual service on a loan issue through private financiers and commercial banks.
- In 2004, after the government issued the developing policy recommendations on prices, taxes, and purchase for gold as well as implementing it, the artisanal and small-scale mining companies have sold the gold to the Central Bank, as the same amount of gold purchased from the large-scale miners (10 tons from artisanal miners and 11 tons from large-scale miners)
- Related government organizations provide a support to fund the mining operation and administrative for the artisanal and small-scale mining .
- Help the artisanal and small-scale miners to connect with potential investors for obtaining their mining rights.
- When the government closed the artisanal and small-scale mining operations as well as setting out strict requirements for environmental rehabilitation in 2007, could have a discuss on the issue related to environmental impact assessment in mutually beneficial

ways for the artisanal and small-scale miners with the government.

- The artisanal and small-scale miners became to be able to deliver their opinions and concerns to the political authorities.

Nicaragua: Gold artisanal and small-scale mines are located in Chinandega, Bonanza Triangle, Chontales, Matagalpa, Esteli, Leon, Nueva Segovia and Rio San Juan. Few formal gold artisanal and small-scale mines (locally regulated) operate there. In order to provide a livelihood, resort to gold mining using primitive equipment and low-tech approaches. The final step in the gold extraction process relies on mercury to capture the numerous small gold grains in pulverised hard rock or river sediments. Carried out for hundreds of years, this type of local gold mining has in the past caused only relatively minor mercury pollution, and usually only local (every miners' group had its own ball mill and cyanide leaching pad) (SADC,2015).

Looking at the best practices of artisanal and small-scale mining in developing countries, the government organizations deliver relevant opinions and proposals of the artisanal and small-scale miners to the appropriate government agencies through a cooperation between them, providing information and knowledge to conduct a mining operation for formal and organized groups of artisanal and small-scale miners within legal framework of the country, as well as earning stable incomes to ensure long term sustainability and viability of the business. In addition, the gold miners in Ghana, Brazil, and Philippines have been formally organized and established their own associations as well as become officially certified (Thomaz Akabzaa, 2001).

In South American countries, artisanal and small-scale miners usually prefer to be formally organized and the governments of these countries address them as official miners as providing a variety of essential services for them. For example: The Government of Ghana provide geological survey reports and maps for small-scale miners who are formally registered as well as relevant technical assistance and cooperation for them to minimize adverse impacts on their mining operations, to have occupational health and safety (Thomaz Akabzaa, 2001).

The relevant Local Associations or Non-Governmental Organizations established their regional or national umbrella organization as well as having the relevant council and also the council has various committees that include representatives in charge of relevant issues related to health and occupational safety training and impact measures for libraries and information services. The organization take the stakeholder support based on responsible mining principles and also on the other hand, it pay attention to the mining sites cooperating with large-scale mining companies, legal and regulatory environment and combination of public and private investments. In South America, artisanal and small-scale miners established their own companies as well as having relevant land rights for mineral extraction (Yalalt,2015:45-46).

In the summary of the subchapter, from the good experiences of foreign countries, the government organizations reflect the opinion and view of the artisanal miners into the State Minerals Policy in manner of mutual cooperation with artisanal and small-scale miners and in addition, they provide information and knowledge for conducting formal and organized artisanal and small-scale mining operations in the legal and regulatory framework of the country, as well as having sustainable income and life assurance. Both government and artisanal miners seek to be that the artisanal and small-scale mining activities are organized in formal and regulatory framework and therefore, the government also seek appropriate ways of that what kind of incentives can be granted to registered artisanal and small-scale miners and how create a legal environment to confer benefits in a manner of that the revenues from the artisanal and small-scale miners are refunded to the people within framework of regulations and laws to be newly issued.

According to the best experiences of the foreign countries, if one tree has been cut into the area where it was mined, 25 seedlings shall be planted there and also the artisanal miners actively participate in the restoration and rehabilitation of the hectare/area affected by mining activities as well as these good experiences should be adopted in Mongolia. The artisanal and small-scale miners are to be obliged to perform the restoration and rehabilitation operation according to the appropriate methodology and procedures, and in a result, these good experiences on improvement of environmental responsibility should be adopted as well as properly implemented in Mongolia. Consequently, reducing global warming and eliminating the negative impacts on the environment, furthermore, it would be helpful for our next generations to have the conscience and principles of human nature to love the world.

4.2.2 The harmfulness of the hidden supply chains for artisanal and small-scale miners:

Since 2010, central banks around the world have been becoming gold buyers. The central banks use several different methods to increase the amount of money in the economy, and therefore, the banks of the poorest countries that have been caught in a debt trap usually sale their own gold. In addition, illegal gold mining emerged as the largest source of money laundering, at more than double the amount related to illicit profits. Even countries in the world have reduced their taxes to fight it, the results are not satisfactory (IRIM Research Institute, 2015).

The information “The most successful country in the illegal gold market is China” has been published in the western media more than once. Some portion of the gold received by State Fund of People's Republic of China is likely to be illegally mined in Southeast Asia. People's Republic of China

borders 14 countries. In almost all of these countries there are illegal gold miners, and they avoid paying taxes as well as their gold is exported to China (Bayarkhuu, 2019).

Philippines: Up to 90 percent of small-scale Philippine gold production is being smuggled out of the Southeast Asian country, according to estimates from officials and traders, much of it to China. Most of the gold buyers are Chinese. Because of this situation, Philippines has a significant loss. The potential revenue being lost is considerable: The Philippines, the world's 18th largest gold miner, produced just over 1 million troy ounces of gold in 2011, worth \$1.5 billion at current prices. About 56 percent of that came from small-scale miners, data from the Bureau of Mines showed (Batsaikhan, 2019).

Pakistan: There are reports of the largest gold-black market in India, Pakistan and Peru. In Pakistan, the central banks' gold-buying spree to continue as global economic doubts rise. However, Pakistan loses large quantities of gold from its territory due to illegal mining and sale. President Arif Alvi of Pakistan has called upon the law and regulatory agencies to make a special effort to combat illegal gold mining and trade. He said "Because of the illegal trade of gold and smuggling precious stones, here overall damages/costs reached or exceeded \$1 billion in Pakistan", it shows how much gold has come out of Pakistan (Batsaikhan, 2019).

Russian Federation: The Russian Central Bank has been the largest buyer of gold for the past seven years. However, gold is losing out of Russia. In the Russian Far East, almost 100% of the gold extracted by artisanal and small-scale miners is exported to China. The Chinese national was arrested on Monday and is one of the key members of the syndicate that supplied more than 1 kg of gold that was seized in October at the port of Blagoveschenskiy. The investigation is on and more arrests in the case are likely. Because of the huge amount of mineral wealth lost in this way, increasing the penalties imposed on illegal gold exploration, mining and trade or smuggling, even in the case of a very small size of gold, an individual's fine of 750 000-1 million rubles was reflected in the law (Batsaikhan, 2019).

Republic of the Union of Myanmar: It is bordered by the largest two gold buyers - India and China and therefore, the thriving illegal business in gold across Myanmar's porous borders is likely to continue unchecked until the government legalizes trade of the raw material. There are reports that most of the illegal mined gold is exported to India. For China, it's not just buying, they enter into the territory and conduct illegal mining in Myanmar. According to the World Gold Council's Gold Demand Trends report for full-year 2015, India and China are the mainstays of the international consumer market for gold, with China seeking gold bars and coins as a wealth preserver during times of domestic currency weakness. The government has repeatedly checked and the heavy mechanisms

are being collected, but the officials can not stop the illegal gold mining and trades (National Statistical Office, 2017).

Kazakhstan: In Kazakhstan, gold and jewelry are lost to Uzbekistan whereas they are exported to China as a concentrate. According to the Ministry of Justice's information of the country, in Kazakhstan, there 500 kg of gold has been lost out every year. Illegal traders make false documents as other minerals such as quartzite and pyrite instead of ores of higher gold content (one kilogram of gold contained in one ton of ore). (Batsaikhan, 2019)

“The way to combat illegal mining and the sale of illegal gold has been changed in a manner as being somewhat from soft to hard”

The illegal gold trade is "blooming" very intensely in developing countries. The government used soft methods of reducing trade taxes and royalties, but in any country, this method did not work. Therefore, recently, more attention is paid to tightening Accountability State Agency to increase penalties. In order reduce this illegal gold trade, Canada and Sierra Leone are making a decision to reduce the gold sales tax by almost two times, whereas the officials believe that nearly 60 percent of artisanal gold is illegally exported out in Burkina Faso that is a landlocked country in West Africa.

