

# Mongolia

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7: ENERGY INDICATORS (2018)

Renewable energy (% of TFEC)	3.4	Access to electricity (% of population)	98.0
Energy efficiency (MJ per \$1 of GDP)	6.4	Access to clean cooking (% of population)	50
Public flows renewables (2018 USD M)	91.4	Per capita renewable capacity (W/person)	79.306

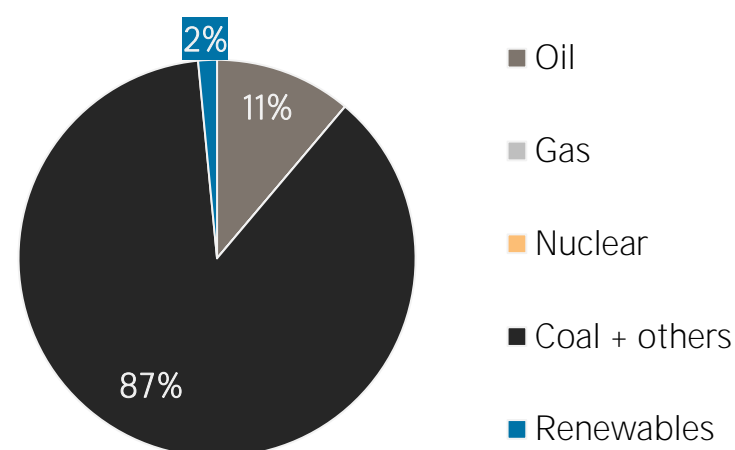
## TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (TPES)

TPES	2013	2018
Non-renewable (TJ)	492 025	535 506
Renewable (TJ)	6 312	8 300
Total (TJ)	498 336	543 806
Renewable share (%)	1	2

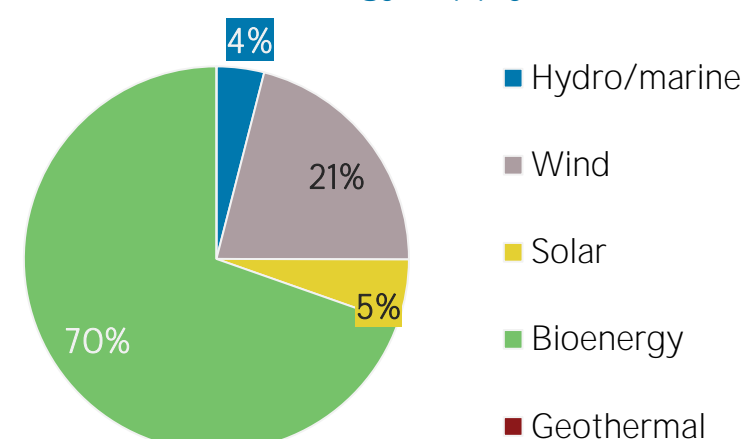
Growth in TPES	2013-18	2017-18
Non-renewable (%)	+8.8	+37.7
Renewable (%)	+31.5	+11.4
Total (%)	+9.1	+37.2

Primary energy trade	2013	2018
Imports (TJ)	56 293	66 734
Exports (TJ)	382 519	929 372
Net trade (TJ)	326 226	862 638
Imports (% of supply)	11	12
Exports (% of production)	48	67
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	161	257
Net trade (USD million)	+ 19	+ 1 896
Net trade (% of GDP)	+0.2	+14.5

