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**Bangladesh Statement to be delivered
at**

**THE GENERAL DEBATE SECOND INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE MEETING
OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT (FFD4)**

**Wednesday, 04 December 2024
UNHQs, New York**

Thank you, **Mr. Chair**

Bangladesh aligns itself with the LDCs and the G77 & China statements.

Let me express our gratitude to the Co-facilitators for the comprehensive elements paper, which captures the shared challenges of developing countries while reflecting our priorities and aspirations.

As we approach the 2030 Agenda deadline, financing remains the cornerstone of sustainable development. However, the widening annual financing gap—estimated at USD 4 trillion—threatens to derail progress.

My country, Bangladesh is preparing to graduate from the LDC category amid significant structural vulnerabilities and economic volatility caused by climate change, COVID-19, and geopolitical conflicts. Hosting 1.2 million Forcibly Displaced Rohingyas from Myanmar has further strained our economy and resources. We surely need bold and innovative solutions, including enhanced international development cooperation to address these multifaceted challenges.

Mr. Chair,

Allow me to highlight a few key priorities:

First, adequate, sustainable, and predictable financing is essential. Developed countries must meet their ODA commitments, particularly the 0.2% GNI target for LDCs, which remains at 0.09%. Enhanced concessional financing, with disaster clauses, is critical for sustaining development momentum including in the graduating countries.

Second, reforms in global financial architecture are imperative. Amplifying the voice of developing nations in international financial institutions and operationalizing debt swaps for climate and SDG initiatives are crucial. Addressing debt sustainability is also vital, especially for countries with rising debt burdens exacerbated by global crises.

Third, Bangladesh calls for the full delivery of the climate finance commitment made in the NCQG. In line with the conclusions reached at COP29, LDCs should receive prioritized access to this fund. These resources must be additional to ODA and equitably allocated toward adaptation and mitigation efforts. The recently operationalized Loss and Damage Fund must ensure timely disbursement of fund to address loss and damage compensation.

Fourth, science, technology, and innovation (STI) are enablers of sustainable development. Investments in STI, including capacity-building and technology transfer, are critical for overcoming traditional barriers and leveraging emerging opportunities in trade, agriculture, and industrial development.

Fifth, trade is a cornerstone of sustainable growth. Bangladesh urges extended Special and Differential Treatments (S&DTs) within WTO frameworks to support graduating LDCs. Securing GSP+ facilities under favorable conditions is required to maintain export competitiveness of the graduating countries.

Finally, Bangladesh is committed to inclusive and effective tax cooperation at the United Nations. Efforts to combat illicit financial flows are also essential for mobilizing domestic resources effectively.

Mr. Chair,

The FFD4 is a pivotal opportunity to realign global financial systems with developing nations' aspirations. Delivering an ambitious and actionable outcome rooted in equity, inclusivity, and sustainability is imperative.

Together, we can ensure no one is left behind in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

I thank you.