4.3 The summary of the chapter four

In this chapter, (the researcher) I have considered the examples that can be useful in Mongolia, especially in Umnugovi province based on international experience and relevant information. That is to say, in this chapter, it is briefly written about the history of artisanal mining of foreign countries, legislation changes, impacts from the governments, government support for artisanal and small-scale miners and relevant non-governmental organizations established in other countries. Also, it is important to introduce negative economic consequences of shadow economy and chain supply for the artisanal and small-scale miners in Mongolia. In Mongolia, the largest integrated artisanal mining and small-scale mining (ASM) institution is the "ASM National Umbrella Federation". This non-governmental organization visited several countries to study international experience within the "Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project" implemented by Swiss Development Agency as well as regularly participate in international forums. As Mongolian artisanal and small-scale miners have a good relationship with the relevant government agencies, their legal environment could be resolved by the government, therefore, let me mention that Mongolian artisanal and small-scale mining is widely regarded as a standard for the international community and also meetings to study experiences from non-governmental artisanal and small-scale miners' organizations in countries such as Ethiopia and Tanzania are regularly organized there.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

In the context of the goals and opinions of the research conducted by me, performing the research work, I have come to the following conclusion. Artisanal and small-scale mining has been established in Mongolia since 1990, it is a form of economic activity that has been important for many people in Mongolia.

In the period of economic difficulty in Mongolia, artisanal and small-scale mining activities have been established and it tends to grow further. Generally, artisanal and small-scale miners often mine gold, despite the low market value of strategically important minerals such as copper and coal, for large-scale and artisanal and small-scale miners, the gold mining is still an attractive option. It has been called such as illegal miners, individual miners and informal workers and due to lack of formal regulation for them, the government support has not been regulated.

For artisanal and small-scale mining, recognizing and considering its contribution to the livelihood of people, an amendment was made to the Minerals Law of Mongolia in 2010, in the result of that it has been specified as "Artisanal Mining" in the "Regulation on Mining of Artisanal Minerals and Small-Scale Mining", a legal basis to make them to obtain a formal form, and promote them by the state policy has been established, and as a result, the artisanal and small-scale miners were allowed to work within framework of the formal structure. As a result of this formal structure, reflecting it into Mongolian major laws, resolutions and programs such as law of Mongolia on land, Mongolian law on violation, Mongolian law on partnership, State Policy on Mineral Resources Sector and National Gold-II Programme, in addition, "Regulations on Mineral Extraction of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining" adopted by Resolution No. 151 of May 24, 2017 was the biggest stimulus for the sector at the policy level.

There are a lot of difficulties and challenges to apply and enforce the laws and regulations above mentioned, as well as many issues that are contradictions in reality and ineffective. In addition to that artisanal and small-scale miners create their own jobs and earn income to feed their families, they make a real contribution to increase in production, services and money circulation in rural areas and make certain payments, taxes and fees to the local budget.

Although these good things mentioned above are visible, due to that they are not registered in the administrative jurisdiction, they have a negative impact in these way as they do not pay taxes, violate the labor and mineral laws, do not follow the health and safety rules, pollute the forest and water resources and also natural environment and does not make any rehabilitation in the area where they were mining. Therefore, it is necessary to reflect the solution in subsequent policy documents in order

to develop the relevant legal environment, improve control and inspection, make them being responsible, take measures on the people engaged in illegal mining in a manner of migrating as well as developing a significant effective policy on it, make them habitual for rehabilitation and restoration on the area where they mined, create a mechanism for transparency in the minerals trade. The measures to arrange the artisanal and small-scale miners into a formal organization, and solve problems on licensed sites for them should be a significant investment in the local economy as well as in the national economy. Rather than a propaganda on the negative consequences of these people's activities, it would be an effective to advertise best practices for the public.

However the development of the Mongolian artisanal mining sector has been recently formed, it is important to emphasize that its experience is well suited to international standards. The common characteristic of the artisanal and small-scale miners is not that they do this job in order to earn a money quickly and easily. By supporting and cooperating with these communities, it will be intensified to reduce the negative environmental impacts, create new jobs and support self-employment as well as improving the local economy.

At the end of the research conducted by me, I am confident that my research will contribute to the creation of the "Responsible Artisanal Mining" in Mongolia.

5.2 Suggestion and recommendation

Estimating and assessing the positive and negative impacts on society, economy and environment due to the artisanal and small-scale miners operating in rural areas in Mongolia, and identifying the issues to be reflected in local policies, the following suggestion and recommendation have been included.

The following suggestion and recommendation to local policy

1. The decision of the Government of Mongolia should be issued based on a thorough study of the possibilities for the real life,
(Grounds to estimate the land and water fees or charges should be accurately specified into the relevant regulations),
2. The government agencies and organizations should reflect the opinion and view of the artisanal miners into the state policy in a way of collaborating with artisanal and small-scale miners as well as making them responsible and arranging them in a formal and organized structure in the legal framework,
3. Allocate the funds into the sub project in order to improve the household livelihood, centralize the taxes and fees and increase economic investment,
4. Legal arrangements to encourage the Small and Medium Enterprises, introduction of a proper taxation system, as well as to create conditions to obtain loans, and participate in relevant trainings for enterprisers cowman and small-to-medium enterprisers,
5. Conduct surveys on mineral resource lands where the mining operation can be carried out for artisanal and small-scale miners as well as being issued and agreed at official level,
6. Develop environmentally friendly, responsible artisanal and small scale mining and proceed complete rehabilitations of the land areas where mining activities were undertaken as well as officially handing over,
7. Enhance the links between public and local government agencies (Launches campaign to stop illegal extraction of mineral resources).

Reflecting these suggestion and recommendation in the local policy as well as considering and implementing it step by step, consequently, it would be possible to make the artisanal and small scale mining responsible and arrange it in a formal and organized structure and also it has a considerable importance to increase positive impacts on Mongolian society and economy and reduce the relevant negative environmental impacts.

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APPENDIX-1 The interview consent form

The Interview Consent Form:

The Part of the Introduction: The interview will generate information from interviewees who have been involved in the topic of good practice of artisanal and small-scale miners. Information obtained through interviews should be used for research purposes only. In order to prevent ethical issues, the personal data of the respondents were not included and the interviews are based solely on the consent of the interviewee.

About the interviewee.

1	Occupation	
2	Current job	

The Part of the Interview:

1	The duration of the interview	
2	Place of the interview	
3	<p>The main questions to ask/ the questions will be selected depending on the nature and feature of the interviewee:</p> <p>Question 1: How many artisanal miners are in the Umnogobi aimag? Is there any study on this matter? /This question is not for confirming the hypothesis, but to increase data related to the matter/</p> <p>Question 2: What's the emerging issue of gold miners in the Umnugobi aimag?</p> <p>Question 3: Give information about the environmental issues related to artisanal mining operations?</p>	<p>Record of the interview:</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>Answer:..</p>

	<p>Question 4: “Guideline on artisanal mineral mining” was approved by government resolution 151 dated 2017. What’s the level of implementation of this guideline in our country?</p> <p>Question 5: Do artisanal miners pay their social insurance and health insurance regularly?</p> <p>Question 6: What regulations does the law enforcement organizations enforce upon artisanal miners?</p> <p>Question 7: How is the rehabilitation work enforced at the damaged sites?</p> <p>Question 8: What is the future prospect of this sector? /</p>	
4	The interview recorded by :	(J.Ayurzana)
5	The Interview Record is correct./...../

Thank you

INTERVIEW-1

0-1

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Өс зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогчдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Батмал орлогч байсан
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Батмал орлогч байсан

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	6 минут (2019.07.04)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Тамдал газар Анхны байр
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./:	<p>Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл:</p> <p>Асуулт: Байн байн үү? Танд энэ өдрийн нөхцөл үү?</p> <p>Хариулт: Байн байн сүүдэр ойдор</p> <p>А: Ойдор ойдор. Тамдал сүүдэрэн амьттайгаа хайртайгаа хэдэн зүйл асуури болно үү?</p> <p>Х: Байно.</p> <p>А: Манай сүүдэр байн уурхай оролч хийсэн үү байгаа үү?</p> <p>Х: Өө байн уурхай өдөр ирэн байн 2 сэтгэ. Анхны эвдэг ойдорноос 60,70 хүр байн байн.</p> <p>А: Сүүдэр байн үү?</p> <p>Х: Анхны байн сүүдэрэн бай байн үү.</p> <p>А: Орд түмнийг сэр арьсар амь арьсар - логичног түмнийгэн амь арьсар байн үү?</p> <p>Х: Ерөнхийдөө арьсарууд бай байн эн амь арьсарууд нь сонирсон байн үү?</p> <p>А: Түмнийг арьсарууд малаар?</p> <p>Х: Дөхөв гэдгүү амьсарууд гэдгүүрээ уурхай анхны эвдэг байн байн үү байн байн үүдэг арьсарууд амьсарууд нь болон малаар эвдэг байн үү.</p>