Total primary energy supply in 2018



Renewable energy supply in 2018



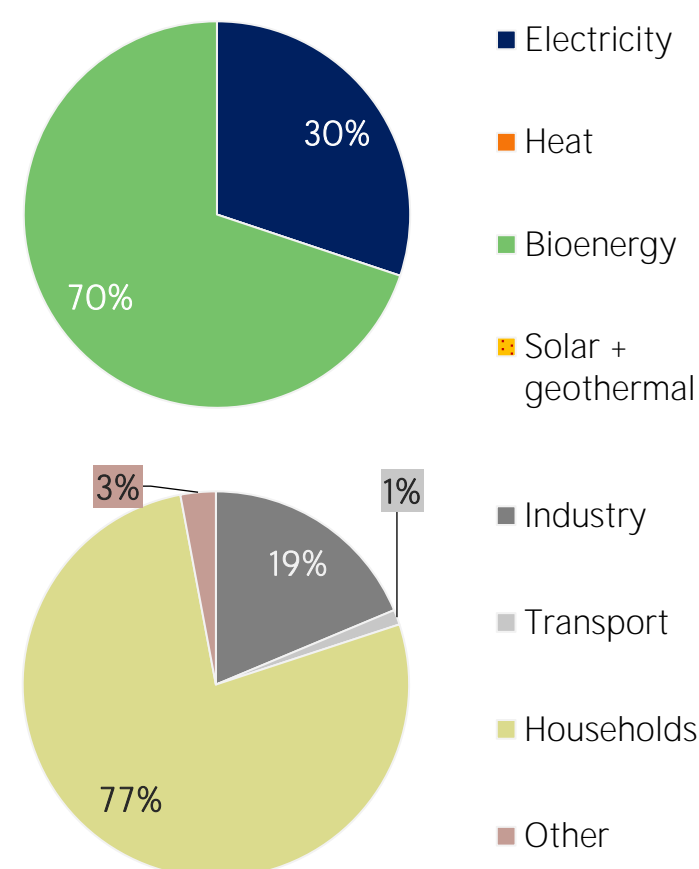
## RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Consumption by source	2013	2018
Electricity (TJ)	689	2 364
Heat (TJ)	0	0
Bioenergy (TJ)	5 481	5 481
Solar + geothermal (TJ)	0	0
<b>Total (TJ)</b>	<b>6 170</b>	<b>7 845</b>
Electricity share (%)	11	30

Consumption growth	2013-18	2017-18
Renewable electricity (%)	+243.1	+38.6
Other renewables (%)	0.0	0.0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>+27.1</b>	<b>+9.2</b>

Consumption by sector	2013	2018
Industry (TJ)	427	1 467
Transport (TJ)	29	98
Households (TJ)	5 647	6 048
Other (TJ)	68	232
Renewable share of TFEC	3.0	3.4

Renewable energy consumption in 2018

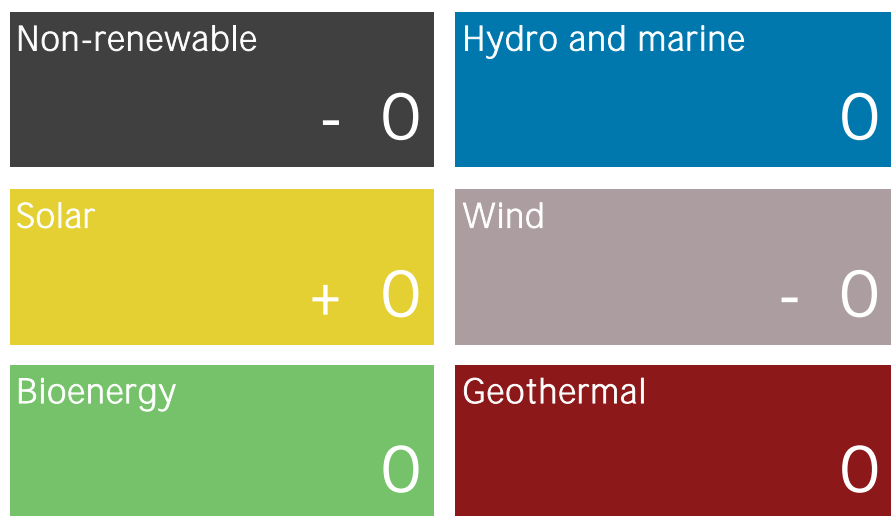


## ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION

Capacity in 2020	MW	%
Non-renewable	1 199	81
Renewable	277	19
Hydro/marine	31	2
Solar	90	6
Wind	156	11
Bioenergy	0	0
Geothermal	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>100</b>

