

**Reporting on global SDG indicator 6.5.2**  
**TEMPLATE of the second cycle for reporting**

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**Content of the template**

The template is divided into four parts:

- Section I - Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2
- Section II - Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins
- Section III - General information on transboundary water management at the national level
- Section IV - Final questions

Country name: **MONGOLIA**

## I. Calculation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2

### *Methodology*

1. Using the information gathered in section II, the information gathered in this section allows for the calculation of Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as the proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

2. The step-by-step monitoring methodology for indicator 6.5.2, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN-Water, should be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.<sup>a</sup>

3. The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the area obtained by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both river and lake basins, and aquifers).

4. Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment. For groundwater, the area to be considered is the extent of the aquifer.

5. An “arrangement for water cooperation” is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangement among riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management.

6. For an arrangement to be considered “operational” all the following criteria need to be in place in practice:

(a) There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g., a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation (criterion 1);

(b) There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level) (criterion 2);

(c) Joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan, or an action plan have been agreed upon by the riparian countries (criterion 3);

(d) There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information (criterion 4).

### *Calculation of indicator 6.5.2*

7. Please list in the tables below the transboundary basins (rivers and lakes and aquifers) in your country’s territory and provide the following information for each of them:

(a) The country/ies with which the basin is shared;

(b) The surface area of the basin (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>));

(c) Whether a map and/or a geographical information system (GIS) shapefile of the basin has been provided;

(d) Whether there is an arrangement in force for the basin;

(e) The verification of each of the four criteria to assess operability;

(f) The surface area of the basin within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria.

8. In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or a portion of a basin, please list this sub-basin just after the transboundary basin it is part of. In case there is an operational arrangement for the whole basin, do not list sub-basins in the table below.

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<sup>a</sup> Available from the UN-Water website: <https://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/> (updated version “2020”).

Table 1  
Transboundary river or lake basin (please add rows as needed)

Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin	It is a basin or a sub-basin? <sup>b</sup>	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)	Covered by an arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Arctic ocean drainage basin: Selenge <sup>c</sup> and Shishkhd rivers	Sub-basins	Russia	333768	No	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	333768
Pacific ocean drainage basin: Onon and Ulz rivers	Sub-basins	Russia	51613.6	No	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	51613.6
Central Asian internal drainage basin: Uvs lake, Tes river, Doroo lake, Khirg river, Uureg lake, Buhmurun and Altangadas rivers	Sub-basins	Russia	128701	No	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	128701
Arctic ocean drainage basin: Yolt river	Sub-basins	China	897	No	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	897
Pacific ocean drainage basin: Buir lake, Khalkh and Kherlen rivers	Sub-basins	China	133629	No	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	133629
Central Asian internal drainage basin: Bulgan and Uliastai rivers	Sub-basins	China	9738	No	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	9738
<b>(A)</b> <b>Total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins</b>										<b>658346.6</b>

<sup>b</sup> List sub-basins after the basin they belong to.

<sup>c</sup> Orkhon River, Khovsgol Lake and Delger (Deigermoron River) included in Selenge basin's area.

Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin	It is a basin or a sub-basin? <sup>b</sup>	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin/ sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)	Covered by an arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Surface area of the basin/ sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
<b>of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) (do not double count sub-basins)</b>										
<b>(B) Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) (do not double count sub-basins)</b>			658346.6							

Table 2  
Transboundary aquifers (please add rows as needed)

Name of the transboundary aquifer	Countries shared with	Surface area of the aquifer <sup>d</sup> (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)	Covered by an aquifer specific arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Covered within an arrangement not specific to the aquifer <sup>e</sup> (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Surface area of the aquifer covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Selenge, Shishhed, Onon, Uliz, Uvs lake aquifers	Russia	192835	no	no	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	192835
Bulgan gol, Khar erchis, Khaikh gol river aquifers	China	102573	no	no	Covered by arrangement entirely	yes	yes	yes	yes	102573
XX										
<b>(C)</b> Sub-total: surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements (in km <sup>2</sup> )										295408
<b>(D)</b> Total surface area of transboundary aquifers (in km <sup>2</sup> )		295408								

<sup>d</sup> For a transboundary aquifer, the extent is derived from the aquifer system delineation which is commonly done relying on information of the subsurface (notably the extent of geological formations). As a general rule, the delineation of aquifer systems is based on the delineation of the extent of the hydraulically connected water-bearing geological formations. Aquifer systems are three-dimensional objects and the aquifer area taken into account is the projection on the land surface of the system. Ideally, when different aquifer systems not hydraulically connected are vertically superposed, the different relevant projected areas are to be considered separately, unless the different aquifer systems are managed conjunctively.