<p>3 Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>A: Ер нь ахмад туршлагатай ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>X: За сайн нэгдүгээр нь ажилчин ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>A: Дунд нь ажилчид үйл ажиллагаагаа үргэлжлүүлж ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>X: Өөр нэг нь үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна. Өөр нэг нь үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна. Өөр нэг нь үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>A: 2017 онд саран 151 р туршиг хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>X: Энэ ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>A: Хүн, ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>X: Хүн, ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>A: Ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>X: Хүн, ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>A: Ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p> <p>X: Хүн, ажилчид ажил үйлдвэрээр хөндөгдөж байна.</p>
<p>4 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:</p>	<p>...../Ж.Аюурзана/</p>
<p>5 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.</p>	<p>...../Б.Нэгсүй / 5.Нэгсүй /</p>

Танд баярлалаа

INTERVIEW-2

0-2

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Үс зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогсдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

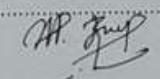
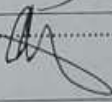
1	Ажил мэргэжил	Ой хамгаалалт
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Байгалийн хамгаалалт

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	8 минут (2019.07.04)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Анхны байранд нь
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./	<p>Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл:</p> <p>Асуулт: Байн байна уу?</p> <p>Хариулт: Байн байна уу?</p> <p>А: Сүүлийн сар аргаар алт олборлохын үндсэн судалгаа байна уу?</p> <p>Х: Хийгээд байгаа үү?</p> <p>А: Одоогоор миний судалгаа байнгын төгсгөл ашигласан явдал 50-60 хр байна байна.</p> <p>А: Гар аргаар алт олборлохын үндсэн судалгаа алт олборлох байдал үү?</p> <p>Х: Тодруулж хэлэхэд манай байрны үндсэн судалгаа алт олборлох үндсэн судалгаа байна.</p> <p>А: Манай алт улам байна олборлох үндсэн судалгаа олборлох үндсэн судалгаа байна уу?</p> <p>Х: Манай үндсэн судалгаа олборлох үндсэн судалгаа байна.</p> <p>А: Манай үндсэн судалгаа олборлох үндсэн судалгаа байна уу?</p> <p>Х: Манай үндсэн судалгаа олборлох үндсэн судалгаа байна.</p>

	<p>3 Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>A: 2017 онд эрсэн 161р түрүүлж хөрөнгийн хэр байна вэ?</p> <p>X: Энэ манай дүнгээд сай байжгүй байна. Тэр хэсэг байна. Үүнийг өөрчлөх ажилд байжгүй байна.</p> <p>A: Дунд, хамгийн хүчирхэг эхлэл сайн бүр хүчирхэг тавихад шаардана.</p> <p>X: Орон нутгийн иргэдэд олонтой галдан мэдүүлж өгнө. Үүнийг дагуу хэсэг хийнэ. Бүрхдэг хүчтэй хэсэг, хамгийн хурдан мэдүүлж өгнө. Эрс өөрчлөх ажилд байна.</p> <p>A: Нэгдсэн эргүүлж өгнө хийж вэ?</p> <p>X: Энэ тэр үеэс хамгийн хүчирхэг байжгүй байна. Тэр хэсэг байна. Тэр хэсэг дундад зургааныг илэрхийлж өгнө. Тэр хэсэг дундад зургааныг илэрхийлж өгнө. Тэр хэсэг дундад зургааныг илэрхийлж өгнө.</p> <p>A: Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p> <p>X: Ер нь сайн зөв замаар хөгжсөөнтэй гэж хүснэ. Гэвч илүү өөрчлөх ажилд байна. Тэр хэсэг дундад зургааныг илэрхийлж өгнө. Тэр хэсэг дундад зургааныг илэрхийлж өгнө.</p>
4	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:/Ж.Аюурзана/
5	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно./Т.Мунан/

Танд баярлалаа

<p>- Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>Зүгээр хийгээрэй юмуу? Дарам эрүүд мөчлөгт хамрагдсан - эе мөчлөг хэрэгтэй шүүрээ! А: За мануу дээрхээ Х: За амжилт хүсье</p>
<p>4 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:</p>	<p>...../Ж.Аюурзана/ </p>
<p>5 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.</p>	<p>.....  /Мамиярза</p>

Танд баярлалаа

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Үе зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогсдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Бичил оргил байцаала
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Мэргэжил хөдөлмөр эрхэлж байгаа газрын байрлал

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	8 минут (2019.07.08)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Агийн байрлал нь
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./	<p>Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл:</p> <p>Асуулт: Сайн байна уу? Та</p> <p>Хариулт: Сайн, сайн байна уу?</p> <p>А: Тар орноор амьсгал болгохдоо туршигдсан байна эхлээд асууцруу байгаа вэ?</p> <p>Х: Хамгийн сайн асууцруу нь эхлээд ирээд хуучин дунд байсан оргил сүлжээг, өөрчлөлтөө эргээд орууцруу.</p> <p>А: Та сайн байсан оргил сүлжээг олон үүсгэн үүсгэн эхлээд үүсэ байгаа вэ?</p> <p>Х: Ер нь бол ирээд харахад и ойлголттой байсан. Тухайн дунд туршигдсан машин байсан, газар нутаг гол дунд эхлээд сүлжээг. Энэ нь харилцан үүсгэн үүсгэн байсан. Тэгээд амьсгал авахад хэцүү байсан. Олон амьсгал газрын нь гарч байсан.</p> <p>А: Энэ үүсгэнээр амьсгал машин болгох туршигдсан. Энэ туршигдсан хэрэгсэлтэй тусал?</p> <p>Х: Би эх үндсэн тусалтэй гэх байсан боловч сайн тодорхой байсан.</p>

<p>- Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>A: Эхлээр хүмүүс тиймийн даамал, өргөн мөрдлийн даамалаа мөрддөг үү? X: Хүмүүнээс авч авбал болно байгаа байх - хоор хүмүүнээс л мөрддөг байх, сайн мөрддөг байх. A: Хүүдээ хэмээн байгууллагаас энэр шаардлага нэвчлэн амилдаг вэ? X: Мөрддөг амилдаггүй мөрддөггүй газар хүүд бүх үйл амилдаг айдсан байгаа үргэж хүүдийн дунд л зогсох шаардлагатай байна. A: Нэгэн өргөмжллийн хэрхэн зөв хийж вэ? X: Энэ амч үзсэн хүмүүс байх өргөмжлөл энэр итгэл харилцаа хүмүүнээр мөрддөг! Зөвхөн газраас л нэгэн өргөмжллийн мөрддөг хэмээх хийж байх. A: За танд баярлалаа. X: За үүрээрээ, өөр мөрддөг байх байвал андур байсан мүү амилсан хүлээ.</p>
<p>4 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:</p>	<p>.....<i>Ж.Аюурзана</i>...../Ж.Аюурзана/</p>
<p>5 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.</p>	<p>.....<i>О.М.Аюурзана</i>...../О.М.Аюурзана/</p>

Танд баярлалаа

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Ёс зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогчдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Төрийн захиргааны удирдлага.
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Засаг дарга.