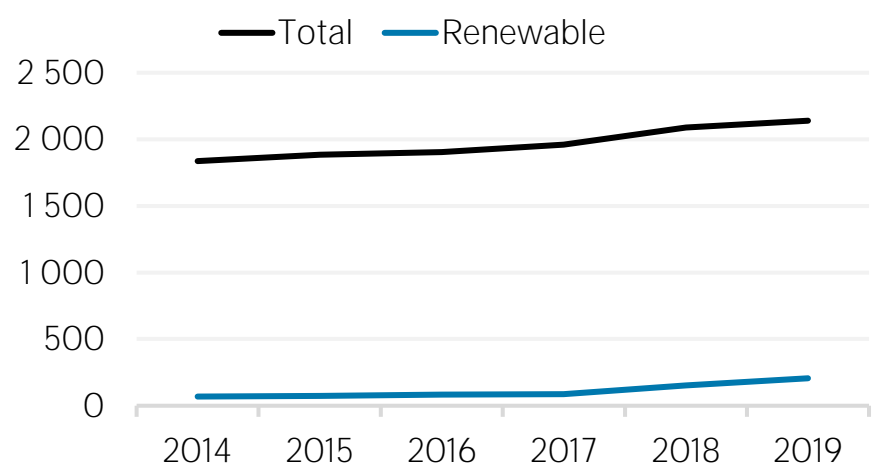
Capacity change (%)	2015-20	2019-20
Non-renewable	+ 12	- 0.0
Renewable	+ 227	+ 0.1
Hydro/marine	+ 7	0.0
Solar	+ 1 685	+ 0.4
Wind	+ 208	- 0.0
Bioenergy	0	0.0
Geothermal	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>+ 28</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>

Net capacity change in 2020 (MW)

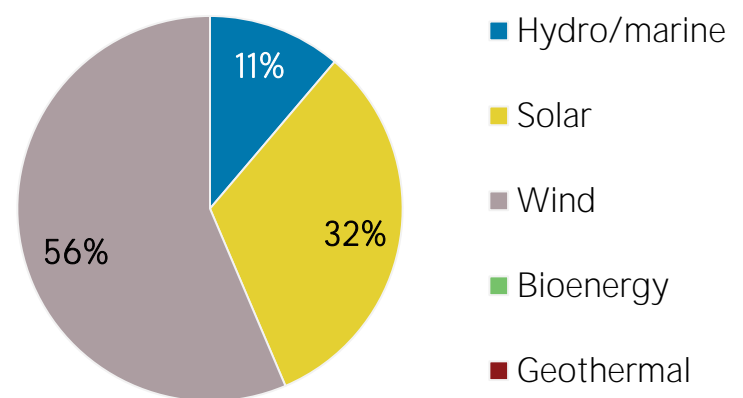


Generation in 2019	GWh	%
Non-renewable	6 236	90
Renewable	664	10
Hydro and marine	87	1
Solar	117	2
Wind	460	7
Bioenergy	0	0
Geothermal	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 900</b>	<b>100</b>

