

Mongolia's contribution to SDG in Northeast Asia (Summary)

Mongolia's sustainable development concept (SDC - 2030) was adopted on February, 2016 by the Parliament of the country. This document is Mongolia's long-term national development policy for the next 15 years, and for this policy to be implemented successfully as well as effectively, it is important to ensure the correlation between mid-term policies and programs and their implementation in national and local level.

The Sustainable development concept was developed with 44 objectives in the context of economic, social, environmental, and governance issues, and of the 44 objectives of the SDC, 39 objectives correlate with 169 goals of the 17 goals adopted by the UN General Assembly, and 8 of those 39 objectives are able to meet 8 of the 169 sustainable development goals. Today, the Sustainable development vision 2030 is Mongolia's official long-term policy.

Mongolia is working to meet SDG goals by ensuring sustainable economic growth and reduction of poverty, improvements in its Human Development Index by constantly improving its education and gender policies, using natural resources to spur growth and trading with more than 155 countries of the world.

Mongolia has traditionally strong nomadic agriculture but has been rapidly developing its industry, infrastructure, linking with international financial and trade hubs, bringing in foreign investors and cooperating with its neighbor countries. There have been large shifts in its trade, investment and economic linkages directing it towards more cooperation with North East Asia.

Due to rapid economic growth, poverty in the country has fell to 21% and HDI ranking improved to 0.735. Being an open and democratic, the country has now one of most stable political systems in Central Asia ensuring free and open elections for two decades.

With young and dynamic population, Mongolia is set to fulfil the SDG goals through its 2030 National sustainable development concept -2030.