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	15 минут (2015.07.12)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Засаг даргын Тамгын газар
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултаудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./:	<p>Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл:</p> <p>Асуулт: Сайн байна уу? Таны амьт өндөр үү?</p> <p>Хариулт: Сайн. Чиний сурлага өндөр үү?</p> <p>А: Өндөр ав. Бичил байгаа дипломомоо халдсантай хэдэн үрэг агуу болсон билээ?</p> <p>Х: Талынх нь байсан.</p> <p>А: Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчийн нэвтрэн орох асуудал байсан үү?</p> <p>Х: Энэ асуудал өмнөхөн үрэг байсангүй.</p> <p>А: Энэ үрэг хийж нь үү? (интерв)</p> <p>А: Тэр аргаар алт олборлох байсан үрэг үү?</p> <p>Х: Эндээс хүчээр нь ашиглахад зөвхөн үрэг үүрэгтэй гэж амьт өндөр. Тэрхээр чиний асуудал үрэг үү байсан байсан үү.</p> <p>А: Экологийн туршилтаар асуудал өндөр байна?</p> <p>Х: Манай ашигт хүчээр салсан алт байсан байсан үрэг үү байсан байна. Чиний хүчээр үрэг ашиглахад манай байр суурь, үрэг алтныг нь хэрэглэх, манай корпорацийн үрэг, чиний хэрэг үрэг манай алт өндөр үрэг байсан.</p> <p>А: 2017 онд байсан 151-р тогтоолын туршигт хэрэг үрэг үү?</p>

<p>3 Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>X: Мүрний хэрэгжүүлэхийн шиний дүрэн дүрмт хэвх байсангүй. Далай гэвч одоогоор манай агуу эрх байгуулаа мүрний хэрэгжүүлэх мүрнийг харанга байгуулб дайна.</p> <p>A: Хүүг хамгийн байгуулаагаас ан олоорондог мавдгад шаардлуудын тухай манай дага?</p> <p>X: Мэдээт хүүг дүг үгг амиллаагаас манай эрхөө ие дүрмт. Ман шогмон эрр хүүг дүрмтхөө эррэнг и шаардга мавдгад дайна.</p> <p>A: Нохон сэрэгжүүлэх амилан хүүг?</p> <p>X: Энэ баг гань эрэнгэн дайнаа ман эррэнг үгг ие баг мүрнийгээ хүүгг үгг амиллаагаас эвүүлэн дүрээг, шаардлын дагуу хийвч үр дүрмт дайна.</p> <p>A: Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг ханд- ман юу гэн харж байнаа вэ?</p> <p>X: Мүний дагуур цаашдын чиг хандгаа хөгжөө эрр хүүг энэ хийн байна дүрмт чиг цаашдын чиг дайнаа алох гэж энэ харж байна. Энэ эррэнг үрэгжүүлэх хийнэг дүрмт и манай түрмт дүрмт байсантой хүүгг хэвч.</p> <p>A: За дайнаа</p> <p>X: За гань а гэж амилан хүүг!</p>
<p>4 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:</p>	<p>..... /Х.Аюурзана/</p>
<p>5 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.</p>	<p>..... /Х.Аюурзана/</p>

Танд баярлалаа

0-6

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Ёс зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогчдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Тогшил мөчөөр
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Өмнөговь аймгийн Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчийн холбооны ажилтан

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	20 минут (2019.07.16)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Уурхайн төв ордон, Агийн багцанд
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./:	<p>Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл:</p> <p>Асуулт: ...Сайн байна уу?</p> <p>Хариулт: Сайн Сайн байна уу?</p> <p>А: Агийн аймгийн Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбоо юу? Энэ талаар судалгаа байгаа юу?</p> <p>Х: Агаарын өргөсөөр 400 сэрүд 500 орчим бүрэлдэхүүнтэй Бичил уурхайтай байна. Чумбыг чөлөө бүрэлдэхүүнтэй хийсэн хүн байна гэж болж байна.</p> <p>А: Эндээг бүрэлдэхүүнтэй болон бүрэлдэхүүнтэй байна иргэдэд түргэнхэн гэд асуудал нь юу байна?</p> <p>Х: Холбооны бүрэлдэхүүнтэй иргэдийн хувьд өрсөлдөөн зөвшөөрөл бүхий газар байдаг. Франкийн ажилтан байна. 2-р асаргаан ажил сонирхуулах, мөчөөрөө борлуулдаг их хүчээрхитэй. Бүрэлдэхүүнтэй иргэдийн хувьд бол мөчөөрөө мань олон асуудал байна үүнтэй иргэдийн мөчөөрөөр байна байна гэж нь хийсэн мань асуудал өн үрэг. Хийгээг нь: Гэгээний ажилтан мөчөөр бүрэлдэхүүнтэй, сүүлч гэнэ нар Монол байх мань өрсөлдөөн үүнтэй ажилтан өөр байна үүнтэй мөчөөрөө үнэмлэх хувьд бүрэлдэхүүнтэй ажилтан мөчөөрөө байна гэж харагддаг.</p>

0-7

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Ёс зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогчдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Морзешикийн менежер
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбооны ашиглан.

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	12 минут (2019.07.16)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Ажлын байранд нь.
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн тоо хэд вэ? Энэ талаар судалгаа байгаа юу? - Аймгийн гар аргаар алт олборлогчлод тулгамдаж байгаа гол асуудал нь юу вэ? - Гар аргаар алт олборлогчидын үйл ажиллагаанаас үүсдэг экологийн асуудлуудын талаар мэдээлэл өгөөч? - 2017 онд Засгийн газрын 151-р тогтоолоор баталсан "Бичил уурхайгаар ашигт малтмал олборлох журам" гэж гарсан. Энэ журмын хэрэгжилт манай орон нутагт хэрхэн явагдаж байна? - Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчид тогтмол нийгмийн даатгал, эрүүл мэндийн даатгалаа төлдөг үү? - Хууль хяналтын байгууллагын зүгээс хууль бус алт олборлогчидод ямар шаардлагуудыг тавьдаг вэ? - Ашиглаж сүйдсэн газруудад явагдсан нөхөн сэргээлтний ажлыг хэрхэн явуулж байна вэ? 	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл: Асуулт: ...Сайн байна уу? Хариулт: ...Сайн байна уу? А: Өмнөговь аймгийн БУЭрхлэгчдийн талаар судалгаа байдаг үү? Х: Одоогоор эх мэдээлэл гарсан агуулаа алмаа, Харин өөр сургуураа хийсэн судалгаа -нууц байх их байгаа. А: БУЭрхлэгчид тусламдаа өгөх асуудалтай байна. Х: Эх одоогоор манай нийгмийн хувьд байх сурвалж асуудал байна, харин ХААМО иргэдийн хувьд эрүүл мэнд, сэтгэл, нийгмийн арга асуудалтай байдаг байна. А: ХААМО иргэдийн үйл ажиллагаанаа үндсэн мэдээлэл өгөх асуудалтай байна вэ? Х: Үн, хөрөнгийг барихдаа, ан алмааг бэлтгэх хамгаалал, аймгийн үйлдвэр байрны арга аргаар үндсэн үйлдэл байна. А: 2017 оны сарын 15-р тогтоолын хэрэгжилт? Х: Байгууллага байрны оронд нь өөр зүйл өргөн байртай байрныг барихдаа эх мэдээлэл өргөмжлөл ийнхүү байна гэж үндсэн мэдээлэл байна. А: Гиймүүд эрүүл мэнд, нийгмийн даатгал асуудалтай үү? Х: Манай нийгмийн хувьд байх ихэнх нь байна мэддэг.

<p>- Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>A: ХАМО иргэдэд дүүжин батлуулалтаар ашиг тааруулах мөхөөдөл вэ? X: Энэ ашиг тааруулах мөхөөдөл бол сайн мөхөөдөл байна. Өдөр нэг хүрээх, мөхөөдөл дээр арга хэмжээ авдаг A: Нэгэн сөрөгтэй хийх мөхөөдөл? X: Энэ мөхөөдөл манай БУЭРЭЭНИЙГ хий арга туршилтаар байгаа мөхөөдөл болно. Өдөр нэг ашиг тааруулах A: Салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлага? X: Манай хэлбэрээр үндсэн зорилго нь бүх бүртгэлийг ХАМО-ийг бүртгэлийг харилцан ашиглах бичиг үзүүлэх бичиг болгох ашиг тааруулах бүх бүртгэлийг ашиг тааруулах мөхөөдөл ХАМО-оос санах зөв гэнэ арга нь бичиг үзүүлэх мөхөөдөл.</p>
<p>4 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:</p>	<p>.....<i>Ж. Аюурзана</i>...../Ж. Аюурзана/</p>
<p>5 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.</p>	<p>.....<i>Н. Дорж</i>...../Н. Дорж/</p>

Танд баярлалаа

INTERVIEW-8

0-8

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

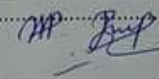
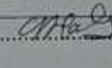
Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Үе зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогчдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Эгнэ аргачууд мөнгөж мэл харуулагч
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Малчин