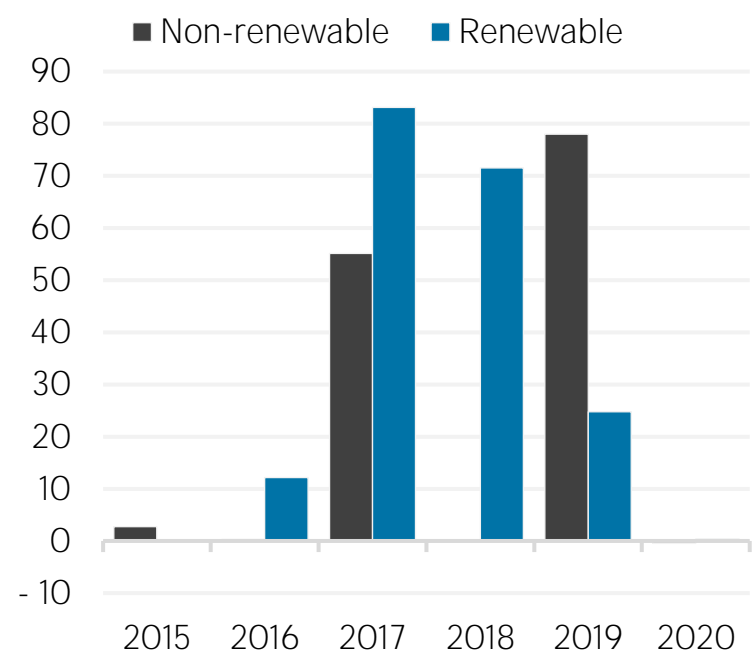
Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



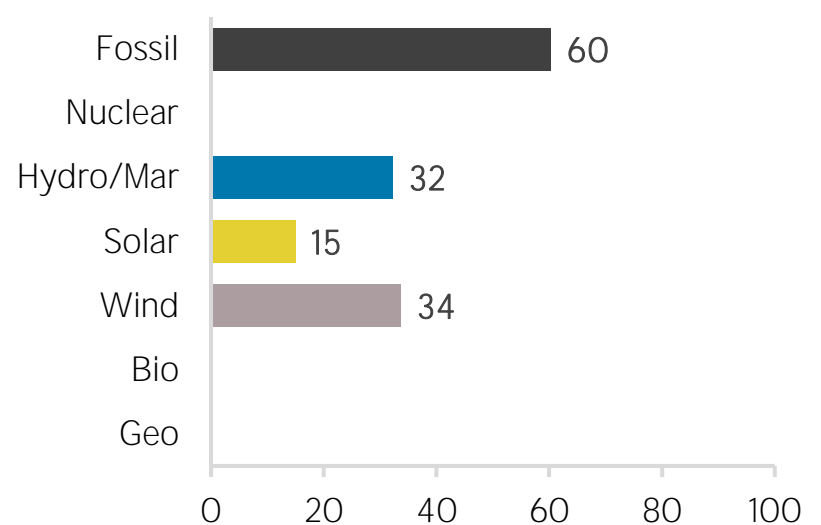
Renewable capacity in 2020



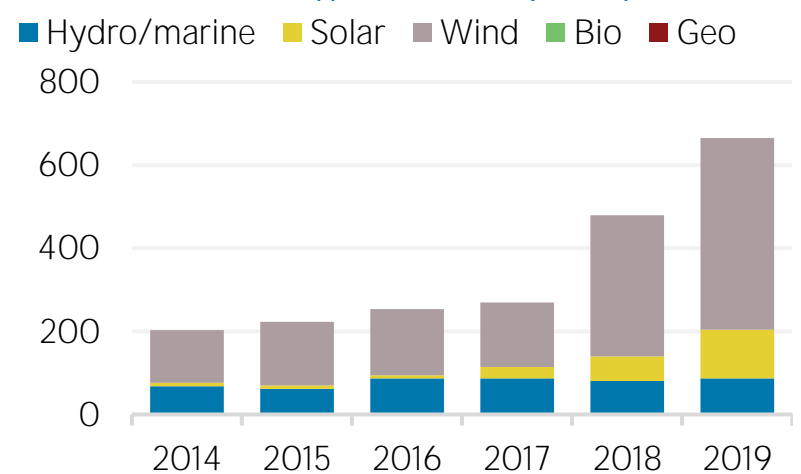
Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2019 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



## TARGETS, POLICIES AND MEASURES

### Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs

	year	target
<b>Renewable energy:</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Renewable electricity:	2020	20 %
Renewable capacity:		
Renewable transport:		
Liquid Biofuel blending mandate:		
Other transport targets:		
Renewable heating/cooling:		
Renewable Hydropower	2030	675 MW (additional)
Off-grid renewable technologies:		
Energy efficiency (Energy):		
Energy efficiency (Electricity):		

