Hospital energy storage mongolia

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Although Mongolia has abundant resources to produce electricity, it currently lacks sufficient generation capacity to meet its needs, and thus imports power from Russia and China. Power is imported across the northern border to compensate for shortfalls of electricity in the northern central area during winter peak periods. Also, in order to meet the electricity demand of the Oyu Tolgoi copper mine in the south, electricity is imported from China. As a result, Mongolia has been heavily dependent on electricity imports in recent years.

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. The goal of these policies is that Mongolia will become an energy exporting country in the future by utilizing its rich renewable energy resources with efficient and environmentally-friendly technologies while establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with neighboring and regional countries.

The priority in the energy sector remains expanding the existing electricity generation capacity and building new heat and power generators to meet the growing demand in industry, primarily in the mining subsector, as well as ensuring reliable and cost-effective access to energy in the commercial, residential and transportation sectors, notably in rural areas and urban outskirts.

In the medium-term, the energy sector, along with the transportation sector, should contribute to improved connectivity between different regions of Mongolia. Improving transport and energy services will help to develop the productive sectors of the economy, diversify the sources of economic growth, and build the basis for stronger regional linkages for Mongolia so that the country is able to harness the benefits of broader regional interconnectivity.

The use of coal-fired cooking and heating stoves in the Ulaanbaatar districts inhabited by low-income migrant dwellers constitutes a major cause of air pollution in the city (and, increasingly, in aimag centers) and thus presents a major health hazard.

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In the winter of 2019-2020, air pollution was reduced by 50 percent in Ulaanbaatar, which is considered one of the cities with the most polluted air in the world. The main driver of this reduction was implementation of Resolution No.62 dated February 28, 2018, by which the Government decided to ban raw coal consumption in Ulaanbaatar starting from May 15, 2019, introducing refined coal briquettes as a replacement fuel in order to reduce pollution.

Equally, better electricity supply - including off-grid supply – to low-load localities scattered around the country to support the livelihoods of rural residents, reduce rural migration to urban centers, and support regional development and economic diversification, notably through developing local agribusiness and tourism, should help to promote increased economic activity, create jobs, and reduce poverty. Increased use of renewable energy for these purposes should lessen dependence on the external power supplies and thus increase energy security.

Reducing air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels combustion and mitigating their impacts remains a major issue to be addressed in Mongolia. Currently, coal accounts for almost 70% of the greenhouse gas emissions in Mongolia. Achieving the government target of increasing the share of renewables in the energy mix to 30 per cent by 2030 should help to alleviate this problem.

In the future, if a natural gas pipeline route passes though Mongolia, a fuel shift from coal-to-gas could be a positive influence for reduction of air pollution, as well as helping to address climate change and other environmental issues.