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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Bangladesh

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
COP	Conference of the Parties
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines² and 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.³
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

³ Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 58(a).

⁴ Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 3.

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the eighteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 62 in Bonn from 19 to 20 June 2025 for the following six non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁵ by 10 April 2025: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Honduras, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Thailand.
5. The two three-hour workshop sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, and were open to all Parties.
6. As one of the participating Parties, Bangladesh received six written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from China, European Union, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Bangladesh summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,⁷ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 19 June 2025, Bangladesh made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Bangladesh was represented by Mirza Shawkat Ali from the Department of Environment.
9. Bangladesh presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.
10. Bangladesh highlighted that in 2019 its total GHG emissions were approximately 213,190 Gg CO₂ eq with emissions and removals from LULUCF, which increased between 2012 and 2019 by 40.5 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 26.6 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to increased emissions from the energy sector, particularly from electricity generation, manufacturing industries and transport. The Party explained that the increase in emissions was driven primarily by economic and population growth and rising energy demand, particularly in the transport and industry sectors.
11. Bangladesh presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 6.73 per cent unconditionally and 15.12 per cent conditionally by 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario. Bangladesh presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including installing over 6 million solar home systems as well as rooftop solar systems, mini-grids and solar irrigation pumps, and developing solar parks; promoting energy efficiency in industry and buildings; promoting use of electric vehicles and expanding charging infrastructure; and implementing afforestation and sustainable agricultural practices.
12. Furthermore, Bangladesh provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. The Party reported that the estimated cost of implementing its NDC is USD 176 billion by 2030, and an additional USD 230 billion is required for implementing its national adaptation plan from 2023 to 2025. Bangladesh has received climate finance of approximately USD 170 million in grants, USD 250 million in loans and USD 402 million in co-financing from multilateral sources such as the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund. However, the Party emphasized that this support remains insufficient relative to its needs. Key challenges in implementing climate policies and programmes include fragmented and inconsistent GHG inventory data across agencies, limited access to international climate finance, and technical capacity constraints

⁵ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁶ As per decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 6.

⁷ [FCCC/SBI/ICA/2024/TASR.1/BGD](https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports).

related to the GHG inventory, operationalizing the national MRV system and tracking climate finance. Bangladesh has established a centralized MRV system hosted by the Department of Environment to support GHG inventory reporting, NDC tracking and climate finance monitoring, although the system is not yet fully operational.

13. Bangladesh presented information on areas for improvement for future reporting such as the need for a fully operational centralized MRV system, legal mandates for data-sharing and capacity-building for conducting quality assurance/quality control procedures and sectoral coordination. The Party described ongoing institutional reforms aimed at strengthening its reporting infrastructure and capacity, including establishing and improving institutional coordination through a national MRV steering structure, developing a sustainable, verifiable and cost-effective system for data collection and reporting, and building technical capacity across line ministries and agencies. The Party did not submit its first biennial transparency report by 31 December 2024 but reported that it is being prepared, supported by ongoing institutional reforms and the operationalization of the MRV system in collaboration with national and international partners.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Bangladesh on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, European Union, India, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the plan for enhancing the national MRV system in order to improve the transparency and quality of the GHG inventory reporting; the timeline for addressing relevant capacity gaps; and how Bangladesh collaborated with universities and research institutions to develop country-specific emission factors.

16. In response, Bangladesh explained that it has developed an online MRV platform with a tripartite quality assurance/quality control process between data-providing agencies, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Environment and is expanding it through memorandums of understanding with other agencies involved in compiling the GHG inventory. Capacity gaps are being addressed through phased implementation of the MRV platform and legal frameworks to ensure consistent data flow between the agencies and improve inventory quality over the coming years. Bangladesh explained that it has worked with institutions such as the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute and agricultural universities to develop emission factors, particularly for irrigated rice and forestry.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to establishing and rolling out solar home systems and grids, and barriers faced; how local communities are engaged in implementing renewable energy policy; and challenges in implementing renewable energy projects under the Party's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan.

18. In response, Bangladesh explained that solar home systems have been deployed to around 6 million households, though large-scale expansion of solar technology is limited by land and financing constraints. Community engagement in implementing renewable energy policy has been supported through local government programmes and by non-governmental organizations. Bangladesh highlighted net metering and developing offshore wind power as part of its long-term strategy for decarbonization. Meanwhile, challenges in implementing its Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan include limited land for utility-scale solar projects and difficulties in accessing financial resources.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the Party's capacity constraints in accessing climate finance, and challenges in transitioning from reporting in the BUR to the biennial transparency report.

20. In response, Bangladesh explained that it faces difficulties accessing international climate finance owing to complex procedures and misalignment with domestic systems, with one project supported by a multilateral development finance, for example, taking six years to launch. In addition, it highlighted its shortage of personnel, which means that often one expert has to cover multiple sectors. Bangladesh is investing in capacity-building on MRV, launching a second phase of its MRV project, and strengthening legal frameworks and institutional coordination over the next five years.

21. Other questions related to the broader development of domestic MRV arrangements beyond their use for the GHG inventory, including how the MRV system under development will support the tracking of mitigation and adaptation progress.

22. In response, Bangladesh explained that the MRV system being developed is intended to support also the tracking of NDC implementation and climate finance flows. The system is designed to cover mitigation and adaptation action and includes legal, institutional and technical components aimed at enabling more regular and transparent national climate reporting.

23. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

24. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Bangladesh for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. She thanked Bangladesh and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/18th-facilitative-sharing-of-views-part-i-mandated-event>.