<sup>e</sup> In the text of the agreement or arrangement or in the practice.

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**Indicator value for the country**

**Surface waters:**

Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes covered by an operational arrangement:

$$A/B \times 100 = 658346.6/658346.6 \times 100 = 100\%$$

**Aquifers:**

Percentage of surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by an operational arrangement:

$$C/D \times 100 = 295408/295408 \times 100 = 100\%$$

**Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2:**

Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement:

$$((A + C)/(B + D)) \times 100 = ((658346.6 + 295408)/(658346.6 + 295408)) \times 100 = 100\%$$

**Spatial information**

If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e., “transboundary basins”) is available, please consider attaching them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineations that can be viewed in GIS should be sent.

**Additional information**

If the respondent has comments that clarify assumptions or interpretations made for the calculation, or the level of certainty of the spatial information, please write them here:

Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., rivers, lakes or groundwater), whether bilateral or multilateral?

Yes  / No

*If yes, list the bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements (listing for each of the countries concerned):*

- **1995 Agreement on transboundary water conservation and utilization, between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of Russian Federation**
- **1994 Agreement on transboundary water conservation and utilization, between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of People’s Republic of China**

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**II.A Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)**

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river or lake basin, or aquifer), sub-basin, part of a basin or a group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement where conditions are similar.<sup>1</sup> In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins or parts thereof, for example, where you have agreements<sup>2</sup> or arrangements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares transboundary waters, or even prepare a joint report. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

**Name of the transboundary basin,-sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:**

**Arctic ocean drainage basin: Selenge, Delger and Shishkhed, Pacific ocean drainage basin: Onon and Ulz rivers and Central Asian internal drainage basin: Uvs lake, Tes river, Doroo lake, Kharig river, Uureg lake, Buhmurun and Altangadas rivers**

List of the riparian States: [The Russian Federation]

**In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:**

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: **Aquifers in Selenge, Shishkhed, Onon, Ulz river, Uvs lake and Tes river**

Unknown

**Percentage of your country's territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [32.8%]**

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
- One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
- Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
- Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians
- Agreement or arrangement is under development

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<sup>1</sup> In principle, section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> In section II, "agreement" covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.

No agreement or arrangement

*Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)*

**Agreement on transboundary water conservation and utilization, between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of Russian Federation**

*If there is no agreement or arrangement or it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [fill in]*

**If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.**

**Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.**

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

Yes  / No

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

Yes  / No

Additional explanations? [The agreement covers all transboundary river basin and sub-basins]

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes  / No

Additional explanations? [The agreement covers all transboundary sub-basins ]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?  
*(Please list): [Mongolia and the Russian Federation]*

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes  / No

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [**Agreement on transboundary water conservation and utilization, between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of Russian Federation covers all transboundary aquifers**]

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses

A single water use or sector

Several water uses or sectors

*If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):*

**Water uses or sectors**

Industry

Agriculture



- 
- Transport (e.g., navigation)
  - Households
  - Energy: hydropower and other energy types
  - Fisheries
  - Tourism
  - Nature protection
  - Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

**Procedural and institutional issues**

- Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution
- Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)
- Consultation on planned measures
- Mutual assistance

**Topics of cooperation**

- Joint vision and management objectives
- Joint significant water management issues
- Navigation
- Human health
- Environmental protection (ecosystem)
- Water quality
- Water quantity or allocation
- Cooperation in addressing floods
- Cooperation in addressing droughts
- Climate change adaptation

**Monitoring and exchange**

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

**Joint planning and management**

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin

- management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Development of shared infrastructure

Other (*please list*): **Jointly planned annual work plan**

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
- Lack of financial resources
- Insufficient human capacity
- Insufficient technical capacity
- Tense diplomatic relations
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement
- No significant difficulties

Other (*please describe*): **In many basins, downstream country often provides technical and financial assistance to the upstream countries for conservation of the basin areas and ensuring sustainability of upstream ecosystem services. This kind of commitment does not exist in the agreement.**

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?