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	5 минут (2019.07.18)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Төрт ил
3	<p>Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн тоо хэд вэ? Энэ талаар судалгаа байгаа юу? - Аймгийн гар аргаар алт олборлогчид тулгамдаж байгаа гол асуудал нь юу вэ? - Гар аргаар алт олборлогчидын үйл ажиллагаанаас үүсдэг экологийн асуудлуудын талаар мэдээлэл өгөөч? - 2017 онд Засгийн газрын 151-р тогтоолоор баталсан "Бичил уурхайгаар ашигт малтмал олборлох журам" гэж гарсан. Энэ журмын хэрэгжилт манай орон нутагт хэрхэн явагдаж байна? - Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчид тогтмол нийгмийн даатгал, эрүүл мэндийн даатгалаа төлдөг үү? - Хууль хяналтын байгууллагын зүгээс хууль бус алт олборлогчидод ямар шаардлагуудыг тавьдаг вэ? - Ашиглаж сүйдсэн газруудад явагдсан нөхөн сэргээлтийн ажлыг хэрхэн явуулж байна вэ? 	<p>Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл:</p> <p>Асуулт: <u>Айл байцаа үү? Та</u></p> <p>Хариулт: <u>Айл, сайн байцаа үү?</u></p> <p>А: <u>Тар аргаар олборлох байгаа хүчирхэг тулгардаг байгаа асуудал нь юу вэ?</u></p> <p>Х: <u>Аширхалын баталгааны байдал, эрүүл мэнд юуныгээ гэдэг.</u></p> <p>А: <u>ХАМО байгаа иргэдийн үйл ажиллагаанаас үүсэх экологийн асуудал? Байцаа орнууд ямар сөрөг нөхцөлтэй вэ?</u></p> <p>Х: <u>Мэдүүлч мань сөрөг байгаа үү ил бай болно мөнгө, эрүүл байх нь тиймий байх үнэмлэхүй и байгаа бол. Сүүн дүнгээр байсан и мөнгө.</u></p> <p>А: <u>2017 онд Засгийн газрын 151-р тогтоолоор баталсан журмын байсан үү?</u></p> <p>Х: <u>Тийрээ! Одоо сонсон байна.</u></p> <p>А: <u>Эрүүл мэнд, нийгмийн даатгал төлсөн үү?</u></p> <p>Х: <u>Энэ асуултаар байх нөхцөлтэй байгаа эр нь байх мөнгө байсан.</u></p> <p>А: <u>Хүрээ, хамтатгал байршилнаас хамтатгал мөнгө?</u></p> <p>Х: <u>Аа мөнгө байцаа зургаан мөнгө хатуу байршил мөнгө хамтатгал хурдан.</u></p>

	<p>- Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>A: Амжилсан газартаа ирэх сэрлэнг өмнө байсан үү? X: Тийвэ, A: Салбар цаашдаа зам хэмээхтэй илэ буюу байна. X: Одоогоор хэргэ илэ алла. A: За байралаа</p>
4	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:	<p>...../Ж.Аюурзана/ </p>
5	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.	<p>...../С.Мамбаагэрэл/ </p>

Танд баярлалаа

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловсруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Ёс зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогчдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Технологийн байл
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Одоогоор эрхэлж ажилладаг

Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	7 минут (2019.07.18)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Төрт нь
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн тоо хэд вэ? Энэ талаар судалгаа байгаа юу? - Аймгийн гар аргаар алт олборлогчдод тулгамдаж байгаа гол асуудал нь юу вэ? - Гар аргаар алт олборлогчидын үйл ажиллагаанаас үүсдэг экологийн асуудлуудын талаар мэдээлэл өгөөч? - 2017 онд Засгийн газрын 151-р тогтоолоор баталсан "Бичил уурхайгаар ашигт малтмал олборлох журам" гэж гарсан. Энэ журмын хэрэгжилт манай орон нутагт хэрхэн явагдаж байна? - Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчид тогтмол нийгмийн даатгал, эрүүл мэндийн даатгалаа төлдөг үү? - Хууль хяналтын байгууллагын зүгээс хууль бус алт олборлогчидод ямар шаардлагуудыг тавьдаг вэ? - Ашиглаж сүйдсэн газруудад явагдсан нөхөн сэргээлтийн ажлыг хэрхэн явуулж байна вэ? 	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл: Асуулт: Сайн байна уу? Та Хариулт: Сайн, сайн байна уу? А: ХАМО нийгэмд ямар асуудал байгаа вэ? Х: Эрүү мөргийн асуудал, сэтгэл зүйн түрэлдсэн асуудал, алт олборлох явдалтай холбоотой олон зүйл байна. А: ХАМО иргэдийн үйл ажиллагаанаас үүсдэг экологийн асуудал? Х: Байсан оргил дас мөргөл мөн илүү сүтгэлтэй. Экологийн үр дагавар голчлон сэтгэл мөргөлдөөн. Үнэ нь амьдралтай мөн зүйл байсан хүрээнд. Дамраа нь х харамсал авчээ. А: 2017 онд гарсан бичил уурхайн журамтай туршилт сонсож байсан үү? Х: Үгүй ээ сонсож байсангүй. А: Та нийгмийн даатгал, эрүү мөргөл дээдний даатгал мөргөл үү? Х: Эрүү мөргөл дээдний даатгал. Нийгмийн даатгал 2016 оноос хойш мөргөлдөөн байсан. А: Хүүхэд сэтгэлтэй байгууллагад ямар шаардлага тавьдаг?

<p>- Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>Х: Хөөн турлаа, баат хэрхэн хурдтай юу нь өнгөрө байдаг. А: Нөхөн сэрээний тус үзэг элэр мэдээлэл байдаг вэ? Х: ХАМД байгаа хүчээр ба нөхөн сэрээний хийг нэн байхгүй. Айн-сан х хүчээр ирн нөхөн сэрээний хийг байга гэн эрүүл. Энэ сэтг мэдээлэл байга. А: За баярлалаа ману Х: Зүгээр ээ.</p>
<p>4 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:</p>	<p>.....<i>Ж. Аюурзана</i>...../Ж. Аюурзана/</p>
<p>5 Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.</p>	<p>.....<i>Э. Энхбаяр</i>...../Э. Энхбаяр/</p>

Танд баярлалаа

0-10

Ярилцлагын хийхээр боловруулсан маягт:

Танилцуулга хэсэг: Тус ярилцлага нь Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн сайн туршлага сэдвийн хүрээнд оролцсон иргэнээс зөвхөн ярилцлагын төлөвлөсөн чиглэлээр асуулт асууж мэдээлэл цуглуулна. Ярилцлагаар олж авсан мэдээллийг зөвхөн судалгааны зориулалтаар ашиглана. Өс зүйн асуудал үүсэхээс сэргийлж ярилцлагад оролцогчдын хувийн чанартай мэдээлэл тусгагдаагүй бөгөөд ярилцлагыг зөвхөн ярилцлагад оролцогч зөвшөөрсөний үндсэнд хийж байгаа болно.

Ярилцлагад оролцогчийн талаарх.

