

**IAEA's input to the UN Secretary General's report on
Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status**

April 2026

Mongolia concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) a comprehensive safeguards agreement (CSA) in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with a small quantities protocol (SQP) based on the original standard text, which entered into force on 5 September 1972. An additional protocol (AP) to the CSA entered into force on 12 May 2003. Mongolia amended its original SQP on 17 December 2024 in line with the 2005 decision of the Board of Governors of the IAEA to revise the standard text of such protocols. The IAEA has continued to support Mongolia in meeting its nuclear non-proliferation commitments and fulfilling its obligations under the CSA, amended SQP and AP between Mongolia and the IAEA and to enhance its national system of accounting for and control of nuclear material (SSAC).

Mongolia approved its Integrated Nuclear Security Sustainability Plan (INSSP) in 2015 and subsequently conducted a review and update in 2022. The INSSP provides a systematic and holistic framework for assessing, strengthening, and sustaining Mongolia's nuclear security regime. Following this revision, the Nuclear Energy Commission of Mongolia approved the corresponding implementation plan. Mongolia is currently in the process of implementing this plan, which covers the period 2023-2026. In 2025, Mongolia also participated in the Technical Meeting of the Points of Contact for the Nuclear Security Information Management System (NUSIMS). The meeting was designed to familiarize States with the NUSIMS Self-Assessment Tool, its integration with the INSSP process, and to provide a platform for sharing lessons learned and national experiences. Mongolia is party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and ratified its 2005 Amendment on 25 April 2025. In March 2025, Mongolia shared its experience in implementing the CPPNM and its Amendment at the *International Conference on the Safe and Secure Transport of Nuclear and Radioactive Material* held at the IAEA's headquarters in Vienna.

Mongolia participated in several regional and international meetings and training courses on various aspects of nuclear security. These included the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Sustaining and Strengthening Efforts, in Vienna, Austria, from 10 to 14 February 2020; the 2022 Conference of the Parties to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as an observer; the Technical Meeting of the Points of Contact for Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (virtual) from 30 November to 2 December 2021; and the International School on Nuclear Security for the Students of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship Programme (virtual) in December 2021.

In terms of nuclear safety, Mongolia acceded to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) on 25 April 2025 but is not yet party to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention). Mongolia's representatives participated in various workshops held to promote the adherence of Member States to the Joint Convention in 2022, 2023 and 2024.

In terms of nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response (EPR), Mongolia is party to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

Mongolia's Nuclear Energy Commission (NEC), established in 1962, serves both promotional and regulatory roles. The IAEA supported Mongolia's Nuclear Energy Commission by conducting a

Uranium Production Safety Assessment Team review mission (UPSAT - An International Peer Review Service for Uranium Production Facilities) from 9 to 20 May 2022. With the support of five international experts to conduct the review, the IAEA led review mission focused on the regulatory and licensing processes for the uranium industry in Mongolia, as well as mine development at the Badrakh Energy in-situ recovery uranium operation. The UPSAT provided 16 recommendations and 14 suggestions and identified 4 areas of good practice.

In addition, assistance has been provided to Mongolia through the Technical Cooperation (TC) programme on training, expert advice as well as the provision of equipment and material for the peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology. In the area of legislative assistance, Mongolia has benefitted from a national workshop on nuclear law and high-level awareness raising meetings held in Ulaanbaatar in 2023, and representatives of Mongolia participated in the Nuclear Law Institute in 2024 and in regional workshops on nuclear law in 2022 and 2024. During the 2020-2021 TC programme cycle, Mongolia implemented projects focused on building human capacity in nuclear science and technology and on building institutional capacities in the areas of animal health and production; food safety and security; radioisotopes production, nuclear medicine and cancer therapy; industrial applications; environmental protection and radiation safety.