
A Study on Corporate Climate Change Reporting in Bangladesh

Submitted To:

ISHRAT JAHAN

Assistant Professor

School of Business and Economics

United International University

Submitted By:

SHANTTA SAHA

ID – 111 172 082

School of Business and Economics

Major in Accounting

United International University

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Abstract

Climate change is a pervasive global phenomenon that has far-reaching implications across various economic sectors, including the business industry. Bangladesh is a nation that exhibits a high degree of susceptibility to the consequences of climate change, thereby presenting noteworthy obstacles for the commercial sector. The paper examines the corporate reaction to climate change within the business sector of Bangladesh. This study provides a comprehensive review of the extant literature concerning the effects of climate change on businesses operating in Bangladesh. The findings indicate that the corporate sector in Bangladesh is exhibiting a growing cognizance of the ramifications of climate change and is implementing measures to mitigate the problem. However, the efforts are still insufficient, and more needs to be done to mitigate the impacts of climate change on businesses. The study recommends that businesses in Bangladesh need to take a more proactive approach to climate change by integrating sustainability into their operations and adopting green business practices. Additionally, government policies and regulations need to be put in place to incentivize businesses to adopt sustainable practices and reduce their carbon footprint. Overall, this study highlights the urgent need for businesses to address climate change and take proactive measures to build resilience against its impacts.

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is a nation that exhibits a significant susceptibility to the consequences of climate change. The nation is situated in the Bay of Bengal, rendering it susceptible to the impacts of rising sea levels, floods, cyclones, and other extreme weather phenomena, which are progressively intensifying and occurring more frequently as a result of climate change. The adoption of sustainable practices, reduction of emissions, and development of resilience to climate impacts by the corporate sector in Bangladesh is imperative in addressing climate change (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness among businesses in Bangladesh about the need to address climate change. The country's government has also taken steps to encourage corporate action on climate change by developing policies, regulations, and guidelines. The Bangladesh Bank, the central bank of the country, has issued guidelines for banks and financial institutions to integrate climate risks into their operations and lending decisions (Ahmad, 2015).

Several leading companies in Bangladesh have already taken significant steps to address climate change. For example, Grameenphone, one of the largest mobile phone operators in the country, has implemented a green energy program to reduce its carbon footprint. The program includes the installation of solar panels at its offices and network sites, the use of energy-efficient technologies, and the implementation of waste management practices (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).

In addition, companies such as Unilever Bangladesh, Bata Shoe Company, and Nestle Bangladesh have implemented sustainability strategies that include reducing their carbon emissions, promoting renewable energy, and incorporating environmentally friendly practices into their operations (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).

Despite these efforts, there is still a long way to go for the corporate sector in Bangladesh to fully address the challenge of climate change. The government and other stakeholders need to work together to create an enabling environment that incentivizes sustainable practices and helps businesses transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient operations (Belal, 2000).

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Concept of Corporate Climate Change

Corporate climate change refers to the actions taken by companies to reduce their impact on the environment and mitigate climate change. It includes efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, transition to renewable energy sources, adopt sustainable business practices, and support policy and regulatory initiatives aimed at addressing climate change (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).

Many companies recognize the importance of addressing climate change and are taking steps to reduce their carbon footprint. This includes implementing energy-efficient practices, investing in renewable energy sources, and reducing waste and emissions (Ahmad, 2015).

However, some companies continue to contribute to climate change by prioritizing profits over sustainability. This can include activities such as using fossil fuels, deforestation, and producing products that contribute to environmental degradation (Amran, 2014).

It is important for companies to recognize the role they play in addressing climate change and take action to reduce their impact on the environment. This not only benefits the planet but also can lead to cost savings and improved reputation for the company (Shamima Haque, 2010).

