LAW OF MONGOLIA

17 May, 2012 Ulaanbaatar

LAW ON AIR
/Revised version/

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose of the law

1.1. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations related to protection of the surrounding air, prevention of pollution, reduction and control of air pollutant emissions.

Article 2. Legislation on air

Legislation on air shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on Environmental Protection, this law and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with them.

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

Article 3. Definitions of legal terms

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

3.1.1. “Ambient air” means a mixture of gases in the natural state of the atmosphere that is one of the components of the environment;

3.1.2. “Air pollution” means that the content of pollutants released directly into the surrounding air or newly formed as a result of physical or chemical reactions exceeds air quality standards;

3.1.3. “Air quality” means a set of physical, chemical and biological properties of air that indicate compliance with air quality standards;

3.1.4. “Air quality monitoring” means the activity of conducting regular observation, measurement, research and analysis of air quality status and its changes;

3.1.5. “Air quality improvement zone” means a territory with a border that establishes a special regime and takes certain measures to reduce air pollution;

3.1.6. “Air pollutant” means any source of pollution or physical, chemical, biological and radioactive substances and their mixtures polluting the surrounding air;

3.1.7. “Dangerous pollutants” means pollutants included in the list approved by the state central administrative body in charge of nature and environment;

3.1.8. “Air pollution source” means any object that emits solid fuels or pollutants into the ambient air or has an adverse physical effect;

3.1.9. “Large stationary source of air pollution” means an industrial, service or other purpose facility that emits any pollutants of more than 100 tons per year or more than five tons of hazardous pollutants into the surrounding air;

3.1.10. “Mobile source” means all types of motor vehicles, self-propelled and portable vehicles running on diesel fuel;

3.1.11. “Air protection” means activities to prevent ambient air pollution, reduce pollution, maintain air quality at an appropriate level, and monitor them;

3.1.12. “Air quality standard” means a state administrative body in charge of standards that has approved a permissible standard for air pollutants not to adversely affect human health and the environment;

3.1.13. “Pollutant emission standard” means the maximum permissible level of pollutants that can be released into the ambient air from a source of air pollution for a long period of time approved by the state administrative body in charge of standards;

3.1.14. “Air pollution fee” means a raw coal miner, producer of organic solvents, importer, owner of a motor vehicle or self-propelled vehicle, holder of a permit to use a major stationary source of air pollution, business entity, organization or individual using air pollution source. Payments to be made in case the air pollutant is released in the amount specified in the waste pollutant standard;

3.1.15. “Air pollution compensation” means a payment to be made in case the pollutant released into the air exceeds the amount specified in the emission standard;

3.1.16. “Permissible emissions” means the maximum amount of pollutants that can be released into the ambient air as a source of air pollution so as not to exceed air quality standards;

3.1.17. “Negative physical impact on the air” means noise, vibration, ionizing radiation, and electromagnetism that alter the physical properties of the ambient air, such as heat, energy, waves, and radiation, and thus adversely affect human health and the environment. the action of other physical factors, such as waves;

3.1.18. “Standards for adverse physical effects” means the state administrative body in charge of standards certifying the tolerable norms for physical impacts not to adversely affect human health and the environment;

3.1.19. “Maximum permissible level of physical adverse effects” means the norms of possible physical adverse effects on the ambient air as a source of air pollution, assuming that they do not exceed the standard of physical adverse effects;

3.1.20. “Ozone layer” means the ozone layer of the atmosphere above the Earth's surface;

3.1.21. “Greenhouse gas” means a component of the natural or man-made atmosphere that absorbs infrared radiation and reflects it back.

CHAPTER TWO
POWER OF STATE AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS ON AIR PROTECTION, GENERAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF BUSINESS ENTITIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND CITIZENS

Article 4. Powers of the State Great Hural

The State Great Hural shall exercise the following powers in relation to air protection:

To monitor the implementation of legislation related to air protection;

4.1.2. Approve the budget necessary for the implementation of this law and monitor its expenditure;

4.1.3. Other powers provided by law.

~~Article 5. Powers of the President of Mongolia~~

~~The President of Mongolia shall exercise the following powers to reduce air pollution:~~

~~5.1.1. Establish and operate a National Committee responsible for coordinating the implementation of air pollution reduction policies and ensuring coordination of activities;~~

~~5.1.2. Other powers provided by law.~~

~~5.2. The President of Mongolia shall approve the composition and working procedures of the National Committee specified in 5.1.1 of this Law.~~

