

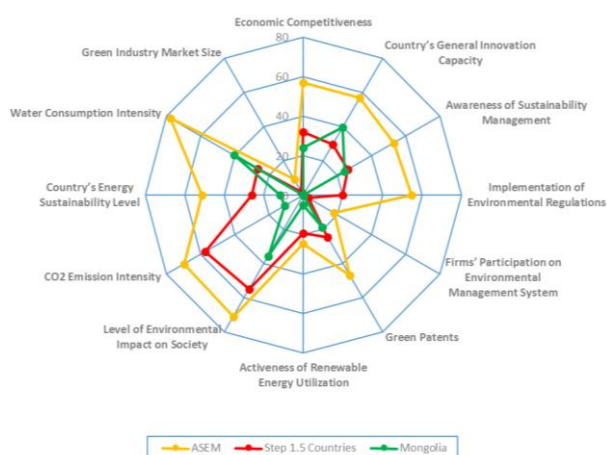


Mongolia

	4,179	2.9 million	16:33:51	0.727 Medium	3.6	3.3	
Flag	GDP per capita	Population	Industry structure (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	HDI	Sustainable social index	Sustainable env. index	Geographic location

	Score	
ASEI 2015	14.26	
Eco-Innovation Capacity	29.23	
Economic Competitiveness	23.98	
Country's General Innovation Capacity	39.61	
Awareness of Sustainability Management	24.10	
Eco-Innovation Supporting Environment	0.00	
Implementation of Environmental Regulations	0.00	
Eco-Innovation Activities	8.07	
Firms' Participation on Environmental Management System	0.39	
Green Patents	18.83	
Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization	5.00	
Eco-Innovation Performance	19.75	
Level of Environmental Impact on Society	35.79	
CO ₂ Emission Intensity	10.77	
Country's Energy Sustainability Level	11.83	
Water Consumption Intensity	40.35	
Green Industry Market Size	0.00	



- Mongolia's eco-innovation capacity is high. However, eco-innovation supporting environment, activity and performance are low.
- Country's General Innovation Capacity (indicator no. 1.2) and Water Consumption (indicator no. 4.4) of Mongolia are higher than the average score of the same development state countries.
- Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization (indicator no. 3.5) and Country's Energy Sustainability Level (indicator no. 4.3) of Mongolia are lower than the average score of the same development state countries.

Table 18 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Mongolia

National plan and strategy	Sustainability	■ Mongolian National Sustainable Development Agenda (2005)
	Eco-innovation	
Programme and actions	National	■ National Programme for Sustainable Development 2011 ■ “National Program for Renewable Energy (NPRE)” 2005, 2007 ■ “One Hundred Thousand Solar Lights” Programme
	International	
Legislation		■ Environmental Protection Law (1995)
Finance		■ GEF Small Grants Programme
Information		■ National forum “Sustainable development and environmental governance” (2012) ■ National Forum on Green Development ■ “World Clean Coal 2014 ” conference ■ National Committee for reducing air pollution ■ Consultation "Implementation Status of Agenda 21 for sustainable education (MNET and UNDP)" 2012

Mongolia has continued to develop a legislative system for sustainable development in the past 20 years²³. A series of national strategies have been chosen and 304 official policies, in combination with overall national development plans, have been created in the past 15 years. Despite such developments, there needs to be improvements to allow these policies to be carried out. Also, there is a strong need for continuous work on strengthening capacity to advance to the next stage²⁴. Mongolia's policy goals for eco-innovation have not been specifically planned, but they can be found in the national vision and strategies for sustainable development²⁵. They proposed five types of tasks - traffic, chemical substances, waste, mining, and continuous consumption for the sustainable development²⁶. As part of the agenda for sustainable development to establish a sustainable energy system, the government also proposed to

²³ Constitution of Mongolia (1992), Mongolia's Development Strategy (1996), Mongolia's Agenda 21 (1998), Mongolian National Development Programme (2005), "Mongolia's National Security Concept", "Mongolia's Foreign Policy Concept", "Strategic Document for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction", "Mongolia's Regional Development Strategy", "Mongolia's Millennium Development Goals" (2005), "Mongolia's National Reports on Millennium Development Goals" and Mongolia's Regional Development Programme: and others.

²⁴ UNDP, 2012, MONGOLIA'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: PROGRESSES, BOTTLENECKS AND VISION FOR THE FUTURE, UNDP, ULAANBAATAR (11~15pp)

²⁵ Mongolia National Report On Sustainable Development for The 18th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

²⁶ Mongolian National Sustainable Development Agenda (2005), 76pp

increase energy efficiency and the importance of the new renewable energies, develop cleaner coal energy technology and cooperate with international organizations to acquire advanced technologies.

Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) collaboration organizations UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNITAR, and UNIDO have partnered and formed a group initiative to strengthen green economy capacity by 2020. Mongolia has reinforced international cooperation to expedite its previous weak policies as it is faced with environmental problems like pollution, water shortage due to the mining, and desertification. The Department of Industry has been in charge of promoting small and medium enterprises and has internationally cooperated with organizations such as the UN Country Office, EU, EBRD, UN CITRAL and SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) to secure public financing to improve the business environment and strengthen the capacity of small and medium enterprises.

In 2007 the CDM business regulations were modified in regards to renewable energy policies. The Mongolian government started NPRE programs²⁷ in 2005 and improved its energy system standards by 2007. The goal of the original plan was to produce 3~5% of all energy by 2010 but it has currently changed to 20~25% by 2020. After pushing forward programs across all Mongolian provinces, over 90% of the cotton has been connected to the central electricity grid and 70~90% of the stock farmers are able to use solar and wind generated electricity. The country's "One Hundred Thousand Solar Lights" program has allowed the stock farmer families to use solar energy; the programs have been successful based on the appropriate regulations from each district along with the public and private partnership²⁸. To further carry out Mongolia's eco-innovation, it is important to consider Mongolia's unique socio-cultural background and environment along with its economic infrastructure businesses when planning national development strategies and eco-innovation strategies.

²⁷ "National Program for Renewable Energy (NPRE)" 2005, 2007

²⁸ UNDP, 2012, MONGOLIA'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: PROGRESSES, BOTTLENECKS AND VISION FOR THE FUTURE, UNDP, ULAANBAATAR (11~15pp)