2.1.2 Reason for Corporate Climate Change

Corporate climate change is the result of the greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impact caused by the activities of businesses and industries. These emissions are primarily generated from burning fossil fuels, which are used to power manufacturing facilities, transportation, and other operations (Chu, Chatterjee, & Brown, 2012). Some of the factors that contribute to corporate climate change include:

a) Energy consumption:

Businesses consume large amounts of energy to operate, and this energy is often derived from fossil fuels, which generate greenhouse gas emissions. Energy consumption is the amount of energy used by individuals, organizations, or nations to carry out their activities. Energy consumption is necessary for various activities, such as transportation, heating and cooling of buildings, and manufacturing of goods. However, the overconsumption of energy has significant impacts on the environment, including climate change (Amran, 2014).

The majority of energy consumption is derived from fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. When these fossil fuels are burned, they release greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere. These greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, leading to global warming and climate change (Chu, Chatterjee, & Brown, 2012).

b) Industrial processes:

The manufacture of cement, the synthesis of chemicals, and the fabrication of steel are only three examples of the many industrial activities that result in the emission of greenhouse gases. In addition to this, a significant contributor to climate change is the use of energy in industrial operations, which results in the emission of greenhouse gases. Although industrial activities are required for the production of commodities and the provision of services, these processes is also a substantial contributor to the worldwide emissions of greenhouse gases (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).

The production of goods and services requires energy, which is often generated by burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. When these fuels are burned, they release carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, contributing to global warming and climate change. Industrial processes are also responsible for emissions of other potent greenhouse gases, such as methane and nitrous oxide, which are released during certain manufacturing processes and agriculture (Amran, 2014).

In addition to the direct emissions that result from manufacturing processes, businesses also generate indirect emissions as a result of other aspects of their operations. These include emissions created during the generation of the power that is subsequently used by the business, as well as emissions generated during the transportation of products and services.

c) Transportation:

A great number of companies are dependent on transportation to carry both products and people, which often requires the use of fossil fuels that result in the emission of greenhouse gases. In addition, transportation is a big contribution to the problem of climate change caused by corporations since it is a major source of emissions of greenhouse gases (Shamima Haque, 2010). Transportation is essential to the movement of both products and people for businesses, and the provision of transportation often calls for the burning of fossil fuels like gasoline and diesel (Shamima Haque, 2010).

When these fuels are burnt, they contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other gases into the atmosphere, which in turn contributes to global warming

and climate change (Amran, 2014). In addition, transportation is a contributor to the emissions of other pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and particulate matter, both of which have the potential to negatively affect human health as well as the environment (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).

d) Land use:

Alterations to land use, such as deforestation or the elimination of natural ecosystems to make way for development may also have an impact on the global climate.

The term "land use" is used to describe how different sectors of society make use of land for things like farming, logging, building, and transportation. As a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and an influence on the environment and natural resources, land use has a large effect on corporate climate change (Johnston, 2008).

The primary land uses that contribute to global warming caused by corporations are farming and tree-cutting. As an example, deforestation is estimated to account for 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Forests collect carbon dioxide from the air and release it into the atmosphere, but when they are cleared for agriculture, grazing, or other purposes, that potential is diminished. Greenhouse gases are further exacerbated by common agricultural operations, such as fertilizer usage and animal raising (Chu, Chatterjee, & Brown, 2012).

The loss of natural resources like water and soil may also contribute to corporate climate change. The capacity of the environment to control climate change may be negatively impacted by the use of land for urban expansion and infrastructure, which can lead to the loss of vital ecosystems and biodiversity (Shamima Haque, 2010).

e) Waste disposal:

Businesses generate large amounts of waste, which often ends up in landfills, where it can release greenhouse gases as it decomposes (Amran, 2014).

Overall, the actions of businesses and industries play a significant role in contributing to climate change, and it is important for companies to take steps to reduce their environmental impact and promote sustainable practices (Shamima Haque, 2010).

2.1.3 Corporate Climate Change in Bangladesh

The repercussions of climate change are already being felt in many parts of the world, and Bangladesh is no exception. Due to its location, low-lying geography, high population density, and poverty, the nation is very susceptible to the effects of climate change. Rising sea levels, a

rise in the frequency and intensity of severe weather events, and shifts in rainfall patterns are just some of the climate change-related threats that Bangladesh's commercial sector must contend with (Shamima Haque, 2010).