~~5.3. The National Committee specified in 5.1.1 of this Law shall have a secretariat, which shall operate a permanent electronic information network and provide citizens with regular access to information.~~

~~5.4. The expenses of the Secretariat specified in 5.3 of this Law shall be financed from the state budget.~~

/ This article was repealed by the law in 12 December 2013 /

Article 6. Powers of the Government

The Government shall exercise the following powers to protect the surrounding air (hereinafter referred to as "air"):

6.1.1.Approve the National Program on Air Protection and Climate Change and organize its implementation;

6.1.1. Establish a National Committee to coordinate the implementation of air pollution abatement policy and monitor the coordination of activities;

/ This provision was added by the law in 12 December 2013 /

6.1.2. Organize measures related to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), adaptation to climate change, reduction of ecological vulnerability and adverse effects of climate change at the national level and to establish a National Climate Committee responsible for ensuring;

6.1.3 develop and approve the budget proposal required to reduce air pollution;

6.1.4 develop and approve an action plan to reduce air pollution and report annually to the State Great Hural on its implementation;

6.1.5. Organize work to expand the power transmission and distribution network in the ger districts of the air quality improvement zone, increase the capacity and monitor its implementation;

6.1.6. To determine the form and percentage of electricity price incentives to be provided to ger area households in air quality improvement zones that meet one of the conditions and criteria set forth in Article 14 of this law, and to finance incentives from the state budget;

/ This part was amended according to the law dated January 23, 2015 /

6.1.7. To take a set of measures aimed at ensuring and improving the reliable operation of infrastructure for production, transmission and distribution of electricity required for heating ger area households with electric heaters;

6.1.8. To provide incentives to citizens, business entities and organizations operating in the field of reducing air pollution, reducing heat loss and saving electricity;

6.1.9. In order to decentralize the population of the capital city, develop and approve a plan to develop suburban settlements and remote districts by establishing infrastructure with highways, electric railways, bridges, energy and engineering networks;

6.1.10. Decide on the sources of funds required to reduce air pollution by issuing government and capital city bonds and mobilizing other financial sources;

6.1.11.Approve the procedure for payment of bonuses specified in 6.1.6 and 6.1.8 of this Law;

6.1.12 develop, approve and enforce a unified standard for insulation of gers and buildings;

6.1.13. Other powers provided by law.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia shall approve the composition and working procedures of the National Committee specified in Article 6.1.1 of this Law.

/ This section was added by the law in 12 December 2013 /

~~6.3. The National Committee specified in Article 6.1.1 of this Law shall have a secretariat, which shall operate a permanent electronic information network and provide citizens with regular access to information.~~

/ This part was added by the law in 12 December 2013 and repealed by the law in 23 January 2015 /

~~6.4. Expenses of the office specified in 6.3 of this Law shall be financed from the state budget.~~

/ This part was added by the law in 12 December 2013 and repealed by the law in 23 January 2015 /

Article 7. Powers of the state central administrative body in charge of nature and environment

The state central administrative body in charge of nature and environment (hereinafter referred to as the "state central administrative body") shall exercise the following powers with regard to air protection:

7.1.1. To organize the implementation of the state policy and national program on air protection;

7.1.2.Approve rules, regulations, methodologies and instructions related to air protection and ensure their implementation;

7.1.3 develop the standards specified in Article 17 of this law and have them approved by the competent authority;

7.1.4.Approve the charter of the air quality professional service specified in 10.1 of this law and the Climate Change working office specified in 24.1 of this law and provide management for its activities;

7.1.5 organize air quality monitoring, approve monitoring methodology and provide professional management;

7.1.6 create a database on air and monitor its implementation;

7.1.7. Gradually reduce the use of ozone depleting substances and other substitutes and monitor the establishment of limits;

7.1.8. To issue permits for the use of large stationary sources of air pollution, to extend, revoke and revoke them, to determine the amount of permissible emissions from stationary sources, as well as to set service tariffs for obtaining a conclusion from a professional service;

7.1.9 approve the list of hazardous pollutants;

7.1.10. Other powers provided by law.

Article 8. Powers of local self-governing and local administrative organizations

8.1. Local self-governing and local administrative organizations shall exercise the following powers on air protection:

8.1.1 organize the implementation of air legislation and decisions made in connection with their implementation in its territory and monitor its implementation;