**Main achievements in implementing the agreement are regularly settled water quality monitoring and exchange experiences, data. Early warning information schema is also being smoothly implemented annually. Keys to achieve such success are the annual meetings and regular email contacts in regarding the transboundary water between riparian states. Regular meetings have created common understanding and trust between riparian states.**

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (*please attach document or insert web address, if applicable*): **The agreement is confidential to the third party.**

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes  / No

*If no, why not? (please explain):* [fill in]

**Where there is a joint body or mechanism**

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (*please tick one*)?

- Plenipotentiaries
- Bilateral commission

- 
- Basin or similar commission
- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?  
Yes  / No
- (c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (*Please list*): **Mongolia and the Russian Federation**
- (d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (*please list*): **None**
- (e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?
- No cooperation
- They have observer status
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (*please tick the ones applicable*)?
- A secretariat
- If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):*
- A subsidiary body or bodies
- Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):* **Working group on developing regional socio-economic and environmental impact assessment on planned hydro-construction projects in the Selenge river basin in the territory of Mongolia.**
- Other features (*please list*): [fill in]
- (g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?<sup>3</sup>
- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning

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<sup>3</sup> This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| and alarm procedures   | √                        |
| Surveillance and early warning of water related disease  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Water allocation and/or flow regulation  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Policy development   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Control of implementation  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of experience between riparian States   | √                        |
| Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations  | √                        |
| Settling of differences and conflicts  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Consultations on planned measures  | √                        |
| Exchange of information on best available technology   | √                        |
| Participation in transboundary EIA   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Management of shared infrastructure  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Addressing hydromorphological alterations  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Climate change adaptation  | √                        |
| Joint communication strategy   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Capacity-building  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Any other tasks ( <i>please list</i> ): [fill in]  |                          |
| (h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any? |                          |
| Governance issues  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Please describe, if any:</i> [fill in]  |                          |
| Unexpected planning delays   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Please describe, if any:</i> [fill in]  |                          |
| Lack of resources  | √                        |
| <b>Due to lack of financial resources, the following challenges that Mongolia is facing:</b>   |                          |
| <b>Lack of environmental flow and climate change related studies</b>   |                          |
| <b>Lack of online water quality monitoring stations</b>  |                          |
| <b>Limited gauging stations etc.</b>   |                          |
| Lack of mechanism for implementing measures  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Please describe, if true:</i> [fill in]   |                          |
| Lack of effective measures   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Unexpected extreme events

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes  / No

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year

Once per year

Less than once per year

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism?

**Countries meet annually in order to exchange information and review the implementation of the annual work plan. Plenipotentiary and Joint working group meetings are held annually.**

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes  / No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes  / No

If yes, please provide further details: [ **“Joint objectives are set by the two countries in the jointly agreed annual work plan**

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals

Water-related species and habitats protection

Other measures (please describe): **70% of river flow forming areas /water sources are being protected under the national protected zones, re-constricting and**

upgrading of existing waste water treatment plants in urban areas in order to reduce inadequately treated or untreated effluents. Another example of application of ecosystem approach would be that conservation and protection of water resources have been taken based on enforcing the ordinary and special protected zones for waterbodies. Ordinary protected zones are established not less than 200 meters from the bank of waterbodies while Special protected zones are established at least 50 meter from the bank of waterbody or within entire flood-plain areas. Moreover, it is prohibited to construct any building and facilities, to plough, to explode, to cultivate land, to conduct mineral exploration and exploitation, to cut club-rush, reed and trees, and to take sand, stone and to collect natural plants for commercial purpose and to wash livestock and to process agricultural products in special protected zone.