Corporate climate change in Bangladesh's business industry is an emerging issue, and many companies are beginning to take action to reduce their carbon footprint and increase their resilience to climate impacts (Shamima Haque, 2010). Some of the measures being taken by businesses in Bangladesh include:

- **Renewable Energy:** The use of renewable energy is an effective way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Many companies in Bangladesh are investing in solar power and other renewable energy sources to power their operations (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).
- **Energy Efficiency:** Energy efficiency measures such as retrofitting buildings with energy-efficient appliances and equipment can help businesses to reduce their energy consumption and save money on their electricity bills (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).
- **Sustainable Supply Chains:** Many companies are also working to promote sustainability throughout their supply chains. This includes sourcing raw materials from sustainable sources and working with suppliers to reduce their environmental impact (Kabir, 2012).
- **Climate Risk Assessment:** Assessing the climate risks to their operations is an essential step for businesses in Bangladesh to identify vulnerabilities and develop strategies to manage and mitigate those risks (Kabir, 2012).
- **Collaboration:** Collaboration with other businesses, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations is essential for addressing the challenges of climate change in Bangladesh. By working together, businesses can share knowledge, resources, and expertise to develop effective solutions (Belal, 2000).

Overall, the business industry in Bangladesh has an important role to play in addressing climate change. By taking action to reduce their carbon footprint and increase their resilience to climate impacts, businesses can help to protect their operations and contribute to a more sustainable future for all (Masuma, Hassan, & Jahan, 2019).

3.1 Research Methods

3.1.1 Data Collection and Analysis Plan

This study has been conducted in order to analyze the effects of the business industry on the current climate change conditions in Bangladesh. Qualitative data collection methods were employed in this study to obtain information. Two distinct approaches to gathering data have been employed.

The subsequent sections present a moderately advanced summary of the procedures employed for data collection and analysis in order to construct this report:

a) Primary Sources

The present study's data was obtained from diverse primary sources, including informal interviews conducted with respondents to investigate the subject matter. An alternative approach is employed to acquire original data:

- Conducting face-to-face conversations and group discussions with students and faculty members regarding pertinent topics.
- This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of climate change on corporations in Bangladesh.

b) Secondary Sources

- The sources from which secondary data was collected include newspapers, articles, and journals that pertain to the topic of corporate climate change in Bangladesh.

The present investigation is characterized as a descriptive study, devoid of any quantitative data. The research is primarily focused on the practical application of the subject matter. The primary methodology employed in this study involved verbal analysis to elucidate the various factors that impact happiness in the context of traffic in Bangladesh.

4.1 Analysis of the Study

4.1.1 The Impact of Corporate Climate Change in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change, and the role of corporations in exacerbating this crisis cannot be ignored. The country is already experiencing the devastating effects of climate change, including rising sea levels, increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, and droughts, and loss of land and livelihoods.

Corporate activities, such as industrialization and deforestation, have contributed significantly to the greenhouse gas emissions that are driving climate change. The garment industry, which is one of the main contributors to the country's economy, is also a major source of carbon emissions, water pollution, and waste.

In addition to these direct impacts, corporations also have a significant indirect impact on climate change through their supply chains. Many of the raw materials and products used by corporations are sourced from countries and regions that are highly vulnerable to climate change, such as small island states in the Pacific.

The impact of corporate climate change in Bangladesh is felt most acutely by the country's poorest and most marginalized communities, who lack the resources and infrastructure to adapt to the changing climate. For example,

a) Agricultural Sector

Corporate climate change can have significant impacts on the agricultural sector of Bangladesh, which is a vital component of the country's economy and a major source of livelihood for its population. The following are some of the ways in which corporate climate change can affect the agricultural sector of Bangladesh:

- **Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns:** Climate change can alter the temperature and precipitation patterns in Bangladesh, leading to changes in the timing and amount of rainfall. This can affect the growth and yield of crops, particularly those that are dependent on rainfall for irrigation.
- **Water scarcity:** Climate change can lead to increased water scarcity, as rising temperatures can cause increased evaporation and reduced water availability. This can lead to reduced crop yields and can affect the availability of water for livestock.