### Latest policies, programmes and legislation

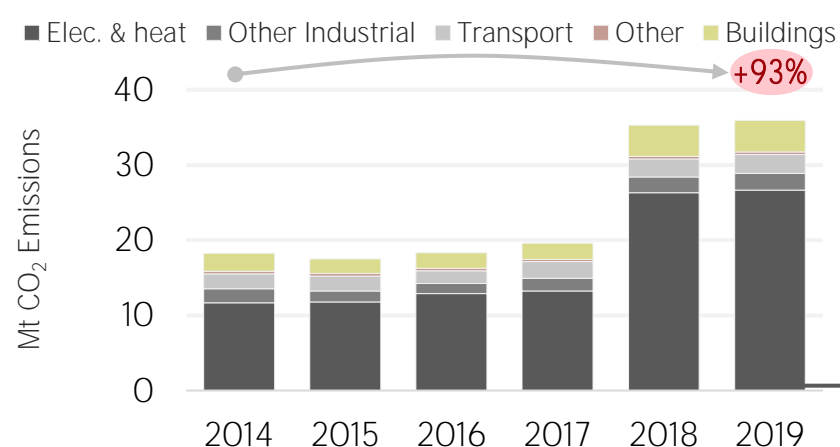
1	Mongolia State Policy on Energy 2015-2030	2015
2	Mongolian Law on Investment	2013
3	Mongolia Concession Law	2010
4	Mongolia renewable energy feed-in tariff	2007
5	Renewable Energy Law	2007

### References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

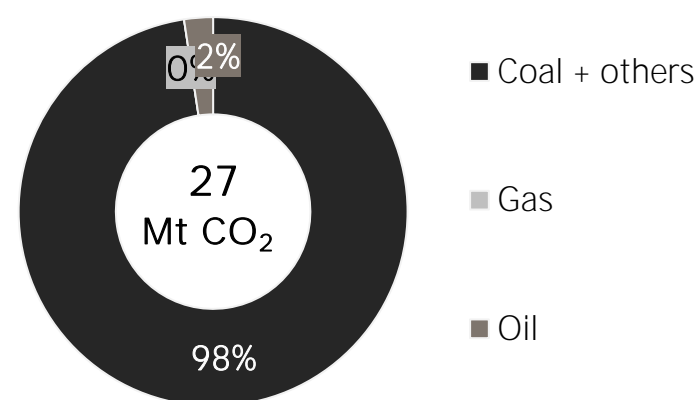
	Conditional	Unconditional	unit
- <b>Renewable energy</b>			
- electricity	20		%
- transport			
- heating/cooling			
- Energy efficiency			

## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

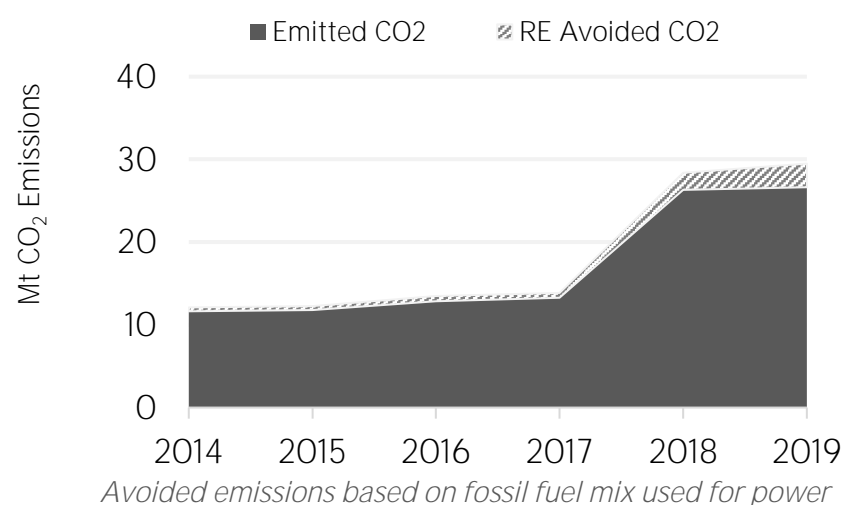
### Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector



