

Bangladesh-Australia Climate Policy and Green Energy Transition

A Conversation with

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Discussion Points

- 1. Climate Policy and Climate Action: Australia-Bangladesh**
- 2. Green Energy Transition: Australia-Bangladesh**
- 3. Climate Finance: Australia-Bangladesh**
- 4. Strengthening Partnership for Green Energy Transition: Australia-Bangladesh**

1. Climate Policy and Climate Action: Australia-Bangladesh



Indo-Pacific Region's Climate Policy

Indo-Pacific region is increasingly **aligning economic growth with sustainability goals**, emphasizing collaborative approaches among nations for **holistic climate action**



Australia's Climate Policy and Climate Action

- Australia's **Senate passed Climate Change Act 2022**
- Australia's NDC commitments submitted in 2022
- **Four categories of climate actions**
 - Reducing emissions
 - Improving climate change adaptability & disaster resilience
 - **International climate leadership**
 - Building government's climate capability

Source: <https://www.aofm.gov.au/media/1076>



Importance of Green Energy Transition

Transitioning to green energy sources is essential **to mitigate climate change**, providing **sustainable solutions** to energy needs, enhancing energy security, and **creating new economic opportunities**



Bangladesh's Climate Policy and Climate Action

- Bangladesh **Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan** (updated 2022)
- National **Adaptation Plan** (2023-2050)
- Revised NDC 2021
- NDC **Implementation Road Map** 2018
- National Plan for **Disaster Management** 2021-2025
- Bangladesh **Energy Efficiency & Energy Conservation Master Plan** upto 2030
- **Integrated Energy and Power System Master Plan** 2023
- Draft **Renewable Energy Policy** 2025

1. Climate Policy and Climate Action: Australia-Bangladesh

Australia's COP Diplomacy on Climate Action, Climate Finance, and Green Energy Transition

Key Area	Australia's Actions at COP29 (2024)
Advocacy for Stronger NDCs	Pushed for higher emissions reduction commitments from all countries under the Paris Agreement
Climate Finance Commitment	Endorsed the decision to triple climate finance for developing countries to support mitigation and adaptation
Hydrogen Development	Joined the COP29 Hydrogen Declaration to accelerate global clean hydrogen deployment
Energy Storage and Grid Expansion	Signed the Global Energy Storage and Grids Pledge to modernize electricity grids for better renewable integration
Phasing Out Coal	Supported the Call to Action for No New Coal in National Climate Plans, discouraging future coal projects
Clean Energy Investment	Partnered in the Clean Energy Finance Mission under the Global Clean Power Alliance (GCPA) to mobilize investment in renewables

Source: [DCCEEW – Australia's Climate Action](#)

1. Climate Policy and Climate Action: Australia-Bangladesh

Bangladesh's Positions on COP Discussions

Target Area	Position in COP Discussions
Renewable Energy	Bangladesh is seen as highly committed to renewables but with a slower pace due to financial constraints and the need for international support
Energy Access	Bangladesh actively calls for greater financial support and technology transfer to meet its renewable energy goals in COP discussions
Energy Efficiency	Bangladesh is often seen advocating for financial mechanisms to achieve energy efficiency improvements, with a focus on climate justice
Emissions Reduction	Bangladesh consistently calls for developed nations to honor their climate finance commitments and offers significant contributions despite its limited capacity Urge developed nations to honor \$100 billion annual climate finance commitment

Source: [Nationally Determined Contributions Registry](#), [UN Climate Change Conference Baku - November 2024](#)

2. Green Energy Transition: Australia-Bangladesh

Australia's Energy Composition by Sector

Sector	Energy Source	Share of Total Energy Consumption	Key Uses
Power Generation	Coal, Natural Gas, Renewables	31%	Electricity production
Transport	Oil Products, EVs	26%	Road, rail, air, and maritime transport
Households	Electricity, Gas, Solar	12%	Heating, cooling, appliances
Agriculture	Diesel, Electricity	4%	Machinery, irrigation
Manufacturing & Industry	Coal, Gas, Electricity	27%	Industrial processes, production

