

**STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. KHURELSUKH UKHNAA,
PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA, AT THE WORLD LEADERS SUMMIT
DURING THE 27TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

(Sharm El-Sheikh, November 8, 2022)

Your Excellency Mr. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt,
Your Excellency Mr. Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for successfully convening the 27th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the best wishes for a successful summit and conference.

The current session of the Conference of the Parties stands out for being held in Africa, which is severely affected by climate change.

In these difficult times, when the world is faced with significant challenges such as global food and energy crises, rising price and geopolitical tensions, it is imperative that all countries remain committed to achieving the sustainable development goals and, intensify their actions, especially towards combatting climate change, without losing momentum.

Soil, food and human beings are inextricably linked. Healthy soil produces healthy food, whilst healthy food nurtures healthy people.

Therefore, combating climate change is intrinsic to protecting soil, our food and humankind.

The United Nations study of 2021 reveals that about 2.3 billion or around 30 percent of the global population are moderately or severely food insecure, and 828 million people are affected by hunger.

For that reason, every country needs to comprehensively address the pillars of food supply, food security, and climate change as part of sustainable development goals.

Mongolia, in its efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals, is successfully implementing the "Food Supply and security", "Healthy Mongolians" and "Billion Trees" national movements.

For example, we believe that the successful implementation of the "Billion Trees" national movement will not only provide opportunities to increase Mongolia's forest cover and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse in the atmosphere, but will also positively affect a number of socio-economic issues by improving soil protection, agricultural production, food supply and safety, and employment opportunities.

I am pleased to underscore that the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres personally supported the movement during his visit to Mongolia.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the countries, development partners, and international organizations collaborating on the "Billion Trees" national movement. It is my pleasure to announce that Mongolia has become the first country in Asia to cooperate with the European Union within the framework of "Forest Partnership" program.

Mongolia is one of the countries most affected by climate change. Although it emits only 0.1 percent of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions, its per capita and per GDP unit emissions are relatively higher than the world average,

In this regard, our country has set an ambitiously raised target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 27.2 percent, which is a high indicator for Mongolia.

The largest sources of Mongolia's greenhouse gas emissions are energy, agriculture and industrial sectors.

Mongolia has a huge renewable energy resource estimated at 2,600 gigawatts thanks to its geographical location and climatic condition. This indicates that Mongolia has a potential to increase its renewable energy production, further contributing to the energy supply of the region.

Currently, the portion of renewable energy reached 18.2 percent of Mongolia's total available installed energy capacity this share planned to be increased to 30 percent by 2030.

As present, 75 percent of herder households in Mongolia use renewable energy. We are actively cooperating with international organizations and countries in the region to increase an use of renewable energy sources, including quite new one like hydrogen

Furthermore, Mongolia has recently joined the "Global Methane Pledge", paying particular attention to methane emissions as parts of greenhouse gas emission reduction measures.

Mongolia is endeavoring to achieve carbon neutrality around by the mid of this century as enhancing reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration, while strengthening its capacity on climate resilience.

Climate change, coupled with the negative effects of human activities, is exacerbating biodiversity loss, land degradation and desertification. In this regard, it is my pleasure to inform you that Mongolia is preparing to host the 17th Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification in 2026.

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms of the three Rio Conventions, and in particular, the global carbon market regulated by Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, should be effectively used as instruments for climate change mitigation.

Accordingly, developing countries will have more opportunities to spur innovation through technology transfer, and increase their access to green financing, successfully overcome the challenges and achieve their goals.

From this honorable podium, I would like to reiterate Mongolia's willingness to foster open, effective, and mutually beneficial cooperation with every country in the world, international organizations, and development partners.

In conclusion, I am pleased to emphasize that our bold decisions, mutual understanding and collaboration, as well as our perseverance, are crucial to reaching our climate targets in adequate timeframe and achieving sustainable development.

Remembering that mother earth is our home and mother nature is a source of our existence, let us work together with common goal for the wellbeing of the present and future generations!

I thank you for your attention.