8.1.2. Plan air protection and pollution reduction measures and finance them with local budget funds;

8.1.3. To ensure uninterrupted operation of the state air quality monitoring network unit;

8.1.4. To organize an inventory of air pollutants, adverse physical effects on the air and their sources in cooperation with the local branch of the professional service in its territory;

8.1.5. To compile air quality, pollutant waste and its source statistics and inventory data to the professional service;

8.1.6. To organize the implementation of the procedure to be followed in the air quality improvement zone established by the state central administrative body in a certain part of its territory;

8.1.7. To connect low pressure boilers operating in the territory of cities, villages and other settlements to the partial heating system, to introduce technology for heating with electricity, gas and coke fuel;

8.1.8. To inform the public on a daily basis the amount and forecast of air pollution in cities, villages and other settlements;

8.1.9. Other powers provided by law.

The Citizens' Representatives Khural of the capital city shall exercise the following powers on air protection:

8.2.1.Approve the annual local budget to be spent in the air quality improvement zone of the capital city;

8.2.2. To monitor the work of the capital city Governor on reducing air pollution in the capital city;

8.2.3. To resolve the issue of providing ger and house insulation, improved stoves, non-polluting briquettes, semi-coked and liquefied gas fuels to households with incomes below the subsistence level in the air quality improvement zone of the capital city;

8.2.4. Other powers provided by law.

Article 9. Rights and obligations of business entities, organizations and citizens

9.1. Business entities, organizations and citizens have the following rights and obligations:

9.1.1 comply with air legislation, decisions of local self-governing and state administrative bodies, governors and state inspectors;

9.1.2. To comply with the rules, regulations, standards and norms of pollutant emissions related to air protection;

9.1.3. To be equipped with internal control devices to control the waste and impact of the source when conducting production and services using large stationary sources of air pollution;

9.1.4. Business entities and organizations shall conduct internal inspections in accordance with the environmental monitoring program specified in the detailed environmental impact assessment report;

9.1.5. Business entities and organizations shall submit internal control and other relevant reports and information on air pollution sources in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article 12.5 of this Law to local branches of professional services;

9.1.6. To receive methodological assistance and advice from professional organizations on air protection;

9.1.7 comply with relevant legislation on air pollution reduction;

9.1.8. Not to burn raw coal and other air pollutants in the air quality improvement zone;

9.1.9 use techniques, technologies, liquefied gas fuels and other sources to reduce air pollution;

9.1.10. To make demands, file complaints and report to relevant organizations if the activities carried out by citizens, business entities and organizations pollute the air and adversely affect human health;

9.1.11. Other rights and obligations specified in the law.

CHAPTER THREE
AIR QUALITY CONTROL AND INFORMATION

Article 10. Professional service

10.1. The State Central Administrative Body shall organize and operate a professional service (hereinafter referred to as “professional service”) responsible for determining air quality, monitoring and issuing relevant information and conclusions.

10.2 The State Central Administrative Body shall decide on the establishment of local branches of the Specialized Service in accordance with the nature, climate and level of industrialization of the territory and provide them with professional and methodological guidance.

10.3. The local branch of the specialized service shall operate under the supervision of the Governor of the respective level in accordance with the rules approved by the state central administrative body.

10.4. The professional service shall organize the fulfillment of obligations under international treaties on protection of the ozone layer and implementation of relevant national programs.

10.5. An employee of the professional service shall have the right to enter a business entity or organization for measurement, research and analysis.

Article 11. Air quality monitoring

11.1. The State Central Administrative Body shall establish a unified state monitoring network for regular observation, measurement, research, analysis and assessment of air quality, adverse physical effects on air, acid precipitation, stratospheric ozone and greenhouse gas content changes. established and operated.

11.2 The national monitoring network shall consist of the following parts:

11.2.1. Unit of the international monitoring network in Mongolia;

11.2.2. State monitoring network;

11.2.3. Local monitoring unit;

11.2.4. Internal control point of a business entity or organization that emits air pollutants or has a negative physical impact.

11.3. The state central administrative body shall determine the network and units specified in Articles 11.2.1 and 11.2.2 of this Law, establish, equip and operate them taking into account the size of cities, villages and other settlements, population density, territorial formations and level of industrialization. Operating expenses shall be financed from the state budget.

Article 12. Air quality information

12.1. The local branch of the specialized service shall issue a report on air quality and submit it to the relevant level Governor and professional service.

12.2. The specialized service shall summarize the air quality information and submit it to the state central administrative body.