Source: Energy.gov.au, ABS

Australia's Energy Targets

Year	Target
2030	43% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions below 2005 levels
2035	Increase renewable energy integration, emissions reduction roadmap under development
2040	Major decarbonization of power, transport, and manufacturing sectors
2050	Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions

Source: ClimateActionTracker, IEA

2. Green Energy Transition: Australia-Bangladesh

Australia's Energy Exports and Future Targets

Energy/Product	Current Export Share / Export Potential	Major Destinations	Export Targets (2030-2050)
Coal	89% of production	Japan, China, South Korea, India	Maintain exports (2030), diversify energy mix (2040)
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	73% of production	Japan, China, South Korea	Maintain exports (2030), reduce reliance (2040)
Crude Oil	97% of production	China, Singapore, South Korea	Shift focus to cleaner energy (2040-2050)
Hydrogen (Future Export)	Emerging sector	Japan, South Korea, EU	Begin exports (2030), expand (2035), global leader (2050)
Ammonia (Future Export)	Growing potential	Japan, EU, Southeast Asia	Diversify exports (2035), scale up (2040)
Solar Panels	Expanding industry	Southeast Asia, Pacific	Strengthen manufacturing and exports (2035)
Batteries	Rapidly expanding storage market	Europe, Asia	Lead in battery exports (2040)
Wind Turbine Components	Emerging sector	Asia, Europe	Increase wind component exports (2040-2050)

2. Green Energy Transition: Australia-Bangladesh

Bangladesh's Energy Composition (% Share of Different Energies)

Sector	Energy Source & Share (%)	Source
Power	Natural Gas: 50%	Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), 2023, Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA), 2024
	Coal: 8%	
	Renewable Energy (Solar, Wind, Hydro): 5%	
	Electricity Imports (India, Bhutan): ~10%	
	Oil & Others: ~27%	
Transport	Diesel & Petrol: 95%	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA), 2023, Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD), 2024
	CNG (Compressed Natural Gas): 4%	
	Electric Vehicles (EVs): 1% (growing)	
Household	Biomass & Firewood: ~40%	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), 2023, Power Cell Bangladesh, 2024
	LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas): 35%	
	Electricity: 20%	
	Others (Kerosene, etc.): 5%	
Agriculture	Diesel-powered irrigation: ~80%	Ministry of Agriculture, 2023, SREDA, 2024
	Solar-powered irrigation: ~15%	
	Electricity from the grid: ~5%	
Manufacturing	Natural Gas: 70%	Bangladesh Economic Review, 2023, Bangladesh Industrial Energy Efficiency Policy, 2024
	Coal: 15%	
	Electricity (from Grid and Captive Power): 10%	
	Renewables & Others: 5%	

Bangladesh's Energy Target

Year	Target
2030	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction: Unconditionally reduce GHG emissions by 6.7% below business-as-usual (BAU) levels, with a conditional target of up to 21.8% reduction, contingent on international support
	Renewable Energy Share: Achieve 30% of total power generation from renewable sources
2041	Renewable Energy Share: Increase the share of renewable energy in total power generation to 40%
2050	Net-Zero Emissions: Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions

2. Green Energy Transition: Australia-Bangladesh

Bangladesh's Energy Imports and Future Targets

Energy/Product	Current Import Share/Amount	Import Sources	Import Targets (2030-2050)
Coal	30% of total energy imports (approx. 12-14 million tons)	Indonesia, Australia, South Africa	Increase import to meet growing demand (2030), diversify sources (2040)
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	23% of total energy imports (approx. 4-5 million tons)	Qatar, Oman, Malaysia, Australia	Expand import capacity to 10-15 million tons (2030), reduce dependency on LNG (2040)
Crude Oil	90% of total oil requirement (approx. 5-6 million tons)	Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE), Malaysia, Venezuela	Stabilize imports (2030), increase refining capacity (2040)
Solar Panels	Significant amount, with rapid growth	China, India, Southeast Asia	Increase imports to meet renewable energy targets (2030), focus on advanced technology (2040)
Batteries	Growing import share	China, South Korea, Japan, USA, India	Expand imports for EVs and storage systems (2030-2040)
Wind Turbine Components	Small but growing	China, Europe (Denmark, Germany)	Expand imports for wind energy capacity (2040-2050)
Equipment for Energy Transition (Hydrogen, Smart Grids)	Emerging imports	EU, Japan, USA	Establish robust infrastructure for hydrogen imports (2035), focus on smart grid tech (2040)
Battery Storage for RE	Growing market for energy storage	China, South Korea, Japan, USA	Expand import to meet energy storage needs (2040-2050)

