



**26th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

National Statement
by
H. E. Sheikh Hasina
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum, and a very good afternoon/evening to you all.

Excellencies,

While contributing less than 0.47% of global emissions, Bangladesh is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries. To address this challenge, we established the “Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund” in 2009. We have doubled climate-related expenses in the last seven years. Currently, we are preparing the National Adaptation Plan.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Recently we submitted an ambitious and updated NDC. Bangladesh has one of the world’s most extensive domestic solar energy programs. We hope to have 40% of our energy from renewable sources by 2041. We have cancelled 10 coal-based power plants worth 12 billion dollars of foreign investment. We are going to implement the ‘Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan’- a journey from climate vulnerability to resilience to climate prosperity. We are trying to address the challenge of climate impact because of 1.1 million forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals or Rohingyas.

As the Chair of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) and V20, we are promoting the interests of the 48 climate-vulnerable countries. We are also sharing best practices and adaptation knowledge regionally through the South Asia Office of the Global Center of Adaptation’s Dhaka. On behalf of the CVF, Bangladesh is pursuing to establish a Climate Emergency Pact.

Excellencies,

Let me end with following four points:

First, the major emitters must submit ambitious NDCs, and implement those.

Second, developed countries should fulfil their commitments of providing 100 billion dollars annually with a 50:50 balance between adaptation & mitigation.

Third, the developed countries should disseminate clean and green technology at affordable costs to the most vulnerable countries. The development needs of the CVF countries also need to be considered.

Fourth, the issue of loss & damage must be addressed, including global sharing of responsibility for climate migrants displaced by sea-level rise, salinity increase, river erosion, floods, and draughts.

I thank you all.
