

**Submission of Bangladesh on the suggested topics to be discussed under the dialogues,  
referred to in paragraph 12 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17, as part of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme**

**Background**

At the 27<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, last year, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 4) decided that there will be at least two global dialogues each year as part of the mitigation work programme in hybrid format, as well as other in-person or hybrid dialogues each year in conjunction with existing events, such as the regional climate weeks. In paragraph 12 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17, the CMA4 invited Parties, observers, and other non-Party stakeholders to submit via the submission portal by 1 February 2023 and every year thereafter suggested topics in line with the scope of the work programme referred to in paragraph 4 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17 to be discussed under the dialogues.

In the cover decision, the CMA4 confirmed that the objective of the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3 shall be to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the global stocktake (para. 1 of CMA4 cover decision). It also decided that the work programme shall function in a manner that is consistent with the procedures and timelines for communication of successive NDCs established in the Paris Agreement, recalling its Article 4, paragraph 11 and decision 1/CMA.3 (para. 3 of CMA4 cover decision).

Though most of the Parties strengthened their NDC commitment to reducing or limiting GHG emissions by 2025 and/or 2030, (as per 2022 NDC Synthesis Report), a significant gap still exists between projected emissions (taking into account implementation of the latest NDCs) and the level needed to limit warming to safe level.

Welcoming the contribution of Working Group II and the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the cover decisions of the COP27 and the CMA4, Parties reiterated that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and resolves to pursue further efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C. Parties also recognized that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level.

**Bangladesh's Submission**

Recalling the following decisions of the CMA4 –

- Calls upon Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition. (para. 28 of CMA4 cover decision)



- Emphasizes Article 4.5 of the Paris Agreement, which provides that support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Articles 9–11, and recognizes that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions. (para. 32 of CMA4 cover decision)
- Emphasizes that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is critical to enhancing mitigation action and addressing inequities in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries, and that scaled-up public grants for mitigation (and adaptation) for vulnerable regions, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy. (para. 58 of CMA4 cover decision)

And considering the reality that developing Parties, particularly LDCs like Bangladesh, are facing challenges in mobilizing enough resources for implementing the conditional commitments (and even unconditional commitments), and hence urgently require enhanced financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation with a view to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade;

**Bangladesh, hereby, submits the following suggested topics** in line with the scope of the work programme referred to in paragraph 4 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17, para. 12 to be discussed under the dialogues as part of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme -

- **Challenges of strengthening mitigation actions in the most vulnerable developing countries;**
- **Mobilizing public finance, preferably grant, for scaled-up mitigation actions in the most vulnerable developing countries; and**
- **Challenges of private finance for scaled-up mitigation actions in the most vulnerable developing countries.**

Bangladesh looks forward to constructive, collaborative and focused exchange of views, information and ideas, as well as inclusive and active participation of and interaction between Parties in the dialogues with a view to mobilizing public finance, overcoming barriers to access to finance and identifying investment opportunities and actionable solutions to urgently scale up mitigation ambition of NDCs and implementation in this critical decade.