- Soil degradation: Climate change can cause soil degradation, as extreme weather events such as floods and droughts can erode soil and wash away nutrients. This can lead to reduced crop yields and increased vulnerability to pests and diseases.
- Changes in pests and diseases: Climate change can alter the distribution and prevalence of pests and diseases, making it more difficult for farmers to manage them effectively. This can lead to reduced crop yields and increased use of pesticides and other chemicals.
- Impacts on livelihoods: The impacts of climate change on agriculture can affect the livelihoods of millions of farmers and their families in Bangladesh, particularly those who are dependent on small-scale farming. This can lead to increased poverty and food insecurity.

Overall, corporate climate change can have significant impacts on the agricultural sector of Bangladesh, which is crucial for the country's economic development and food security. It is therefore important for companies to take steps to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and support efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector.

b) Planation Sectors

The impact of corporate climate change in the plantation sector of Bangladesh can be significant, as the sector is heavily reliant on natural resources and climate-sensitive crops such as tea, jute, and tobacco. Corporate climate change refers to the contribution of industrial and commercial activities to greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and other activities that exacerbate climate change.

In the plantation sector of Bangladesh, the impact of corporate climate change can be seen in various ways.

- Firstly, the increase in temperature and unpredictable rainfall patterns can result in decreased crop yield and quality. This can affect the profitability of plantation companies and the livelihoods of farmers who rely on these crops for their income.
- Secondly, deforestation and land-use changes due to plantation expansion can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation, impacting biodiversity and ecological services such as pollination and soil quality. This can have long-term impacts on the health of the ecosystem and the communities that depend on them.

- Thirdly, the use of pesticides and fertilizers in plantations can result in pollution of water resources and soil degradation, leading to health hazards for communities and further environmental degradation.

Therefore, it is important for plantation companies to take steps to mitigate the impact of corporate climate change. This can be done by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, implementing sustainable land-use practices, promoting biodiversity conservation, and reducing the use of harmful chemicals. Additionally, investing in research and development of climate-resilient crop varieties and practices can help the plantation sector adapt to the changing climate and ensure its sustainability.

c) Rural Sectors

The impact of corporate climate change on the rural sector of Bangladesh can be significant, given that a large portion of the population in Bangladesh relies on agriculture and other rural activities for their livelihoods.

Corporate climate change refers to the ways in which large corporations and industries contribute to and are affected by climate change. In Bangladesh, industries such as the textile industry, which is a major contributor to the country's economy, are significant emitters of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

The effects of climate change, such as increased frequency and severity of natural disasters, rising sea levels, and changes in rainfall patterns, can have a significant impact on rural communities in Bangladesh. These effects can lead to crop failures, loss of livestock, and damage to infrastructure, all of which can negatively impact the livelihoods of rural communities.

Additionally, large corporations often have significant power and influence in the country, which can lead to unequal distribution of resources and exacerbate the impacts of climate change on vulnerable rural communities.

d) Chemical Industries

The chemical industry in Bangladesh is one of the major contributors to the country's economy, but it also has a significant impact on the environment and climate change. Corporate climate change in the chemical industry of Bangladesh refers to the actions and practices of companies in the industry that contribute to climate change, such as greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and the use of non-renewable resources.

The impact of corporate climate change in the chemical industry of Bangladesh can be seen in several ways.

- Firstly, greenhouse gas emissions from the industry contribute to climate change, leading to rising temperatures and changes in weather patterns. This can have a significant impact on agriculture and food security in the country.
- Secondly, the chemical industry in Bangladesh is a major user of water resources, and the discharge of untreated wastewater can lead to pollution of rivers and groundwater. This not only impacts the environment but also affects the health of people who depend on these water sources for drinking and irrigation.
- Thirdly, the use of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels and minerals in the chemical industry can lead to depletion of these resources and contribute to the global climate crisis.

e) RMG Sectors

The Ready-Made Garment (RMG) industry is a significant contributor to the economy of Bangladesh, accounting for over 80% of the country's exports and employing millions of workers, primarily women. However, the industry is also vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which can have far-reaching consequences for both the environment and the economy.