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes  / No

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year

Once per year

Less than once per year

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [Yes]

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions

Research activities and application of best available techniques

Emission monitoring data

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts

Point source pollution sources

Diffuse pollution sources

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)

Water abstractions

Climatological information

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

Other subjects (*please list*): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes  / No

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes  / No

If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

- Frequency of exchanges
- Timing of exchanges
- Comparability of data and information
- Limited spatial coverage
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)

Other (please describe): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (please describe):

**As a result of frequent data exchange made between Mongolia and the Russian Federation over 20 years, there has been a common understanding, trust and a good friendship built among countries.**

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

	<i>Hydrological</i>	<i>Ecological</i>	<i>Chemical</i>
Border surface waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in part of the basin please describe [fill in]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations

Please describe: [fill in]

Joint and agreed methodologies

Please describe: [fill in]

Joint sampling

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Please describe: [fill in]

Common monitoring network

Please describe: [fill in]

Common agreed parameters

Please describe: [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: **Since 2015, states have been implementing a Joint monitoring program. According to the jointly approved monitoring program, countries take sampling on representative points of the rivers every month and exchange the analytical results. For water quality monitoring, the Russian part has been analyzed 41 ingredients while the Mongolian part 15 ingredients due to lack of analytical capacity. As a result of implementation of the joint program, suspicion on transboundary water pollution coming from Mongolia is disproved.**

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: **Current situations of automatic or online water quality monitoring facilities and capacity of laboratories are different in two countries. In Mongolia, we carry out water quality monitoring manually and monthly basis. There is a lack of a continuous monitoring system in Mongolia.**

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes  /No

*If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied:*

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes  /No

*If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied?*

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution

Other (please list): [fill in]

No measures

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]*

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods

Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts



- Joint climate change adaptation strategy
- Joint disaster risk reduction strategy
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]
- No measures
- If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?:* [fill in]
12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?  
 Yes /No   
*If yes, please provide a brief summary:* [fill in]
13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?  
 Yes /No   
*If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)*
- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism
- Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body
- Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body
- If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:*[fill in]
- Intergovernmental organizations
- Private sectors organizations or associations
- Water user groups or associations
- Academic or research institutions
- Other non-governmental organizations
- General public
- Other (please specify): [fill in]
- Availability of information to the public
- Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans<sup>4</sup>
- Public involvement
- Other (*please specify*): [fill in]

<sup>4</sup> Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

**II.B Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)**

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river or lake basin, or aquifer), sub-basin, part of a basin or a group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement where conditions are similar.<sup>5</sup> In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins or parts thereof, for example, where you have agreements<sup>6</sup> or arrangements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares transboundary waters, or even prepare a joint report. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

**Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:**

**Arctic ocean drainage basin: Yolt river, Pacific ocean drainage basin: Buir lake, Kherlen and Khalkh rivers and Central Asian internal drainage basin: Bulgan and Uliastai rivers.**

List of the riparian States: **The People's Republic of China**

**In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:**

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other
- Please describe:
- Unknown

**Percentage of your country's territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [9.2%]**

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
- One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
- Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
- Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians
- Agreement or arrangement is under development

<sup>5</sup> In principle, section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.

<sup>6</sup> In section II, "agreement" covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.

No agreement or arrangement

*Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s) Agreement on transboundary water conservation and utilization, between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of People's Republic of China*

*If there is no agreement or arrangement or it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [fill in]*

**If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.**

**Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.**

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

Yes  / No

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

Yes  / No

Additional explanations? [The agreement covers all transboundary river basin and sub-basins]

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes  / No

Additional explanations? [The agreement covers all transboundary sub-basins]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?  
*(Please list): Mongolia and the People's Republic of China*

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes  / No

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [Agreement covers all transboundary aquifers]

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses

A single water use or sector

Several water uses or sectors

*If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):*

**Water uses or sectors**

Industry

Agriculture

Transport (e.g., navigation)

Households

- Energy: hydropower and other energy types
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Nature protection
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

**Procedural and institutional issues**

- Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution
- Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)
- Consultation on planned measures
- Mutual assistance