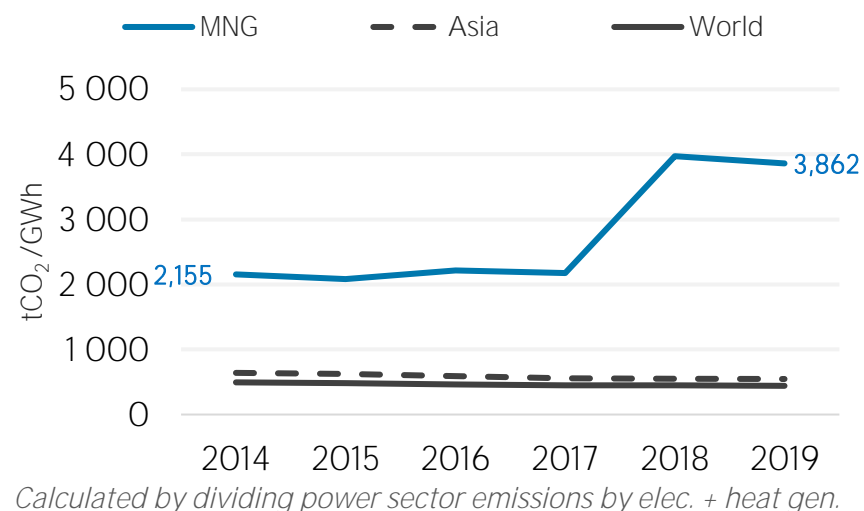
### Elec. & heat generation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2019



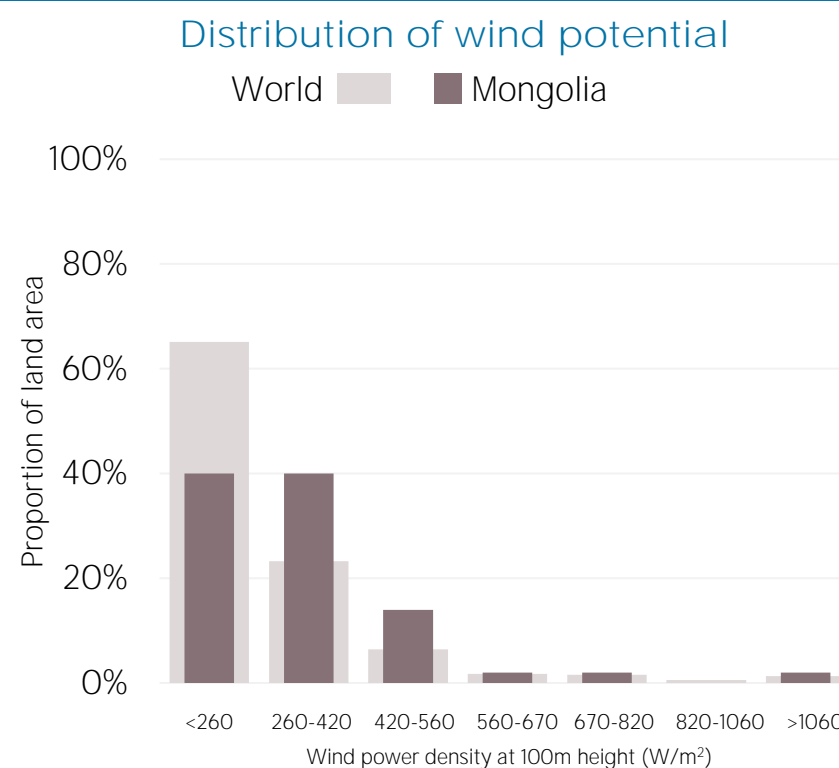
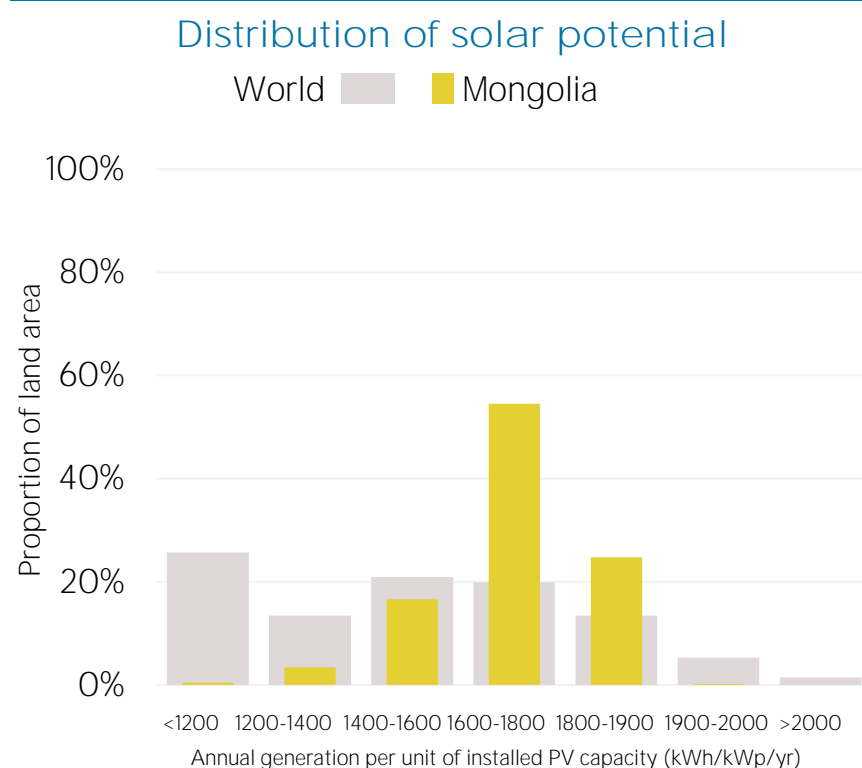
### Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



