

SUMMARY

Mongolia is a landlocked country, located in northeast Asia between Russia and China. The country has a total area of 1 565 600 km² and shares a 4 673 km long border with China on its eastern, western and southern sides and a 3 485 km long border with Russia to the north.

The mining sector is the single largest industry of Mongolia, accounting for 55 % of industrial output and more than 40 % of export earnings. Prior to 1970, Mongolia was not able to develop its vast mineral resources due to a lack of infrastructure and lack of financing for mineral resource development. However, beginning in 1970, numerous deposits of copper, gold, fluorspar, uranium, and coal were developed by joint ventures formed in partnership with the Soviet Union and its allies.

Increased nuclear electricity generation in Asia presents uranium suppliers such as Mongolia with an opportunity to develop its uranium and nuclear industry.

This Bachelor thesis “Mongolian uranium deposits” deals with the geology and mineralogy of uranium deposits in Mongolia. It shows a current capacity of uranium reserves and possible resources and also inquiries into the future.