1	Ажил мэргэжил	Салтехник
2	Одоо эрхэлж буй ажил	Миний уурхайн оператор хийгч

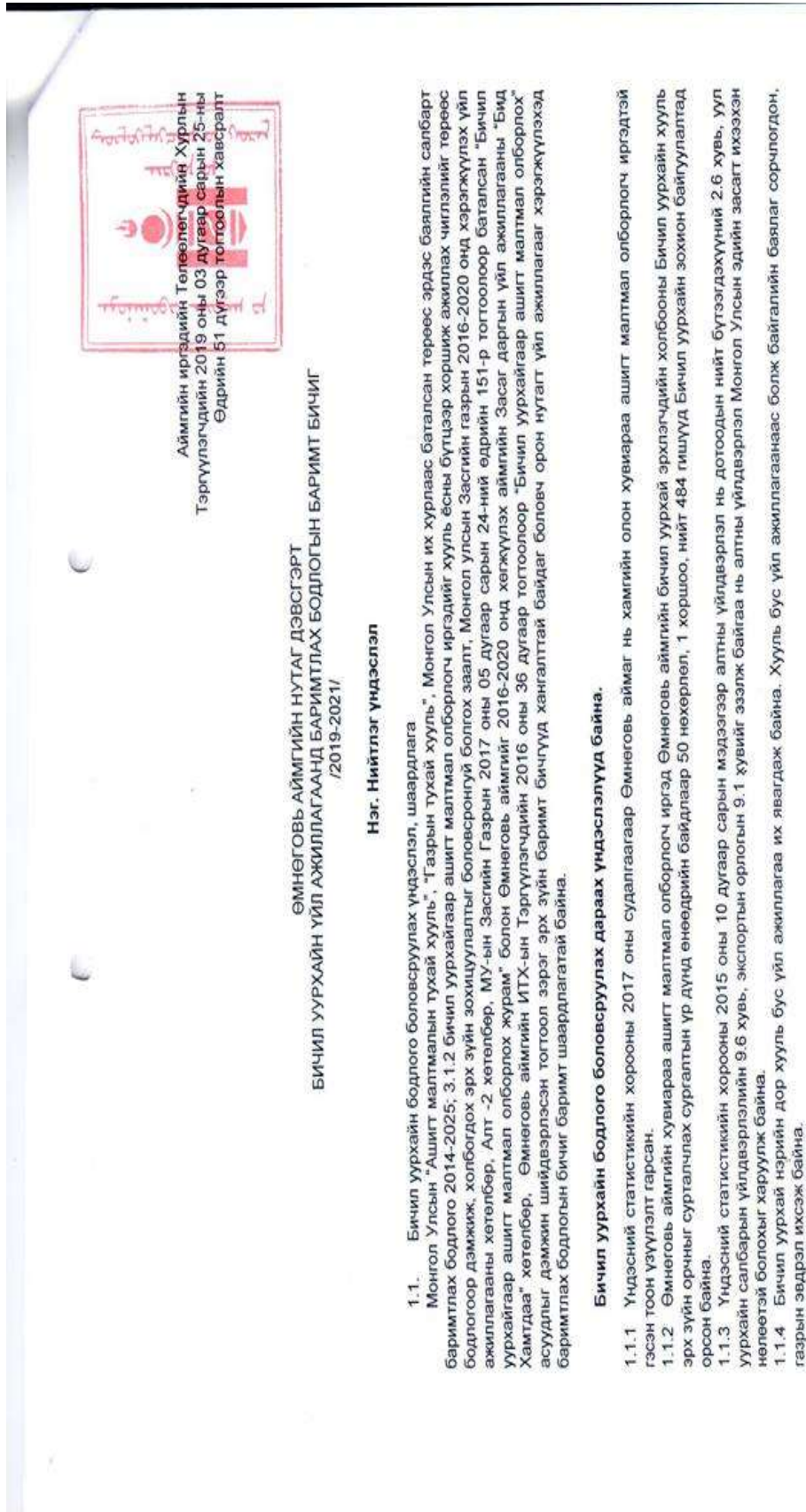
Ярилцлагын хэсэг:

1	Ярилцлага үргэлжилсэн хугацаа	5 минут (2013.07.19)
2	Ярилцлага хийсэн газар	Ташмын газрын хүрээний танхимд
3	Асуулт асуух үндсэн чиглэл /тухайн асуултуудыг ярилцлагад оролцогч талын онцлогоос хамааран сонгож асууна./	<p>Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл:</p> <p>Асуулт: Сайн байна уу? Та</p> <p>Хариулт: Сайн, сайн байна уу?</p> <p>А: Хувьчраа миний машинд өөрөөр байгаа үү? Та турширдаг асуудаг?</p> <p>Х: Сайн уу, эрүүр мэргэжлийн асуудлыг хийж байна.</p> <p>А: ХАМО байгаа үүд ашиглахад үүдэндээ экологийн асуудлыг талар?</p> <p>Х: Ер нь бол сайн үүд байжгүй байна. Яам сайн байх вэ гээ. Ашиг нь аваад авуур нь хэвчээр байх байгаа юм гэнэ.</p> <p>А: 2017 онд гарсан 151-р туршиг талар үүд үү?</p> <p>Х: Ер нь бол хэвчээр сайн байсан. Өс нь сайн үүдэнд байжгүй юм байна.</p> <p>А: Өмнөгийн драмид, эрүүр мэргэжлийн драмид талар үү?</p> <p>Х: Хувьчраа талар байгаа.</p>

	<p>- Энэ салбарын цаашдын чиг хандлагыг юу гэж харж байгаа вэ?</p>	<p>А: Хүрээ хэмээх байгууллага мэдээлэл шаардлагын талаарх бодол?</p> <p>Х: Ах нь ер нь байгууллагын хүрээнд аймаг эвлэлийн сургууль хэвчлэн хоттой байгаа гэдэг сонссон. Тэгж явж байгааг баруунд нь дуурайсан хүрээнд нь шууд. Дараа болж өөрсө ажилчин дунд үүрхэн хүрээнд үүрхэн ажилчин дунд нь хүрээнд байгаа юм.</p> <p>А: Нөхөн сургуулийн нэг үүрхэн үүрхэн юу?</p> <p>Х: Ажилчин н нөхөн сургуулийн хот байгаа гэдэг сонссон юм үүрхэн байгаа.</p> <p>А: За тэгж байгаа.</p>
4	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл хөтөлсөн:	<p>.....<i>Ж. Аюурзана</i>...../Ж. Аюурзана/</p>
5	Ярилцлагын тэмдэглэл үнэн зөв болно.	<p>.....<i>С. Аюурзана</i>...../С. Аюурзана/</p>

Танд баярлалаа

APPENDIX-2 Policies towards asm mining activity within the territory of umnugovi province



1.1.5 Хууль бус үйл ажиллагаанаас болж нийгмийн даатгал, татвар хураамж төлөгдөхгүй байна, Өмнөговь аймгийн нэр дээр Монгол банканд тушаасан нэг ч грамм алт байхгүй байна.

Бичил уурхайн бодлого боловсруулах дараах шаардлагууд байна

- 1.1.6 Зохион байгуулалтад ороогүй байгаа хувиараа ашигт малтмал олборлогчдыг нөхөрлөлийн зохион байгуулалтад оруулах шаардлагатай.
- 1.1.7 Зохион байгуулалтад орсон нөхөрлөл хоршооны гишүүд Бичил уурхайн олборлолтын газар шийдэгдээгүй тул ажиллаагүй байна. Орон нутгийн зүгээс бичил уурхайгаар олборлолт явуулах газрын асуудлыг шийдвэрлэх шаардлагатай байна.
- 1.1.8 Бичил уурхай бүхий бусад аймаг, олон улсын сайн туршлагыг өөрийн үйл ажиллагаандаа нэвтрүүлж жишиг бичил уурхайн загварыг бий болгож ажиллах.
- 1.1.9 Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн олборлосон хүдрийг хоргүй технологиор боловсруулах цехийг хууль эрх зүйн хүрээнд дэмжиж ажиллах.
- 1.1.10 Шударга олборлолтын стандартыг нэвтрүүлэх Экологийн алтыг стандартын дагуу экспортлох. Монгол улсын эрдэнэсийн санд хувь нэмрээ оруулах.
 - 1.1.11 Бичил уурхайн нөхөн сэргээлтийг аргачлалын дагуу хийх
- 1.2. Давуу тал:
 - 1.2.1. ХАМО иргэд, нөхөрлөл хоршооны зохион байгуулалтад орсон.
 - 1.2.2. Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбоо ТББ /Бичил уурхайн нөхөрлөлүүдэд мэргэжил арга зүйн туслалцааг үзүүлдэг/
 - 1.2.3. ӨМАБУЭХолбоо ТББ нь Тогтвортой бичил уурхай төсөл болон Монголын бичил уурхайн нэгдсэн дээвэр холбоо ТББ-тай хамтран ажилладаг
 - 1.2.4. ӨМАБУЭХолбоо ТББ нь Бичил уурхайн хууль эрх зүйн орчин, нөхөн сэргээлт, ХАБЭАХуйн, Шударга олборлолтын стандартын сургагч багш нартай
 - 1.2.5. Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдэд зориулсан мэдээллийн танхимтай
 - 1.2.6. ХАМО иргэд болон Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн мэдээллийн сантай
- 1.3. Сул тал:
 - 1.3.1. Олборлолтын газрын асуудлыг шийдвэрлүүлж чадаагүй
 - 1.3.2. Нөхөрлөлүүд хуулийн дагуу үйл ажиллагаа эхлүүлээгүй
 - 1.3.3. Хууль эрх зүйн орчны мэдлэг дутуу
- 1.4. Бодлогын хамрах хүрээ
 - 1.4.1. Бүх шатны төрийн байгууллага
 - 1.4.2. Орон нутгийн Бичил уурхайн нөхөрлөл, хоршоо
 - 1.4.3. Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбоо ТББ
 - 1.4.4. Бусад иргэний нийгмийн байгууллага
 - 1.4.5. Бусад
- 1.5. Бодлого хэрэгжүүлэх зарчим
 - 1.5.1. Хуулийг дээдлэх