The RMG sector in Bangladesh is particularly susceptible to climate change due to its heavy reliance on natural resources such as water and energy. For example, water scarcity caused by droughts or floods can disrupt the production process, leading to delays and reduced productivity. Similarly, rising temperatures can increase the demand for energy, which can result in higher costs for factories and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

In addition to these direct impacts, climate change can also have indirect effects on the RMG industry in Bangladesh. For example, changing weather patterns can affect the availability and price of cotton, the primary raw material for the sector. Extreme weather events such as floods or cyclones can damage infrastructure, disrupt supply chains, and lead to loss of life and property.

f) Banking Industry and Financial Service Providers' Sectors

The impact of corporate climate change in banking and financial sectors of Bangladesh can be significant. Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the adverse effects of climate change, including sea level rise, increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters, and changes in rainfall patterns. As such, the banking and financial sectors are likely

to experience a range of impacts related to climate change, both in terms of risks and opportunities.

On the one hand, climate change could lead to increased risks for the banking and financial sectors in Bangladesh. For example, climate-related natural disasters could lead to significant financial losses for businesses, which in turn could impact the ability of banks to recover loans. This could lead to increased default rates and credit risk. Similarly, climate change could also impact the financial performance of sectors such as agriculture, which could in turn impact the profitability of banks that have significant exposure to this sector.

On the other hand, climate change could also create opportunities for the banking and financial sectors in Bangladesh. For example, there could be increased demand for climate-resilient infrastructure, renewable energy, and other green technologies. This could create new business opportunities for banks and financial institutions that are able to provide financing for these projects. Similarly, there could be opportunities to develop new financial products and services that are specifically tailored to address the risks and opportunities associated with climate change.

Overall, the impact of corporate climate change on the banking and financial sectors of Bangladesh is likely to be complex and multifaceted. While there are certainly risks associated with climate change, there are also opportunities for innovative and forward-thinking banks and financial institutions to capitalize on the emerging green economy. Ultimately, the success of the banking and financial sectors in Bangladesh will depend on their ability to adapt and respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change.

g) Health Service Sectors

The impact of corporate climate change in the health service sectors of Bangladesh can be significant and far-reaching. Climate change can have several adverse effects on health, including an increase in infectious diseases, malnutrition, and extreme weather events.

In Bangladesh, a country already vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods and cyclones, climate change has the potential to exacerbate existing health challenges. Climate change can lead to an increase in vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria, as well as waterborne diseases such as cholera.

The health service sectors in Bangladesh, including hospitals, clinics, and primary healthcare centers, are also vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Extreme weather events can

damage infrastructure, disrupt supply chains, and compromise the ability of health facilities to provide essential services.

Corporate climate change can also impact the health service sectors in Bangladesh in indirect ways. For example, corporations may contribute to greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, leading to health impacts such as respiratory illnesses and increased exposure to air pollution. Corporations may also contribute to deforestation, which can lead to habitat loss for disease-carrying animals and increased risk of zoonotic diseases.

Overall, the impact of corporate climate change on the health service sectors of Bangladesh is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive and coordinated response from all stakeholders, including corporations, government, and civil society. It is crucial to prioritize climate adaptation and mitigation measures in the health sector to ensure that the health needs of the population are met in a changing climate.

h) Utilities Sectors

- The utilities sector in Bangladesh, which includes electricity, gas, and water supply, has been affected by climate change in various ways. Corporate entities operating in this sector are also impacted by climate change and are taking measures to mitigate their impact on the environment. Some of the impacts of corporate climate change in the utilities sector of Bangladesh are:
- Rising sea levels: Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to rising sea levels caused by climate change. This poses a threat to the coastal power plants, which are mostly fueled by gas and coal, and can lead to power outages and higher costs of electricity generation.
- Increased frequency and severity of natural disasters: Bangladesh is prone to natural disasters such as cyclones, floods, and droughts, which are expected to become more frequent and severe due to climate change. This can damage power infrastructure and cause disruptions in the supply of electricity, gas, and water.
- Higher energy demand: As temperatures rise, the demand for air conditioning and other cooling systems is expected to increase, leading to higher energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Water scarcity: Climate change is expected to exacerbate water scarcity in Bangladesh, which can affect the availability and quality of water supply for the utilities sector.