**Topics of cooperation**

- Joint vision and management objectives
- Joint significant water management issues
- Navigation
- Human health
- Environmental protection (ecosystem)
- Water quality
- Water quantity or allocation
- Cooperation in addressing floods
- Cooperation in addressing droughts
- Climate change adaptation

**Monitoring and exchange**

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

**Joint planning and management**

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans

- Management of shared infrastructure
- Development of shared infrastructure

Other (please list): **Jointly planned annual work plan**

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
- Lack of financial resources
- Insufficient human capacity
- Insufficient technical capacity
- Tense diplomatic relations
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement
- No significant difficulties

Other (please describe): **In many basins, downstream country often provides technical and financial assistance to the upstream countries for conservation of the basin areas and ensuring sustainability of upstream ecosystem services. This kind of commitment does not exist in the agreement.**

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?

**Main achievements in implementing the agreement are regularly settled hydrological monitoring and exchange experiences and data. Early warning information schema is also being smoothly implemented annually. Keys to achieve such success are the annual meetings and regular email contacts in regarding the transboundary water between riparian states. Regular meetings have created common understanding and trust between riparian states.**

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable): **The agreement is confidential to the third party**

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes  / No

If no, why not? (please explain): [fill in]

**Where there is a joint body or mechanism**

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries
- Bilateral commission
- Basin or similar commission

- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?  
Yes  / No
- (c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (*Please list*): **Mongolia and the People's Republic of China**
- (d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (*please list*): **None**
- (e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?
- No cooperation
- They have observer status
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (*please tick the ones applicable*)?
- A secretariat
- If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):*  
A subsidiary body or bodies
- Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):* **Technical working group on measurement and topographic mapping of Buir lake bottom**
- Other features (*please list*): [fill in]
- (g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?<sup>7</sup>
- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development

<sup>7</sup> This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.

- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building
- Any other tasks (*please list*): [fill in]

(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues
- Please describe, if any:* [fill in]
- Unexpected planning delays
- Please describe, if any:* [fill in]
- Lack of resources

**Due to lack of financial resources, the following challenges that Mongolia is facing:**  
**Lack of environmental flow and climate change related studies**  
**Lack of automatic water quality monitoring stations**  
**Limited gauging stations etc.**

- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures
- Please describe, if true:* [fill in]
- Lack of effective measures
- Please describe, if true:* [fill in]
- Unexpected extreme events
- Please describe, if any:* [fill in]
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

- (i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes  / No

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year

Once per year

Less than once per year

- (j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism?

**Countries meet annually in order to exchange information and review the implementation of the annual work plan. Plenipotentiary meeting is organized once in every 2 years and Joint working group meetings are held annually.**

- (k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes  / No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes  / No

If yes, please provide further details: [fill in]

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals

Water-related species and habitats protection

Other measures (please describe): **70% of river flow forming area /water source/ are being protected under the national protected zones, re-constricting and upgrading of the existing waste water treatment plants in urban areas in order to reduce inadequately treated or untreated effluents. Another example of application of ecosystem approach would be that conservation and protection of water resources have been taken based on enforcing the ordinary and special protected zones for waterbodies. Ordinary protected zones are established not less than 200 meters from the bank of waterbodies while Special protected zones are established at least 50 meter from the bank of waterbody or within entire**



**flood-plain areas. Moreover, it is prohibited to construct any building and facilities, to plough, to explode, to cultivate land, to conduct mineral exploration and exploitation, to cut club-rush, reed and trees, and to take sand, stone and to collect natural plants for commercial purpose and to wash livestock and to process agricultural products in special protected zone.**

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?  
 Yes  / No
- (b) If yes, how often:  
 More than once per year   
 Once per year   
 Less than once per year
- (c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): **Yes**
- (d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?
- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Environmental conditions   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Research activities and application of best available techniques                       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Emission monitoring data   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Point source pollution sources   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Diffuse pollution sources  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Water abstractions   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Climatological information   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other subjects ( <i>please list</i> ): [fill in]                                       |                                     |
| Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]      |                                     |
- (e) Is there a shared database or information platform?  
 Yes  / No
- (f) Is the database publicly available?  
 Yes  / No   
*If yes, please provide the web address:* [fill in]
- (g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Frequency of exchanges                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Timing of exchanges                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comparability of data and information | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Limited spatial coverage

Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (*please describe*):

**As a result of frequent data exchange between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China, trust and good friendship have been built among countries.**

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

	<i>Hydrological</i>	<i>Ecological</i>	<i>Chemical</i>
Border surface waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in part of the basin please describe [fill in]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations

*Please describe*: [fill in]

Joint and agreed methodologies

*Please describe*: [fill in]

Joint sampling

*Please describe*: [fill in]

Common monitoring network

*Please describe*: [fill in]

Common agreed parameters

*Please describe*: [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: **Countries have been sharing and exchanging monitoring data since 1996.**

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: **There were no substantial difficulties in conducting a joint monitoring program.**

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes  / No

*If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied: **Joint hydrological assessment on Khalkh gol and Sharilj rivers is conducted annually.***

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes  / No

*If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied?*

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes  / No

*If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied?*

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution

Other (please list): [fill in]

No measures

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]*

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods

Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts

Joint climate change adaptation strategy

Joint disaster risk reduction strategy

Other (please list): [fill in]

No measures

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]*

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes  / No

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*If yes, please provide a brief summary:* [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

*If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)*

Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism

Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body

Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body

*If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:*  
[fill in]

Intergovernmental organizations

Private sectors organizations or associations

Water user groups or associations

Academic or research institutions

Other non-governmental organizations

General public

Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans<sup>8</sup>

Public involvement

Other (*please specify*): [fill in]

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### III. Water management at the national level

In this section, you are requested to provide general information on water management at the national level as it relates to transboundary waters. Information on specific transboundary basins, sub-basins, part of basins and groups of basins, should be presented in section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country's national legislation, policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

Yes /No

*If yes, please briefly describe the main national laws, policies, action plans and strategies* [fill in]

- (b) Does your country's legislation provide for the following principles?

Precautionary principle Yes /No

Polluter pays principle Yes /No

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<sup>8</sup> Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

Sustainable development Yes  / No

User pays principle Yes  / No

If yes, please briefly describe how these principles are implemented at the national level: **All of the above indicated principles are reflected and enforced in according to the following national laws and policy documents such as Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Water, Law on Water Pollution Fee, National Sustainable Development Vision and National Green Development Policy etc.**

(c) Does your country have a national licensing or permitting system for wastewater discharges and other point source pollution? (e.g., in industry, mining, energy, municipal, wastewater management or other sectors)?

Yes  / No

If yes, for which sectors?

Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Municipal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Livestock raising	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquaculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Other (please list): [fill in]

*Please briefly describe the licensing or permitting system, indicating whether the system provides for setting emission limits based on best available technology? If yes, for which sectors? (please list):* **According to the Law on Water, polluters should obtain a permission from respective authorized organizations on discharge of effluents depending on volume of wastewater. Pollution fee is imposed basically based on the mass amount of pollutants. If a concentration of pollutants in wastewater is within the effluent standard, only the pollution fee is charged. In contrast, if it exceeds the effluent standard, polluters should pay a compensation fee which is 2-5 times higher than ordinary pollution fee depending on how many times exceeds the standard.**

**Furthermore, the law states positive incentives for promoting pollution reduction as exemption from water pollution fee for 3 years if an entity installs advanced wastewater treatment plants which meet the standard.**

*If not, please explain why not (giving the most important reasons) or provide information if there are plans to introduce a licensing or permitting system: [fill in]*

(d) Are the authorized discharges monitored and controlled?