- 1.5.2. Орон нутгийн өөрөө удирдах ёсонд түшиглэх
- 1.5.3. Хамтын ажиллагаанд тулгуурласан, харилцан уялдаатай нэгдмэл бодлого баримтлах
- 1.5.4. Байгаль орчинд ээлтэй байх

Хоёр: Бичил уурхайн талаар баримтлах бодлогын алсын хараа, зорилго, зорилт

- 2.1. Алсын хараа: Бичил уурхайн сайн туршлагад суурилсан, байгаль орчны сөрөг нөлөө багатай, нийгмийн хариуцлагатай бичил уурхайг төлөвшүүлэх, бичил уурхай эрхлэх таатай орчин бүрдүүлэх замаар бичил уурхайчдын амьдралын чанарыг сайжруулахад оршино.
- 2.2. Зорилго: Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхайн нөхөрлөл хоршоодыг хуулийн хүрээнд ажиллуулах, тэдгээрийн гишүүдийг байнгын ажлын байртай, нэмэлт орлогын эх үүсвэртэй болгож бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн амьдралын чанарыг сайжруулахад энэхүү бодлогын баримт бичгийн зорилго оршино.
- 2.3. Бодлогын зорилгыг хэрэгжүүлэх зорилгоор дараах зорилгыг дэвшүүлж байна.
 - 2.3.1. Бичил уурхайн нөхөрлөл, хоршооны гишүүдийг Бичил уурхайн хууль эрх зүйн орчин, бичил уурхайн нөхөн сэргээлт, Бичил уурхайн хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй байдал зрүүл ахуйн гэсэн гурван үндсэн сургалтад хамруулж гэрчилгээжүүлэх
 - 2.3.2. Зохион байгуулалтад орсон нөхөрлөл, хоршоодыг олборлолтын газартай болгох.
 - 2.3.3. Бичил уурхайн олборлолтын газар ажиллах нөхөрлөл хоршооны гишүүдийг Бичил уурхай эрхлэгч мөн гэснийг баталгаажуулж, үнэмлэхжүүлэх
 - 2.3.4. Нөхөрлөлүүдийг шударга олборлолтын стандартад хамруулах
 - 2.3.5. Нөхөрлөлүүд Монгол улсын эрдэнэсийн сан хөмрөгт хувь нэмрээ оруулах
 - 2.3.6. Нөхөрлөлийн гишүүдийг өөр ажлын байранд шилжихэд мэргэжил арга зүйн туслалцаа үзүүлэх

Гурав: Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагаанд баримтлах бодлогыг хэрэгжүүлэх үйл ажиллагаа

- 3.1. Орон нутгийн зүгээс Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх талаар дараах чиглэлд тулгуурлан хэрэгжүүлнэ.
 - 3.1.1. Ашигт малтмалын тухай хууль, МУ-ын 3Г-ын 2017 оны 151-р тогтоолоор батлагдсан "Бичил уурхайгаар ашигт малтмал олборлох журам"-ын хүрээнд, Нутгийн өөрөө удирдах ёсонд тулгуурлан, Өмнөговь аймгийн бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбоо ТББ-тай хамтран хэрэгжүүлнэ.
 - 3.1.2. Төрийн үйлчилгээг түргэн шуурхай бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдэд ойр байлгах үүднээс АЗДТГаарт орон тооны Бичил уурхайн мэргэжилтэнтэй болох.
 - 3.1.3. Сумдын Засаг дарга нар нь Өмнөговь аймгийн Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбоо ТББ-д бүртгэлтэй, холбооны гишүүн нөхөрлөлүүдтэй ашигт малтмал олборлох гэрээг байгуулж ажиллана.
 - 3.1.4. Хууль бус үйл ажиллагааг таслан зогсоох
 - 3.1.5. Бичил уурхайгаар ашигт малтмал олборлохтой холбогдсон харилцааг зохицуулах талаар тогтоосон журмыг мөрдлөг болгож ажиллахад Өмнөговь аймгийн Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбоо ТББ нь төр захиргааны мэргэжлийн албан байгууллагуудтай

- хамтран хяналт тавьж зөрчил дутагдлыг арилгах, дээд шатны албан байгууллагад мэдэгдэж үйл ажиллагааг зогсоох, хуулийн дагуу арга хэмжээ авах хүртэлх үйл ажиллагааг зохион байгуулж ажиллах.
- 3.1.6. Зохион байгуулалтад орсон нөхөрлөлүүдийн олборлолтын газрыг хуулийн хүрээнд шийдвэрлэж, ажиллах боломжийг бүрдүүлэх
 - 3.1.7. Бичил уурхайд ажиллагсдыг эрүүл мэнд, нийгмийн даатгалын үйлчилгээнд хамруулах арга хэмжээ авч хэрэгжүүлэх.
 - 3.1.8. Ядуурлыг бууруулах, ажилгүйдлийг багасгах, тогтвортой ажлын байр бий болгох чиглэлээр хэрэгжүүлж байгаа олон улсын төсөл, хөтөлбөрүүдийн үйл ажиллагааг бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн хамруулах арга хэмжээг зохион байгуулах, туслалцаа дэмжлэг үзүүлэх.
 - 3.1.9. Бичил уурхайчдыг эрүүл мэндийн үзлэгт хамруулах талаар үйл ажиллагааг сум орон нутгийн удирдлагууд тогтмол хэрэгжүүлж ажиллах.
 - 3.1.10. Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн хөдөлмөр хамгаалал, аюулгүй ажиллагаа, эрүүл ахуйн болон нийгмийн асуудлыг хууль тогтоомжийн хүрээнд зохицуулж, аюулгүй ажиллагааны сургалт, хяналт, шалгалтын зөв тогтолцоог бүрдүүлэх.
 - 3.1.11. Бичил уурхайчдыг нийгмийн хариуцлагын хүрээнд хийгдэх ажлуудад татан оролцуулах талаар сум орон нутгийн удирдлагууд, "Өмнөговь аймгийн Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн холбоо" ТБХ хамтран ажиллах.
 - 3.1.12. Гадаад орнуудын бичил уурхайн туршлагыг судалж нэвтрүүлэх

Дөрөв: Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх талаар баримтлах бодлогыг хэрэгжүүлэх хугацаа

- 4.1. Өмнөговь аймгийн нутаг дэвсгэрт Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх талаар баримтлах бодлогыг 2 үе шаттай хэрэгжүүлнэ.
 - 4.1.1. 1-р үе шат 2019-2020 он; Энэ үе шатанд Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг Олон улсын болон бусад бичил уурхай бүхий аймгуудын сайн туршлагыг үндэслэн бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг албажуулах үйл явцыг эрчимжүүлэх, хувиараа ашигт малтмал олборлогч иргэдийг зохион байгуулалтад оруулах, бичил уурхайгаар олборлолт явуулах газрын асуудлыг шийдвэрлэх чиглэлээр ажиллах. Мөн жишиг бичил уурхайг бий болгож сайн туршлагыг түгээн дэлгэрүүлэх. Бичил уурхайн нийлүүлэлтийн сүлжээний талаар оролцогч талуудын чадавхыг бэхжүүлэх, бичил уурхайгаас орон нутгийн эдийн засагт оруулж буй хувь нэмрийг сурталчлах. "Экологийн шударга олборлолтын аргаар олборлосон алтаа дэлхийн зах зээлд экспортолох.
 - 4.1.2. 2-р үе шат 2021 он; Энэ үе шатанд Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх 1-р шатанд авч хэрэгжүүлсэн арга хэмжээний ололт амжилттай талыг сайн туршлага болгон түгээн дэлгэрүүлэх, улмаар бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн амьдралын чанарыг дээшлүүлэх, өөр ажлын байранд шилжүүлэх, Бичил уурхайчид өөрсдийн олсон орлогоосоо хуримтлал үүсгэх, жижиг дунд үйлдвэрлэл хөгжүүлж нийгмийн болон амьдралын баталгаатай болсон байх.