4.1.2 Corporate Climate Change in the Foreign Companies

a) Microsoft

- **The impact of Corporate Climate Change in Microsoft**

Climate change has become an increasingly pressing issue for businesses around the world, including Microsoft. As a technology company with a global reach, Microsoft is acutely aware of the potential impacts of climate change on its operations, as well as its responsibility to help address the issue.

One way that climate change is impacting Microsoft's business is through increased demand for its cloud services. As businesses and governments around the world seek to reduce their carbon footprints, they are turning to cloud computing as a way to reduce their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Microsoft's Azure cloud platform is one of the largest in the world and is well-positioned to meet this growing demand.

- **Taking Steps to Reduce Emissions and Promote Sustainability**

Corporate climate change is the commitment made by Microsoft in 2020 to become carbon negative by 2030. Microsoft has indeed made a commitment to addressing climate change through various initiatives and policies. In January 2020, Microsoft announced its plan to become carbon negative by 2030, which means that the company will remove more carbon from the atmosphere than it emits. In addition to this, Microsoft aims to remove all the carbon it has emitted since its founding in 1975 by 2050, making it a carbon negative company for its entire history.

To achieve these goals, Microsoft plans to invest \$1 billion in a new Climate Innovation Fund, which will focus on accelerating the development of carbon reduction and removal technologies. The company is also working to reduce its own carbon emissions across its operations, products, and supply chain, and has set a goal to use 100% renewable energy in all its data centers, buildings, and campuses by 2025.

Microsoft is also working with other companies, governments, and organizations to drive systemic change and policy action on climate change. The company has joined the United Nations Global Compact and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C, and has pledged to advocate for public policies that support carbon reduction and removal technologies. This means that the company aims to remove more carbon from the atmosphere than it emits.

To achieve this goal, Microsoft plans to reduce its carbon emissions by more than half by 2030, and then use a combination of carbon removal technologies and nature-based solutions to remove the rest of its historical emissions. The company has also committed to investing in innovative technologies to help other industries reduce their carbon emissions.

Overall, Microsoft's commitment to addressing climate change is a significant and ambitious one, and the company is taking concrete steps to reduce its own carbon footprint and drive broader systemic change.

b) Wal-Mart

- **The impact of Corporate Climate Change in Wal-Mart**

Corporate climate change can have both positive and negative impacts on the business of Wal-Mart. On the one hand, taking steps to reduce emissions and address climate change can help Wal-Mart reduce its costs, improve its reputation, and stay ahead of regulations and changing consumer preferences.

For example, investing in renewable energy can help Wal-Mart reduce its energy costs over the long term, while improving energy efficiency can help the company reduce its operational costs. Similarly, sourcing sustainable products and reducing waste can help the company appeal to environmentally-conscious consumers, which could translate into increased sales.

On the other hand, failure to address climate change could have negative impacts on Wal-Mart's business. Climate change can lead to more frequent and severe weather events, which could disrupt the company's supply chain and operations. In addition, failing to address climate change could damage Wal-Mart's reputation and lead to increased regulatory scrutiny.

Overall, Wal-Mart's commitment to addressing climate change can have both positive and negative impacts on its business, but it is clear that taking steps to reduce emissions and promote sustainability is becoming increasingly important for companies that want to remain competitive and mitigate risks associated with climate change.

- **Taking Steps to Reduce Emissions and Promote Sustainability**

Wal-Mart has made a commitment to address climate change. The company has set a goal to become a zero-emission company by 2040, which means it aims to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions from its operations and supply chain.

Wal-Mart has taken several steps to achieve this goal, including investing in renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, and reducing waste. The company has also committed to working with its suppliers to reduce emissions and to source more sustainable products.

In addition, Wal-Mart has joined several initiatives aimed at addressing climate change, such as the Science Based Targets initiative, the We Mean Business coalition, and the RE100 initiative.