Yes  / No

If yes, how? (Please tick the ones applicable):

Monitoring of discharges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring of physical and chemical impacts on water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring of ecological impacts on water	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conditions on permits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Inspectorate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Other means (*please list*): [fill in]

*If your country does not have a discharge monitoring system, please explain why not or provide information if there are plans to introduce a discharge monitoring system:*  
[fill in]

(e) What are the main measures which your country takes to reduce diffuse sources of water pollution on transboundary waters (e.g., from agriculture, transport, forestry or aquaculture)? The measures listed below relate to agriculture, but other sectors may be more significant. Please be sure to include these under "others":

**Legislative measures**

Norm for uses of fertilizers	√
Norms for uses of manure	√
Permitting system	√
Bans on or norms for use of pesticides	√
Others ( <i>please list</i> ): [fill in]	

**Economic and financial measures**

Monetary incentives	√
Environmental taxes (such as fertilizer taxes)	√
Others ( <i>please list</i> ): [fill in]	

**Agricultural extension services**

**Technical measures**

*Source control measures*

Crop rotation	√
Tillage control	√
Winter cover crops	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others ( <i>please list</i> ): [fill in]	

*Other measures*

Buffer/filter strips	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wetland reconstruction	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sedimentation traps	√
Chemical measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others ( <i>please list</i> ): [fill in]	

**Other types of measures**

*If yes, please list: In order to reduce water pollution, the country takes monitoring of pollutants at main streams, enforcement of environmental management plans within the EIA.*

(f) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water resources allocation and use efficiency?

*Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)*

- A regulatory system regarding water abstraction
- Monitoring and control of abstractions
- Water rights are defined
- Water allocation priorities are listed
- Water-saving technologies
- Advanced irrigation techniques
- Demand management activities
- Other means (please list)

(g) Does your country apply the ecosystems approach?  
 Yes  / No

*If yes, please describe how:* **Mongolia has introduced IWRM since 2012 and water resources have been managed by river basin approach. By the Law on Water, maximum permissible level of water abstraction/withdrawal should be established for each basin area. As stated in the development policy documents, the Government of Mongolia has taken several measures on conservation and sustainable use of water resources as installation of water meter for each water users, expanding special protected areas by involving head water, flow forming areas, enforcing to set the protected zones for riparian areas, promoting water saving practices inline with permitting system, polluter pays principle.**

(h) Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters?  
 Yes  / No

*If yes, please briefly describe the most important measures:* **The country has enforced the special and ordinary protected zones at water body areas and the hygiene zones for water supply sources, specially groundwater sources in order to protect against water depletion and pollution.**

2. Do your national laws require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?  
 Yes  / No

*If yes, please briefly describe the legislative basis, and any related implementing procedures:* **The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment /2012/ requires to assess cumulative and strategic impacts of any of the national level planning and strategic and policy documents before their endorsement and implementation.**

*If not, do other measures provide for transboundary EIA? [fill in]*

**IV. Final questions**

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters?
  - Differences between national administrative and legal frameworks
  - Lack of relevant data and information
  - Difficulties in data and information exchange
  - Sectoral fragmentation at the national level

- Language barrier
- Resource constraints
- Environmental pressures, e.g. extreme events
- Sovereignty concerns
- Please list other challenges and/or provide further details: [fill in]
2. What have been the main achievements in-cooperating on transboundary waters?
- Improved water management
- Enhanced regional integration, i.e. beyond water
- Adoption of cooperative arrangements
- Adoption of joint plans and programmes
- Long-lasting and sustained cooperation
- Financial support for joint activities
- Stronger political will for transboundary water cooperation
- Better knowledge and understanding
- Dispute avoidance
- Stakeholder engagement
- Please list other achievements, keys to achieving success, and/or provide concrete examples: [fill in]
3. Please indicate which institutions were consulted during the completion of the questionnaire
- Joint body or mechanism
- Other riparian or aquifer countries
- National water management authority
- Environment agency/ authority
- Basin authority (national)
- Local or provincial government
- Geological survey (national)
- Non-water specific ministries, e.g. foreign affairs, finance, forestry and energy
- Civil society organizations
- Water user associations
- Private sector
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- Please briefly describe the process by which the questionnaire was completed: [fill in]
4. If you have any other comments please add them here (*insert comments*): [fill in]



- 
5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire (*please insert*): **B.SARANTSETSEG, officer, the Land Tenure and Water Policy Coordination Department, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia.**

Date: 08/05/2020 (initial submission); 30/11/2020 (final revised submission)

Signature:



Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.

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