

Mongolia has updated its Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0

In Brief

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C, Parties (countries) are obligated to define climate policies and targeted measures by adopting their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and to strengthen their efforts accordingly.

In this context, the Government of Mongolia, through Resolution No. 91 dated September 10, 2025, approved the updated "Nationally Determined Contribution for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement" (NDC 3.0). This update was based on the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while ensuring sustainable development in key economic sectors, increasing clean energy production and consumption, and introducing technological upgrades. Consequently, Mongolia advanced its previous 2019 NDC targets and adopted NDC 3.0.

Under NDC 3.0, Mongolia has set the following targets:

- **Unconditional Target:** Reduce GHG emissions by 30.3% compared to the baseline level by 2035.
- **Target including forest carbon sink:** Reduce net GHG emissions (emissions minus removals) by 46.3% compared to the baseline level by 2035.
- **Conditional Target (including carbon sink and international support):** Reduce net GHG emissions by 52.8% compared to the baseline level by 2035.

Targets and Measures for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Under NDC 3.0, Mongolia has identified unconditional measures to reduce GHG emissions across the six highest-emitting sectors. In addition, it has also outlined conditional measures that would significantly contribute to GHG emission reductions but cannot currently be implemented solely through domestic efforts. One notable feature of these conditional measures relates to pastureland. Mongolia's entire territory includes 129,339,500 hectares of land used for grazing, and long-term research confirms that desertification, land degradation, and climate change have reduced the carbon sequestration capacity of pasture soils. The following page presents conditional and unconditional measures by sector.

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Targets and Measures for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Cont.)

Sector	Unconditional measures	Conditional measures
Energy Production and Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing renewable energy generation Improving the efficiency of energy production Switching from solid fuels 	Implement the following hydropower plant construction projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Javkhlant Hydropower Plant (100 MW), Selenge Province Tsenkhermandal Hydropower Plant (100 MW), Khentii Province
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the livestock and livestock product turnover and increasing exports Increasing domestic meat supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export sheep meat and wool Export goat meat and cashmere Export horse meat
Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing waste heat from cement plants Using fly ash in cement production Introducing energy-efficient technologies Enhancing energy-efficiency management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize ground fluorite powder in cement production Capture and store CO₂ in deep geological formations (CCS)
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructing green residential buildings and new energy-efficient single-family homes Thermal renovation and repair of school, kindergarten, and public institution buildings Reducing heat loss and upgrading heating systems in traditional gers Reducing heat loss and upgrading heating systems in single-family houses Thermal renovation of prefabricated apartment buildings 	Improve energy efficiency, promote green buildings, and increase the use of renewable energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green buildings and eco-friendly residential housing Upgrade water heating boilers (15–100 kW) Integrate renewable energy into building heating systems
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing recycling and the use of recyclable materials Neutralizing methane emissions from central waste disposal sites Upgrading and expanding wastewater treatment plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct recycling plants in regional centers Build wastewater treatment facilities in no fewer than six provincial centers
Road and Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition to Euro-5 standard fuels Shifting coal export transport from road to rail Increasing use of electric vehicles and public transport Shifting imported transport cargo from road to rail 	-
Pastureland	-	Implement effective traditional practices such as intensive seasonal pasture rotation, long-term resting of degraded pastures, and regulating livestock grazing pressure. Restore at least 10% of degraded forest-steppe and steppe pastures to improve their greenhouse gas absorption capacity.

Adaptation Targets and Measures

Previously, Mongolia had defined adaptation goals and measures across eight sectors. Under NDC 3.0, these have now been outlined for the following ten sectors: 1) Biodiversity 2) Water resources 3) Forest resources 4) Disaster risk management 5) Livestock and pastureland 6) Crop production 7) Public health 8) Livelihoods and social protection 9) Education 10) Culture.

Let's talk!

Click [here](#) to view the approved NDC 3.0. If you have any questions regarding the information provided above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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