

Public-private roundtable: Sustainable infrastructure in Mongolia – developing green hydrogen production

*21 March 2023, Ulaanbaatar
Best Western Premier Tuushin Hotel*

Background: the Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Asia (SIPA)

Infrastructure is essential for economic development but accounts for about 60% of GHG emissions globally. Given the long lifespan of infrastructure assets, the investment decisions made today could lock countries into carbon-intensive development pathways for years to come. As developing and emerging countries in Asia are witnessing an unprecedented uptick in infrastructure investment due to economic growth and their strategic location along major trade routes, national planning authorities have a central role to play to set strategic directions, plan and develop pipelines of infrastructure projects that contribute to building back better after the COVID-19 pandemic, and make sure green growth and climate goals are mainstreamed into the infrastructure investment cycle.

With financial support from the Government of Germany, the OECD **Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Asia (SIPA)** aims to help Central and Southeast Asian countries ensure energy, transport and industry infrastructure investments are aligned with low-emission development pathways compatible with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.

SIPA's activities target all stages of infrastructure development, from planning and design to financing and delivery. Its activities mainly involve six countries in Asia including three countries in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Uzbekistan) and three countries in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand). The Programme's period of implementation is 2021 to 2025.

More information on SIPA at <https://www.oecd.org/site/sipa/>.

Objectives of the Roundtable

Hydrogen produced from clean energy sources¹, and green hydrogen in particular, is currently being considered as one of the key enabling technologies for the energy transition. Depending on scenarios, the demand for hydrogen is projected to increase six- to eight-fold by 2050, under the condition that competitive clean hydrogen is developed². According to experts, green hydrogen will play a central role in the decarbonisation of hard-to-abate sectors, including heavy industry (e.g. steel, cement) and transport (shipping and aviation). As a result, national hydrogen strategies and large-scale hydrogen projects have

¹ i.e. green (renewables-based) and blue (produced from fossil fuels combined with measures to significantly lower GHG emissions such as CCUS) hydrogen.

² <https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/sustainability/our-insights/five-charts-on-hydrogens-role-in-a-net-zero-future>; <https://blogs.worldbank.org/ppps/green-hydrogen-key-investment-energy-transition>.

Supported by:

been flourishing, although these developments remain far below the needed level for getting on track to net-zero emissions by 2050 on the global scale.

Under the SIPA activity on *Aligning national policy frameworks for energy, transport and industry*, The OECD, together with UNDP's Mongolia country office and the Mongolian Hydrogen Council, is organising a Roundtable to discuss the opportunity to create an enabling domestic policy framework for developing the production of green hydrogen in Mongolia. In line with the objectives of SIPA, this can effectively contribute to attracting investment to clean energy industries and diversifying exports, decarbonising domestic heavy industries, and ultimately bringing the national economy on a path to net-zero.

The Roundtable will bring together representatives of the government of Mongolia and relevant public authorities, representatives of the domestic energy industry, and international experts. Participants will have the opportunity to learn about international experience in supporting and developing green hydrogen projects, and exchange on ongoing projects in Mongolia, as well as related challenges and opportunities.

Key questions for the discussion will include:

- How can green hydrogen contribute to shaping a low-carbon development vision for Mongolia?
- In particular, what role can it play to decarbonise domestic industries?
- What are the short-term and long-term actions that Mongolian policy-makers could undertake to support the development of green hydrogen, ensuring that it contributes to its sustainable development objectives?

Target audience

Policymakers from Ministries or Government Agencies responsible for national and sectoral low-carbon strategy development and investment attraction and facilitation in the clean energy sector, representatives of clean energy industries and potential end-user industries (e.g. cement, steel), and international experts and partners.

Practical information and contact information

Participation is upon invitation only. English-Mongolian interpretation will be provided.

For more information, you may contact:

- Peline Atamer, Head of SIPA - Central Asia, OECD Global Relations: peline.atamer@oecd.org
- Elisa Larrakoetxea, Project Administrator, Eurasia, OECD Global Relations: elisa.larrakoetxea@oecd.org
- Delgernaran Tumurtogoo, National Project Coordinator, UNDP Mongolia: delgernaran.tumurtogoo@undp.org
- Enkhbayar Dambadarjaa, Local Consultant: enkhbayar.dambadarjaa@gmail.com

Draft Programme

Ulaanbaatar time (CET+7)

Moderator: William Tompson, Head of Eurasia Division, OECD

14:30-15:00	<i>Registration and welcome coffee</i>
	Welcome and introductions
15:00-15:20	Welcoming remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bayarmagnai Myagmarsuren, Deputy Minister of Energy - Regina Rutenberg, Chargée d’Affaires, Embassy of Germany to Mongolia - Kumi Kitamori, Deputy Director, Environment Directorate, OECD (<i>online</i>) - Lin Cao, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Mongolia
15:20-15:40	Setting the scene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peline Atamer, Head of SIPA – Central Asia, OECD - Joseph Cordonnier, Industry Analyst - CEFIM, OECD (<i>online</i>)
	Public-private dialogue: Roundtable discussions
15:40-16:30	Session 1: Policies for supporting the development of green hydrogen – international experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eiji Ohira, Strategy Architect, Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Technology Office New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Japan (<i>online</i>) - Mikaa Mered, Adjunct lecturer on hydrogen at Sciences Po, Member of the Steering Committee of the Task Force on Hydrogen, France (<i>online</i>) - Ines Marques, Director of the Green Hydrogen Development Plan, Green Hydrogen Organisation (<i>online</i>) - Sergei Fashevsky, Senior Advisor – Manager International Operations, and Jos van der Plas, Senior Advisor, Norsk Energi (<i>online</i>) <p><i>Open discussion</i></p>
16:30-16:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:45 -17:45	Session 2: Opportunities and challenges for green hydrogen development in Mongolia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Byambasaikhan Bayanjargal, Chair, Mongolian Hydrogen Council - Bayasgalan Dugarjav, Professor, National University of Mongolia - Yeren-Ulzii Batmunkh, Head of the Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Energy of Mongolia - Tserendulam Shagdarsuren, Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia - Batjargal Zamba, Director of Climate Change Research Cooperation Centre <p><i>Open discussion</i></p>

	Conclusions
17:50-18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Byambasaikhan Bayanjargal, Chair, Mongolian Hydrogen Council - Peline Atamer, Head of SIPA – Central Asia, OECD

The OECD

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Together with governments, policy makers and citizens, we work on establishing evidence-based international standards and finding solutions to a range of social, economic and environmental challenges. From improving economic performance and creating jobs to fostering strong education and fighting international tax evasion, we provide a unique forum and knowledge hub for data and analysis, exchange of experiences, best-practice sharing, and advice on public policies and international standard-setting.

The OECD brings together its 38 Member countries and a range of partners that collaborate on key global issues at national, regional and local levels. Through our standards, programmes and initiatives, we help drive and anchor reform in more than 100 countries around the world, building on our collective wisdom and shared values.

More information on the OECD at <https://www.oecd.org/>

The Mongolia-OECD co-operation

Mongolia has participated in OECD thematic programmes and networks since the 1990s. Mongolia participates in several OECD activities and projects, such as the Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development, the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Programme, the OECD-ITF project on Enhancing Connectivity in Central Asia, the Green Action Programme, the OECD/Korea Policy Centre (competition), and the Inclusive Framework on BEPS.

More information at <https://www.oecd.org/countries/mongolia/>