

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF
THE PARTIES AND ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING
OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (COP 21/CMP
11) AS UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
PARIS (LE BOURGET) FRANCE

Speech by H.E. Mr.BATTSEREG Namdag
Minister of Environment, Green Development and Tourism of
Mongolia

Mr. President,

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Global climate change is a serious environmental threat with growing economic and social consequences. Climate change action has become a key ingredient for achieving sustainable development for all countries in the world, regardless of geography or income status. The commitments of every nation to cope with climate change are fundamental to the post-2015 development agenda, expressed in the Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Every nation has an opportunity and obligation to appropriately contribute to the common task of keeping the global average temperature within a manageable span to save our home planet and livelihoods.

Mongolia is one of the most vulnerable countries to impacts of climate change due to its geographic location and climate conditions as well as structure and development level of economic sectors, and life style of the people.

In response Mongolia has adopted national, legally binding policies and action plans to address climate related challenges. In 2000, Mongolia developed its National Action Programme on Climate Change, most recently updated in 2011. This Programme sets priorities for action and integrates climate change concerns into other national and sectoral development planning.

More recently, the National Parliament approved the Green Development Policy in 2014, which included ambitious targets for both adaptation measures and mitigation actions. The Green Development Policy sets out the vision for Mongolia's transition to a development model that results in human well-being by safeguarding environmentally friendly, inclusive economic growth and maintaining the sustainability of ecosystem services.

Mongolia defined the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which is aimed to address a certain mitigation challenges. We put the target to reduce GHG emission by 14 percent by 2030 compared to the projected emissions under a business as usual scenario level of 2010. For successful implementation of these actions and measures we need more investment and financial support. Just one example, in Mongolia, we have to spend 13-15 cents to produce 1 kBT electricity from wind energy, while spending only 5 cents to produce it by coal.

In this respect there is need to increase technical assistance, investment through international and regional financial mechanisms such as Green climate fund and other special funds for advanced technology transfer and related capacity building.

I do hope that these and other similar challenges would be reflected in the final document. Mongolia is fully committed to contribute to the negotiation process so that this historical Conference will succeed to adopt necessary regulatory instrument which would open new page in the international cooperation activities on climate change.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.