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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Mongolia

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.²
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 3 and 7 December 2018, in Katowice, Poland, at SBI 49, the sixth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for the 10 non-Annex I Parties, including Mongolia, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 30 September 2018.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Mongolia received one written question in advance from the United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair and the SBI Vice-Chair, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini (Eswatini) and Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Islamic Republic of Iran), comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the 10 Parties.
6. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Mongolia summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Mongolia.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>, respectively.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.1/MNG.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 7 December, Mongolia made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. In its presentation Mongolia provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, and support needed and received. It highlighted that total GHG emissions were 21,950.73 Gg of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) without land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and -1,073.46 Gg CO₂ eq with LULUCF in 1990, and were 34,482.73 Gg CO₂ eq without LULUCF and 10,030.80 Gg CO₂ eq with LULUCF in 2014. This indicates an increase in GHG emissions of 57 per cent in 2014 compared to the 1990 level without LULUCF, and an increase of 1,034 per cent with LULUCF.
9. Mongolia also provided information on its mitigation actions and policies. The key climate policies presented were the following: National Action Program on Climate Change, which constitutes the main national policy addressing both mitigation and adaptation with actions under implementation (2017–2021); Green Development Policy to develop green and smart cities in order to reduce building heat losses by 20 per cent by 2020 and 40 per cent by 2030; intended nationally determined contribution, approved by the Parliament, which defines a target of a 14 per cent reduction in total national GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) by 2030 compared to the projected emissions under the ‘business as usual’ scenario; and Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia 2030. Mongolia also presented information regarding implemented clean development mechanism projects, projects under the Joint Crediting Mechanism and sectoral nationally appropriate mitigation actions (construction, transport, agriculture, forestry and energy sectors). In addition, Mongolia presented the support received and needed, as well as its capacity-building needs, such as lacking sufficient data from key sources, collecting data, lacking previous GHG inventory documentation and enhancing the GHG inventory team to ensure that improved data and methodologies are incorporated into future updates of the inventory.
10. Over the course of the presentation, Mongolia addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.
11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Mongolia for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: the European Union, Germany, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: development of the domestic measurement, reporting and verification system for the GHG inventory, experiences and challenges in preparing the national energy balance, identification of the quantitative targets for nationally appropriate mitigation actions, improvements for GHG data collection, challenges to identify emissions from the agriculture sector and proposed policies for the sector, plans for improving the GHG inventories for the next submission, potential impact of the Joint Crediting Mechanism established between Mongolia and Japan and plans for establishing mitigation actions in the waste sector.
12. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.⁵
13. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Mongolia for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Mongolia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁵ <https://unfccc-cop24.streamworld.de/webcast/6th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-view-3>.