

Mongolia



Trilemma Rank

#108

Trilemma Score

51.1

Balance Grade

DCD

Mongolia ranks 108th globally with stronger performance in Equity and Security, and room for improvement in the Sustainability dimension. Diversity of electricity generation and grid stability remain challenges for Security, but the Equity index has shown marked improvements since the late 2000s, driven by significant progress in energy access and lower energy prices. The Sustainability index shows strong progress in recent years due to efficiency improvements and managed GHG emissions, but air pollution remains high. Mongolia gets an overall grade of DCD.

Population
3.1 (millions)

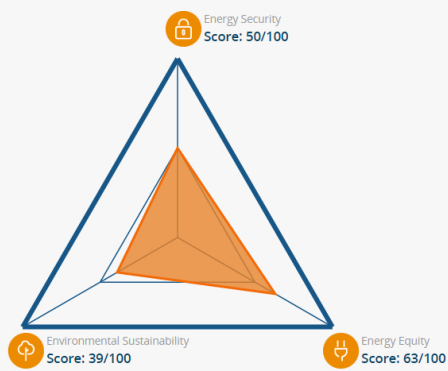
 Land Area
1,553.6 (thousand sq. km)

 GDP Per Capita
12,946 (PPP US\$)

 Industrial Sector
38.3 (% of GDP)

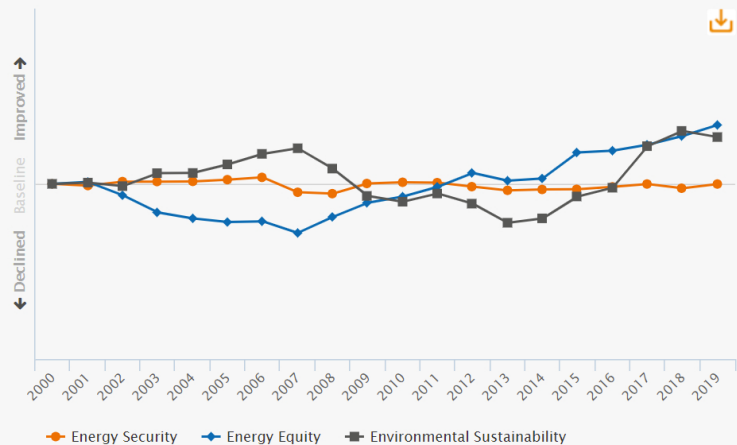
 GDP Growth
5.3 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Highcharts.com

Trends and Outlook

An important challenge for the Mongolian energy sector is to develop a national integrated energy system. Currently four separate electricity grids are in operation. Therefore, the country is planning to connect these grids and expand the distribution system under the Programme on Mongolian Integrated Power System (2007-2040).

Modernisation and increasing electric production capacity are priorities for the country. According to the Asian Development Bank, the share of electricity which is being imported from Russia to manage peak demand has been increasing over the past years. Due to ageing power plants it is essential to reduce losses by improving existing plants and operational management and to develop new plants to secure a reliable energy supply.

Lastly, the government is aiming to increase the share of renewables in the national energy mix to 20% by 2020. The government is strengthening its international cooperation and working with international companies to develop the country's renewables potential, which has been estimated by the Mongolian National Renewable Energy centre to be approximately 2,600 GW.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

Energy security ⓘ

Import dependence



Diversity of electricity generation



Energy storage



Energy equity ⓘ

Access to electricity



Electricity prices



Gasoline and diesel prices



Environmental sustainability ⓘ

Final energy intensity



Low carbon electricity generation



CO2 emissions per capita



Country context ⓘ

Macroeconomic stability



Effectiveness of government



Innovation capability