12.3. The professional service shall promptly inform the relevant organizations and the public and provide medical advice if the concentration of air pollutants and the level of physical impact exceeds the permissible level specified in the standard.

12.4. Business entities and organizations shall submit information on their activities affecting air quality and internal control and submit it to the local branch of the professional service within the set time.

The State Central Administrative Body shall approve the procedure for issuing air quality data.

CHAPTER FOUR
AIR PROTECTION MEASURES

Article 13. Air pollution reduction activities and basic principles

13.1 The following activities shall be implemented to reduce air pollution in certain stages:

13.1.1. To expand energy sources and electricity transmission and distribution networks in ger districts and increase their capacity;

13.1.2. Establish air quality improvement zones in ger districts and regulate energy prices in the form of incentives;

13.1.3 prioritize the supply of energy and other benefits and services required for ger area households;

13.1.4. To support households, business entities and organizations that have introduced advanced techniques and technologies and initiated new initiatives to reduce air pollution;

13.1.5. To create opportunities and conditions to build real estate, buildings and apartments by issuing long-term, low-interest loans from mineral resources by mortgaging ger area household land and putting it into economic circulation;

13.1.6.Increase investment and jobs in local areas, create regional surplus and create favorable conditions for households, business entities and organizations to move from the capital city to local areas;

13.1.7 Intensify the development policy of the regional development center and remote districts of the capital city and decentralize the capital city population.

13.2 The following basic principles shall be followed in air pollution reduction activities:

13.2.1. To refuse to use raw coal for domestic purposes and to use electric, geothermal, semi-coked and gaseous fuels;

13.2.2. To impose liability specified in law on officials, business entities, organizations and citizens who have violated the legislation;

13.2.3. Implement measures to reduce air pollution through joint activities of the state, business entities, organizations and citizens.

Article 14. Citizen participation and incentives to reduce air pollution

14.1. Incentives shall be provided to households that meet one of the following conditions and criteria as specified in 6.1.6 of this law:

14.1.1. Insulated gers and private apartments that meet the standard requirements;

14.1.2. Using electric heaters connected to electricity transmission and distribution lines;

14.1.3. With heating running on all types of gaseous fuels;

14.1.4. Using geothermal, solar, wind and other renewable energy;

14.1.5. Using briquettes and semi-coked fuels, improved stoves and exhaust filters that meet the standard requirements;

14.1.6. Have environmentally friendly energy efficient houses and private apartments;

14.1.7 reduce greenhouse gas emissions by saving fuel and participate in domestic and foreign soft loans, grants, projects and programs in this area;

14.1.8.other.

Article 15. Air quality improvement zone

15.1. The State Central Administrative Body in cooperation with local administrative bodies shall establish air quality improvement zones for the purpose of reducing air pollution and approve regulations to be followed in those zones.

15.2 The public shall be informed about the air quality improvement zone established in accordance with Article 15.1 of this Law.

15.3 The air quality improvement zone of the capital city shall be renewed annually.

15.4. A map of at least 1: 25000 scale showing the boundaries and location of the air quality improvement zone shall be made by the local administrative organization and shall be open to the public.

15.5. The maximum concentration of any pollutant in the territory belonging to the air quality improvement zone shall not exceed the air quality standard.

15.6. Measures to be taken in the air quality improvement zone of the capital city shall be regulated in accordance with the procedures to be followed in that zone and this law.

15.7. Governors of aimags and the capital city shall establish and operate an office responsible for organizing measures to reduce air pollution in their territories and reporting on their implementation.

/ This section was added by the law in January 12, 2018 /

Article 16. Prohibitions in air quality improvement zones

The following activities are prohibited in the air quality improvement zone:

16.1.1. To dump waste and open incineration in non-designated areas;

16.1.2. To engage in production and services that emit air pollutants;

16.1.3. To use electricity with incentives specified in 6.1.6 of this law in other forms than household purposes;

16.1.4. To use electric heating devices that do not meet the standard requirements;

16.1.5 incineration of raw coal and other air polluting wastes.

Article 17. Norms related to air protection

The state central administrative body shall develop and approve standards for air quality, standards for physical impact, and standards for air emissions due to incineration and destruction of wastes in designated facilities.

The State Central Administrative Body shall develop the following standards in cooperation with the State Central Administrative Body Responsible for Relevant Sectors and have them approved by the competent authority: 17.2.

