

**Remarks by Mr. Byambasuren Guntevsuren,
Deputy Permanent Representative of Mongolia to UN ESCAP
at the Sixth session of the Committee on Statistics
"Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind"
Bangkok
19 May 2018**

Mr/Ms. Chairman,
Deputy Executive Secretary/Officer in charge,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to the Statistics Division of the United Nations Economic Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for making excellent arrangements for the Sixth Session of the Committee on Statistics of the ESCAP, which is being organized around the theme "Navigating policy with data to leave no one behind".

Mr./Madame Chairman,

Mongolia was one of the early adopters of the SDGs. In February 2016, the Parliament of Mongolia approved the Sustainable Development Agenda of Mongolia, namely, Sustainable Development Vision 2030. This document will be implemented in three stages: 2016-2020, 2021-2025 and 2026-2030, and evaluation of the implementation is planned to be done once in two years. In addition, the Government of Mongolia has mainstreamed its goals into the Government Action Plan for 2016-2020 and other relevant programs. To ensure the successful implementation "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" the National Development Agency of Mongolia acts as a coordinating organization for the efficient implementation of SDGs, while the National Statistics Office of Mongolia is responsible for estimating the indicators.

Mr./Ms. Chairman,

In the framework of implementing "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", assessment on the availability of 244 indicators of SDG from the official statistics from the National Statistics Office of Mongolia and the

administrative statistics produced from ministries and government agencies was conducted again in June 2018.

The result of this assessment showed that out of 244 SDG indicators, 11 indicators are irrelevant for Mongolia. From the remaining 233 indicators, 113 indicators can be provided by data sources available at the National Statistics Office of Mongolia, ministries or government agencies. However, data sources for 120 indicators are currently not available. Available 113 indicators have been estimated for 2015, 2016 and 2017 and disseminated through the National Statistics Office webpage in both Mongolian and English languages.

Mr. Chariman,

More and more countries are voluntarily reporting the implementation of “Sustainable Development Goals – 2030” at both national and international levels. It is a pleasure to note that Mongolia will voluntarily present its SDG implementation at the High-level Political Forum.

With a view to achieve SDGs, the Government of Mongolia is expanding its cooperation with the UN specialized organizations such as International Labour Organization, Asian Development Bank, Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century (PARIS 21), as well as other related donor organization by organizing workshops, trainings and conferences on the SDGs implementation.

We appreciate the Commission's continued efforts to ensure sustainable development in the Asia and the Pacific by providing technical cooperation programs to the developing countries and supporting new initiatives aimed at successfully implementing the SDGs.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish to reiterate our firm belief that under your able stewardship this session will give a greater impetus towards achieving our common goals.

I thank you very much for your attention.