3. Climate Finance: Australia-Bangladesh

- The objective of **Australia's development program 2023** is to advance an **Indo-Pacific that is peaceful, stable, and prosperous**.
 - A region that is predictable — where differences are resolved by international law and norms, and where we can cooperate, trade, and thrive.
 - To achieve this requires **sustainable development and lifting people out of poverty**
- **Key commitments**
 - We will work together with our partners in Australia and abroad to build a development program that is fit for our times.
 - To be more effective and responsive to the priorities of our region, we will:
 - **build more genuine and respectful partnerships**, including by refreshing our approach to country and regional plans
 - **support all people to fulfill their potential**, including through new international strategies for gender equality, and disability equity and rights
 - **respond to the calls of our region and evidence of the accelerating climate crisis by increasing our climate investments and better addressing climate risks**
 - support local leadership and local actors, including through a **new Civil Society Partnerships Fund**
 - develop a new humanitarian strategy to ensure we deliver results for people affected by crises, help reduce need, and build resilience
 - use **more innovative development financing** to expand available funding

3. Climate Finance: Australia-Bangladesh

Australian ODA By Region 2022-23

Region	Amount (AUD mil \$)
Middle East & Africa	238
Latin America & the Caribbean	1.5
Pacific	1839
South-East, East Asia & Other Asia	1202
South & West Asia	316
ODA not attributable to the particular regions	1182
Total Australian ODA	4,779

Australian ODA in Different Sectors

Sustainable Development Goal	2021-22 (mil AUD\$)	2022-23 (mil AUD\$)
No poverty	658.4	761.0
Zero hunger	223.7	226.8
Good health and well-being	958.7	852.6
Quality education	478.8	567.8
Gender equality	84.7	107.7
Clean water and sanitation	118.6	116.8
Affordable and clean energy	61.8	155.5
Decent work and economic growth	271.5	210.6
Industry, innovation and infrastructure	137.9	174.9
Reduce inequalities	117.2	140.3
Sustainable cities and communities	202.9	236.2
Responsible consumption and production	88.0	84.6
Life below water	14.3	33.9
Life on land	14.1	41.8
Peace, justice and strong institution	410.3	401.9
Partnerships for the goals	148.0	156.8
Not further defined	429.9	509.8
Total Australian ODA	4418.5	4779.0

3. Climate Finance: Australia-Bangladesh

Australian ODA to Bangladesh, 2022-2025

Australian ODA	FY2022-23 Budget Actual (\$ mil AUD)	FY2023-24 Budget Estimate (\$ mil AUD)	FY2024-25 Budget Estimate (\$ mil AUD)
Country Programs	30.6	30.8	30.8
Regional Programs	3.1	5.3	5.5
Global/other Programs	79.6	76.3	66.8
Other Government Departmental Programs	2.4	3.7	3.8
Total Australian ODA to Bangladesh	115.7	116.2	106.9

Source: [Bangladesh Development Cooperation Factsheet](#)

