

What are Mongolia's Energy goals?

The government of Mongolia has set targets to increase the share of generation capacity from renewable energy sources to 20% by 2023 and 30% by 2030, and to build export-oriented power plants.

How can Mongolia manage energy demand & prevent power outages?

To manage the energy demand and prevent power outages, Mongolia's Energy Regulation Committee imported more energy from Russia and asked people to follow energy-saving practices. In 2024, energy experts and Mongolia's global partners are urging the Mongolian government to prioritize the energy sector.

Who is responsible for Mongolia's energy sector?

In order to ensure this, Prime Minister L. Oyun-Erdene of Mongolia has instructed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Development Ch. Khurelbaatar and Energy Minister B. Chojilsuren to take all necessary measures." Mongolia's energy sector writ large is directly linked to Moscow's energy capacity.

Are Mongolia's energy policies failing?

In an interview with Bloomberg Mongolia, economist Khashchuluun Chuluundorj highlighted decades of failed energy policies. He said, "Even ten years ago, Mongolian policymakers had the prognosis of increasing energy demand. There have been many project proposals and plans, but unfortunately, none of them have been implemented."

What type of energy is used in Mongolia?

In Mongolia, total primary energy supplies continue to be dominated by coal, and electricity generation is largely provided by coal-fired power plants, particularly combined heat and power plants. In 2018, 93% of all electricity was produced by thermal power plants, and 98% of all district heat was provided by coal-fired systems.

Why is Mongolian energy crisis a problem?

It has become clear that the Mongolian government, including previous administrations, has long failed to prioritize energy and that is the root cause of the problem. Mongolia's dependency on coal-based energy has been the source of political, social, and health problems.

To ensure an efficient and equitable energy transition, Mongolia will need comprehensive regulatory reforms, national and local energy transition strategies, blended climate finance for JET, investment plans for energy efficiency and renewable energy, and targeted training programs for reskilling its labour force that would be displaced from ...

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Even with ambitious and concrete renewable energy targets, the government has been slow to add renewable energy capacity and continues to rely on coal for nearly 93% of heat and electricity generation. While several large wind projects have recently come on-line, the growth of renewables has been slowed by a number of factors.

In addition, Mongolia's reliance on energy imports, to meet its increasing excess demand, which is still exceeding of energy capacity and resulting in routine blackouts, highlight the urgency for a robust clean energy infrastructure.

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