17.2.1. To set maximum permissible levels of air pollutants to be emitted from all types of stoves, and to set waste standards for major stationary sources of air pollution in cooperation with the state central administrative body in charge of fuel and energy;

17.2.2. In cooperation with the state central administrative body in charge of transport matters, standards and measurement methods for pollutant emissions from mobile sources of air pollution;

17.2.3. In cooperation with the state central administrative body in charge of fuel issues, the new fuel standard to be issued by deep processing of coal;

17.2.4. Standards for fuels and fuels such as gasoline, diesel fuel and liquefied petroleum gas in cooperation with the state central administrative body in charge of motor transport and petroleum issues.

17.3. If necessary, the State Central Administrative Body shall develop and approve other standards in the field of air pollution reduction and control alone or in cooperation with relevant state administrative bodies.

Article 18. Permission to use large fixed sources of air pollution

18.1. When conducting production and services using large fixed sources of air pollution, business entities, organizations and citizens shall obtain permission from the soum and district governors with the conclusion of a professional office.

18.2. The permit specified in 18.1 of this Law shall specify the permissible emissions of pollutants into the air from the source, the maximum permissible physical impact, measures to be taken to protect the air and other requirements specified in the legislation.

18.3. The State Central Administrative Body shall approve the procedure for determining the permissible amount of pollutant waste specified in 18.2 of this Law.

Article 19. Measures to be taken in case of serious increase of air pollution and adverse physical effects

19.1. If the level of pollutants in the air increases due to sudden hazards, industrial accidents and other reasons, and the level exceeds the permissible level specified in the standard, which poses a threat to public health and the environment, the management of the citizen, business entity or organization , the professional service shall promptly inform the aimag, capital city, soum and district governors and the population.

19.2. The management of the business entity and organization, professional service, governors of all levels, relevant sanitary and other organizations shall take urgent measures to determine the causes of the increase in air pollution and adverse physical effects and to eliminate the damage.

19.3. Business entities, organizations, citizens and officials specified in 19.1 of this Law shall establish special procedures for business entities and organizations in order to reduce air pollution and adverse physical impacts, suspend their activities and, if necessary, protect and relocate the population. Measures shall be taken in accordance with the Law on Disaster Protection.

Article 20. Restriction of air pollutants and adverse physical effects

20.1. As soon as a business entity, organization or citizen receives information from a professional office that air pollution may increase due to natural and climatic conditions, Article 19.2 of this law shall be applied. take action accordingly.

20.2 Environmental pollutants emitted from large stationary sources of air pollution by business entities, organizations and individuals, and adverse physical effects exceeding the established standards, and creating conditions endangering the health of the population and the environment and the state inspector of hygiene may restrict or suspend the activities of the business entity, organization or citizen until the violation is eliminated in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Law on Investigation and Resolution of Violations.

/ This part was amended according to the law dated May 18, 2017 /

20.3. The state environmental inspector and authorized officer of the police may restrict the use of mobile sources that emit pollutants into the air in excess of the standards and have a negative physical impact in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Law on Investigation and Resolution of Violations.

/ This part was amended according to the law dated May 18, 2017 /

~~20.4. The state environmental and hygiene inspector shall submit a proposal to the authorized organization to suspend the operation of the business entity or organization that repeatedly violates the standards of air pollutant emissions, maximum permissible physical impact, conditions and requirements specified in the permit. and the proposal shall be reviewed and resolved by the competent authority within 30 days.~~

/ This part was annulled by the law in 5 May 2017 /

20.5. The entry of certain types of vehicles into public streets and squares for the purpose of air protection may be prohibited or restricted by the decision of the soum or district governor.

20.6. Any activities that do not meet the requirements of waste disposal, open incineration and waste disposal standards in non-designated areas shall be prohibited.

Article 21. Requirements for air protection in construction, production and services

21.1. Air quality standards and physical adverse impact standards shall be based on the selection of the location of industrial, service and other facilities, design, construction, expansion, renovation, repair work, commissioning, installation of technology and equipment, their modification and renovation.

21.2 An environmental impact assessment shall be conducted for the construction of buildings and facilities for large fixed sources of air pollution.

21.3. The state central administrative body in charge of construction shall decide on the construction of industrial and service facilities that may have a particularly harmful effect on the air based on the proposal of the respective level Citizens' Representatives Khural and the conclusion of the environmental impact assessment.

21.4. For the purpose of air protection of settlements, sanitary protection zones shall be established in industrial and service buildings and separated from the residential areas, and the list of such zones shall be approved by the state central administrative body in charge of health.

