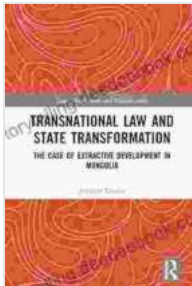


The Case of Extractive Development in Mongolia: Law Development and Globalization



Transnational Law and State Transformation: The Case of Extractive Development in Mongolia (Law, Development and Globalization)

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 5353 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
X-Ray for textbooks	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 284 pages



Abstract

This article examines the legal and regulatory framework governing extractive development in Mongolia, focusing on the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization. Mongolia's vast mineral wealth has attracted significant foreign investment, but the country has also faced challenges in managing the environmental and social impacts of mining. This article analyzes the legal and policy frameworks that have been developed to address these challenges, and explores the role of globalization in shaping these frameworks.

Mongolia is a landlocked country in East Asia with a population of approximately 3.3 million people. The country has a long history of mining,

and its mineral wealth has played a significant role in its economic development. In recent years, Mongolia has experienced a boom in foreign investment in the mining sector, due in part to its large deposits of coal, copper, and gold.

The rapid growth of the mining sector has brought both benefits and challenges to Mongolia. On the one hand, mining has created jobs, boosted economic growth, and improved living standards for many Mongolians. On the other hand, mining has also led to environmental degradation, social displacement, and corruption.

The Mongolian government has recognized the need to manage the environmental and social impacts of mining in a sustainable manner. In recent years, the government has passed a number of laws and regulations aimed at protecting the environment and promoting social development in mining communities. However, the government has also faced challenges in implementing these laws and regulations, due to a lack of capacity and resources.

The Legal and Regulatory Framework for Extractive Development in Mongolia

The legal and regulatory framework for extractive development in Mongolia is based on the Constitution of Mongolia, which was adopted in 1992. The Constitution guarantees the right of all Mongolians to a clean and healthy environment, and it also states that the state shall protect the environment and natural resources.

In addition to the Constitution, there are a number of laws and regulations that govern extractive development in Mongolia. These laws and

regulations include:

* The Law on Mineral Resources (1997) * The Law on Environmental Protection (2002) * The Law on Land (2002) * The Law on Water (2002) * The Law on Forest (2002) * The Law on Air Protection (2002)

These laws and regulations establish a comprehensive legal framework for extractive development in Mongolia. They cover a wide range of issues, including environmental protection, social development, and the rights of indigenous peoples.

The Challenges and Opportunities of Globalization for Extractive Development in Mongolia

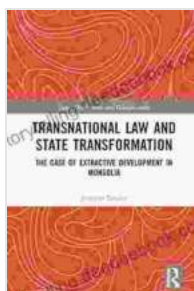
Globalization has had a significant impact on extractive development in Mongolia. On the one hand, globalization has led to increased investment in the mining sector, which has boosted economic growth and improved living standards for many Mongolians. On the other hand, globalization has also led to increased pressure on the environment and social resources, as well as increased corruption.

The Mongolian government has recognized the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization. The government has adopted a number of policies aimed at promoting sustainable development in the mining sector, while also attracting foreign investment. These policies include:

* The National Sustainable Development Strategy (2016-2030) * The National Mining Policy (2015) * The Anti-Corruption Law (2012)

These policies are designed to create a more sustainable and equitable mining sector in Mongolia. However, the government has also faced challenges in implementing these policies, due to a lack of capacity and resources.

The case of extractive development in Mongolia provides a valuable example of the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization. The Mongolian government has made significant progress in developing a legal and regulatory framework for extractive development, but the government has also faced challenges in implementing these laws and regulations. The Mongolian government will need to continue to work with international partners to address the challenges of globalization and promote sustainable development in the mining sector.



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