3. Climate Finance: Australia-Bangladesh

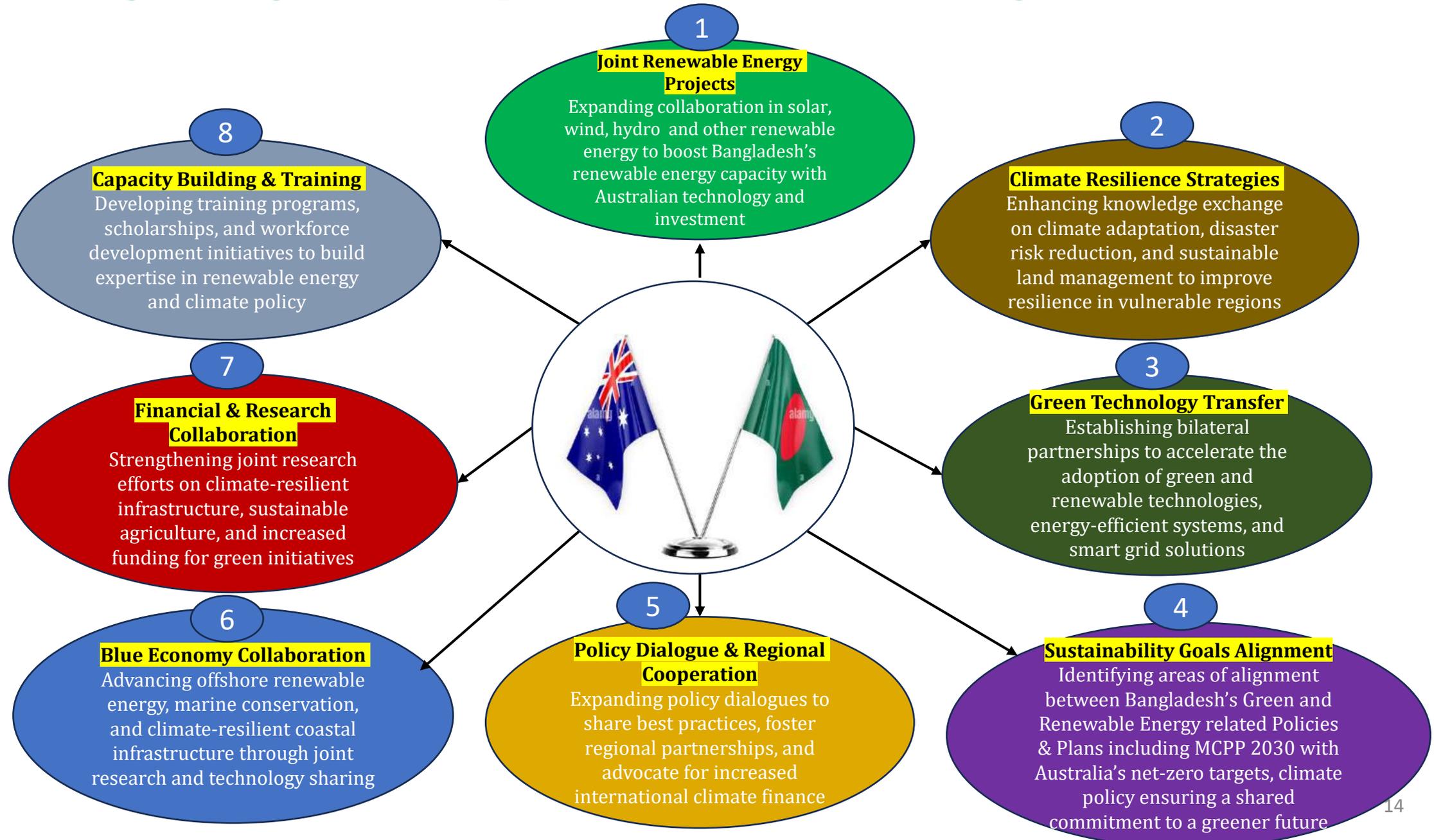
Demand and Supply Gap of Bangladesh's Climate Finance

Category	Annual Demand (Billion USD)	Funds Received (USD Billion)	Funding Gap (Billion USD)
Climate Adaptation (NAP)	8.5	USD 4.3 bil. National Climate Finance (ADP, BCCTF) USD 0.1 bil. International Climate Finance (GCF, PPCR, Multilateral Funds)	18.2 bil.
Mitigation & Renewable Energy	3.3		
Private Sector Disaster Preparedness	7.7		
Climate-Related Government Expenses	3.1		
Total Annual Demand	22.6 bil.		

Source: [Equity and Justice in Climate Finance: Climate Debt Trap Risks for Bangladesh and Other LDCs.](#)

- Long term financing gap: USD230 billion (2050)

4. Strengthening Partnership for Green Transition: Bangladesh-Australia



Thank you.