21.5. It is prohibited to introduce techniques and technologies that do not meet air protection requirements, to use materials, substances and products, and to use equipment and techniques.

Article 22 Requirements for air protection during construction of settlements

22.1. Authorized organizations and officials shall take into account possible changes in weather conditions and potential negative impacts when developing general location and development plans of cities, villages and other settlements.

22.2. The plan specified in 22.1 of this Law shall be reviewed and approved by the state central administrative body.

Article 23. Equipping large fixed sources of air pollution

23.1. When conducting production and services using large fixed sources of air pollution, business entities, organizations and citizens shall be equipped with internal control tools to control each source and equipment to neutralize, clean and reduce air pollution.

23.2. The state central administrative body, soum and district governors and state environmental inspectors shall monitor the equipment of major stationary sources of air pollution with the tools and equipment specified in 23.1 of this law and their use.

Article 24. Adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its negative impact

~~24.1 The State Central Administrative Body shall organize the Climate Change Office, which is responsible for organizing the implementation of the Convention and related national programs and action plans, coordinating,~~

~~evaluating and reporting on the activities of the Climate Change Adaptation Fund and the Clean Development Mechanism. run.~~

/ This part was annulled by the law dated November 13, 2015 /

24.2 The national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and removals shall be conducted by the Secretariat in accordance with the methodology approved by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

24.3. The State Central Administrative Body, in cooperation with other relevant organizations, shall approve the maximum permissible levels of greenhouse gas emissions from sources that emit large amounts of greenhouse gases during business activities.

Article 25. Protection of the ozone layer

The Government shall approve the list of ozone depleting substances and other substitutes, equipment containing them and the procedure for issuing licenses for their import, sale and use.

The State Central Administrative Body shall annually determine the quantity of ozone depleting substances and other substitutes and equipment containing them to be imported in a given year and issue a permit to import, sell and use these substances and equipment.

25.3. Information on import, trade and production of substances and equipment included in the list specified in Article 25.1 of this Law shall be submitted to the Customs and business entities, organizations and citizens engaged in production and services in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 12.5 of this Law.

25.4. Disposal, recycling and recharging of ozone depleting substances and other substitutes shall be performed by a professional organization authorized by the State Central Administrative Body.

25.5. The destruction, removal and storage of ozone depleting substances and other substitutes, equipment containing them and confiscated substances shall be regulated by relevant laws.

CHAPTER FIVE
MISCELLANEOUS

Article 26. Control system

The state administrative body in charge of specialized inspection shall monitor the implementation of this law and the implementation of the unified standard approved in the field of reducing air pollution.

Article 27. Unified state inventory of air pollutant wastes, adverse physical effects and their sources

27.1. Emissions of air pollutants, adverse physical effects, types, quantities and amounts of their sources shall be included in the unified state statistics.

27.2. Governors of all levels together with professional services shall perform the unified state statistics, air pollutant emissions, negative physical impact on air and state inventory of their sources in accordance with the procedures approved by the state central administrative body.

/ This part was amended according to the law dated January 12, 2018 /

Article 28 Intentional influence on weather conditions and meteorological phenomena

28.1.If there is a need to intentionally influence the weather conditions and meteorological phenomena, the State Central Administrative Body shall issue a permit to the organization performing the operation based on the conclusion of the professional service.

28.2. Intentional impact shall not adversely affect air condition and climate.

Article 29. Air pollution fee

Business entities, organizations and citizens with air pollution sources shall pay air pollution fees.

The amount of air pollution fee specified in 29.1 of this Law and the procedure for its payment shall be determined by law.

~~**29[1] of Air Pollution Fund**~~

/ This article was repealed by the law dated November 13, 2019 /

~~**Article 30. Clean air fund**~~

~~The activities of the Clean Air Fund shall be regulated by the Law on Government Special Funds.~~

~~The general budget governor of the Clean Air Fund shall be a member of the Government in charge of nature and environment.~~

~~30.3. The Clean Air Fund shall have a non-staff Board to ensure its multi-stakeholder participation in regulating its activities.~~

~~30.4 The composition of the Board specified in Article 30.3 of this Law shall be appointed by the Prime Minister of Mongolia.~~

~~30.5 The Government shall approve the rules of procedure of the Board specified in Article 30.3 of this Law.~~

/ This article was annulled by the law dated November 13, 2015 /

Article 31. Liability for violators of the law

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

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

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

CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA D. DEMBEREL