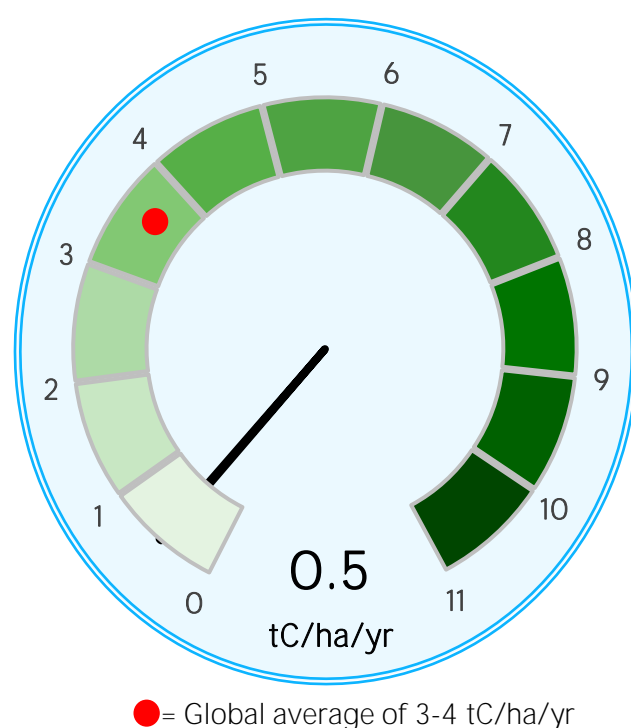
### CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for elec. & heat generation



## RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL



### Biomass potential: net primary production



### Indicators of renewable resource potential

**Solar PV:** Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

**Onshore wind:** Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

**Biomass:** Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

**Sources:** IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

**Additional notes:** Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to [statistics@irena.org](mailto:statistics@irena.org).

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