Тав. Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх талаар баримтлах бодлогыг хэрэгжилтийг хангах шалгуур үзүүлэлт, хүрэх үр дүн

№	Бүтэгдэхүүн	Шалгуур үзүүлэлт /тоо ширхэг, хэмжээ/	Үйл ажиллагаа	Үйл ажиллагааны дэлгэрэнгүй	Хугацаа (жил)	Хүлээгдэж буй үр дүн
1	Бичил уурхайн холбогдох эрх зүйн орчныг суртчилах	Хувиараа малтмал 400 орчим иргэдийг бичил журмын дагуу зохион байгуулалтад оруулсан байна.	Хувиараа малтмал иргэдийг байгуулалтад оруулах, бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг албажуулна	Бичил уурхайн хууль эрх зүйн орчны талаар аймаг, сумын ИТХ-ын төлөөлөгчид /400 хүн/ болон хувиараа ашигт малтмал олборлолч иргэдэд сургалт зохион байгуулах Бичил уурхайн зориулалтаар орон нутгийн тусгай хэрэгцээнд газар авч, дүгнэлт гаргуулах, ашигт малтмалын ашиглалтын тусгай зөвшөөрөл эзэмшигч аж ахуйн нэгжтэй гурвалсан гэрээ байгуулах замаар бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн газрын асуудлыг шийдвэрлэн ажиллах	2019-2020	Сургалт зохион байгуулан, ХАМО иргэдийг зохион байгуулалтад оруулсан байна. Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн 10-аас доошгүй газрын асуудлыг шийдвэрлэсэн байна.
2	Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг орон нутгийн төрийн байгууллагуудын ажлын уялдаа холбоог сайжруулах	Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдийн олборлолтын талбайд бүрт 3-аас доошгүй удаа хүрч ажилласан байна.	Бичил уурхайн зөвлөл ажлын төлөвлөгөө боловсруулан, зохион хэрэгжилтийг байгуулан, нагдсан удирдлагаар ханган ажиллана	Зөвлөл үйл ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөөндөө: - Бичил уурхайчид болон ХАМО иргэдэд хүний эрх, жэндрийн тэгш байдлын талаар мэдлэг дээшлүүлэх сургалт, - Сайн дурын нийгмийн даатгал, эрүүл мэнд, амь насны даатгал, гэнтийн ослын даатгал гэх мэт хууль, журмыг сурталчилан хамруулах ажлыг, хүрч зохион байгуулах - Аймгийн Онцгой байдлын хэлтсийн аврах бүлгийн үйл ажиллагааг дэмжих, бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдэд ХАБЭА-н сургалт зохион байгуулах, олборлолтын талбайд хүрч ажиллах - Татвар болон бичил уурхайчдыг уул уурхайн болон бусад мэргэжил эзэмшүүлэх сургалтуудад хамруулах зэрэг ажлуудад холбогдох хэлтэс, газар, сумын удирдлага, төрийн албан хаагчдыг оролцуулан зохион байгуулах	2019-2021	Бичил уурхай эрхлэгчдэд суурьшлын бусад хүрч төрийн үйлчилгээг хүргэн, хамруулсан байна.

3	Ашигт малтмалын үндсэн орд газарт үйл ажиллагаа явуулдаг тусгай зөвшөөрөл эзэмшигч аж ахуйн нэгжүүдтэй хамтран ажиллах гэрээ байгуулах	Мандал-Овоо, Ноён сумын газар нутагт үйл ажиллагаа явуулж буй аж ахуйн нэгжтэй бичил уурхайгаар ашигт малтмал олборлох гурвалсан гэрээ байгуулсан байна.	Тусгай зөвшөөрөл эзэмшигчид "Бичил уурхайгаар ашигт малтмал олборлох" хууль журмыг сурталчилан таниулах, уулзалт, хэлэлцүүлэх зохион байгуулж, улмаар гэрээ байгуулан ажиллах.	Аймгийн Мандал-Овоо, Ноён сумын нутаг дэвсгэрт алтны үндсэн ордын тусгай зөвшөөрөл эзэмшигч нартай уулзалт зохион байгуулах, цаашлаад хууль эрх зүйн хүрээнд хамтран ажиллах талаар хэлэлцээрт хүрч, бичил уурхайчдын гурвалсан гэрээгээр ажиллах асуудлыг шийдвэрлэх.	2019-2021	Гурвалсан ажиллах гэрээгээр нөхцөл бүрдэнэ.
4	Бичил уурхайн албан ёсны нийлүүлэлтийн бүх оролцогч талуудын эдийн засгийн чадавхийг бэхжүүлэх	Бичил уурхайгаас олборлосон ашигт малтмалыг хуулийн дагуу худалдан борлуулсан байна.	Бичил уурхайчид уурхайн нийлүүлэлтийн албан ёсны суржээний талаар мэдлэг мэдээлэлтэй болж алтаа хуулийн дагуу тушааж, бүртгэл хөтлөх.	Бичил уурхайчид болон алтны худалдаачдыг ашигт малтмалаа хуулийн дагуу тушаахад орон нутгийн төрийн холбогдох байгууллагууд нөлөөллийн үйл ажиллагаа явуулах	2019-2021	Бичил уурхайгаар олборлосон алтыг хуулийн дагуу худалдсан байна.
5	Бичил уурхайн Мэдлэгийн төвийн цахим платформд хувь нэмрээ оруулах	Аймаг орон нутгийн бичил уурхайтай холбоотой мэдээлэл 2-оос доошгүйг оруулсан байна.	Орон нутагт алт болон ашигт малтмалын эрдсийн худалдаа хийдэг иргэн, аж ахуйн нэгжийн мэдээлэл бүртгэл хөтлөх.	Алт болон ашигт малтмалын эрдсийн худалдаа эрхэлдэг иргэн, аж ахуйн нэгжийн бүртгэл мэдээлэл, судалгааг гарган гэрчилгээжүүлэх чиглэлээр бодлого боловсруулан гаргах	2019-2021	Бүртгэл, мэдээлэл бий болно.
6	Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааны талаар олон нийтэд эерэг зөв мэдээ, мэдээлэл хүргэнэ	Аймаг, сумын бичил уурхайтай холбоотой шийдвэр болон үйл ажиллагааг олон нийтэд 10-аас доошгүй удаа хэвлэл мэдээлэл, хурал, зөвлөгөөнөөр дамжуулан сурталчилсан байна.	Хүний эрхэд суурилсан бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг дэмжин ажиллаж байгаа талаар аймаг, сумын бодлогын баримт бичиг, шийдвэрийг олон нийтэд мэдээлэх, таниулах	Бичил уурхайтай холбоотой мэдээ мэдээлэл, ном товхимол, судалгаа, тайлан, бодлогын баримт бичиг, аймгийн Засаг дарга, ИТХ-ын шийдвэр зэрэг мэдээллийг цахим платформд оруулах	2019-2021	Мэдээлэл оруулан хувь нэмрээ оруулсан байна.
6	Орон нутгийн 2-4 телевизээр мэдээлэл хүргэж олон нийтэд бичил уурхайн зөв мэдээлэл хүргэнэ.			Шийдвэр гаргах түвшинд бичил уурхайн асуудлыг танилцуулах, бичил уурхайгаас орон нутгийн эдийн засаг, нийгэмд оруулж буй хувь нэмрийг холбогдох хэлтэс, агентлагийн мэргэжилтнүүд мэдээ мэдээллийг нийтлэх, олон нийтэд сурталчлах	2019-2021	Орон нутгийн 2-4 телевизээр мэдээлэл хүргэж олон нийтэд бичил уурхайн зөв мэдээлэл хүргэнэ.

Зургаа: Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх талаар баримтлах бодлогыг хэрэгжүүлэх санхүүгийн эх үүсвэр:

6.1. Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх талаар баримтлах бодлогыг хэрэгжүүлэхэд төсөл арга хэмжээг хөгжлийн бодлого төлөвлөлтийн тухай хуульд заасан дараах эх үүсвэрээр санхүүжүүлнэ:

- 5.1. Улс, орон нутгийн төсөв
- 5.2. Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг, Тогтвортой бичил уурхай төсөл
- 5.3. Олон улсын байгууллагын тусламж, төсөл хөтөлбөрийн санхүүжилт
- 5.4. Бичил уурхайн төрийн бус байгууллага, нөхөрлөл хоршоодын хандив
- 5.5. Бусад

Долоо. Бичил уурхайн үйл ажиллагааг төлөвшүүлэх талаар баримтлах бодлогын хяналт-шинжилгээ, үнэлгээ

- 7.1. Бодлогын хэрэгжилтийн зорилго, үйл ажиллагааны үр дүнгээр үнэлнэ
- 7.2. Бодлогын хэрэгжилтийг жил бүр аймгийн ЗДТГазрын ХОХБТХэлтэс нэгтгэн, хяналт шинжилгээ, дотоод аудитын хэлтэс хяналт, үнэлгээ хийж аймгийн ИТХ-ын Тэргүүлэгчдэд танилцуулна.

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