Overall, Wal-Mart's commitment to addressing climate change is an important step towards mitigating the impact of the company's operations on the environment, and towards achieving a more sustainable future. However, it is important to note that the company still has a long way to go to fully achieve its zero-emission goal, and there are always opportunities to do more.

4.1.3 Corporate Climate Change and Domestic Companies

a) Walton

Walton is a Hi-Tech Industries Limited, a prominent electronics corporation based in Bangladesh, has implemented several measures to combat the pressing issue of climate change. Their motive is to make Better Bangladesh Tomorrow. Their initiatives are:

- **Producing Energy Efficient Products:** Walton has been focusing on producing and marketing more environmentally and friendly energy-efficient products. Their mission is to combat ozone depletion and mitigate global warming by producing, promoting, and exporting eco-friendly and energy-efficient products. Walton strives to make a positive impact on the environment by offering sustainable solutions that reduce carbon emissions and promote a healthier planet. In fact, Walton commits that sustainability will be reflect in every aspect of their business, they put more attention on manufacturing processes like LED TVs, refrigerators, and air conditioners, these types of products help to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and marketing strategies to educate the consumer. So that consumer can make a responsible choice for the planet and future generations. Walton main mantra is to create a more sustainable world.
- **Innovate Energy-saving Technological Products:** Walton innovate several kinds of energy saving product like -Energy Efficient Sensor LED lights. The Research and Development (R&D) department at Walton LED Lights has identified the most remarkable feature of LED lights, for their significant power-saving capacity and

durable 5 to 6 times than other bulbs. In fact, a 12-watt Walton LED bulb can provide the same amount of light as a 23-watt CFL bulb. This translates to substantial energy savings and reduced electricity bills for consumers. These actions have assisted in a 30% reduction in the company's energy consumption. They have biogas plant to generate energy (steam) from Biodegradable waste produce from Dinning; Firm etc. along with Water pump With VFD (Variable frequency drive). They recently modified their Machines with Induction motor replaced by Servo motor. Insulation of Boiler feed tank and steam line has resulted in reducing energy loss.

- **Investing in renewable energy:** Walton has made investments in green energy projects like solar and wind energy. Their factory Rooftop Solar Panel enhances the use of renewable energy. Walton also invested in ultra-modern technologies and equipment's. this investment allowed them to reduce waste production and water consumption, while also increasing overall efficiency, with these cutting-edge technologies in place. Walton can meet the highest standards of quality and sustainability, while also providing their customers with the best possible products and services. Moreover, they have started using Wind turbine to light the bulbs of roadways. These initiatives support the company's efforts to decrease its dependency on fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Supporting eco-friendly programs:** Walton supports a variety of environmental activities, including programs for trash management and tree plantation. These programs aid in environmental preservation and climate change mitigation. Walton also diligently working towards achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Walton's efforts to address climate change are commendable and have positioned the company as a trailblazer in environmental sustainability. The unwavering commitment of the organization towards environmental protection serves as a shining example for other businesses to emulate.

In addition to these above, Walton has also taken the following steps to address climate change:

- **Conducting environmental impact assessments:** Walton conducts environmental impact assessments for all of its new projects. The world's first HFC phase-out project was successfully implemented at the Walton factory. Currently, the HCFC phase-out

project in its air conditioner manufacturing facility. These initiatives are executed with the primary objective of restraining the emission of harmful substances into the Earth's atmosphere. It is imperative to note that the implementation of these projects is a significant step towards promoting environmental sustainability. This helps the company to identify and justifying potential environmental impacts.

- **Educating employees about climate change:** Walton provides training to its employees on climate change and how its impacts on our atmosphere. This helps employee understand the importance of taking steps to address climate change and they also use this education in their daily lives also.
- **Working with suppliers to reduce environmental impacts:** Walton works with its suppliers to reduce the environmental impacts of its products and operations. This includes working with suppliers to use recycled materials and to reduce energy consumption.
- **Taking action against air & noise pollution:** They have installed modern dust control system to control Indoor Air quality at different section of the factory. Proper Stacks are used at Generators and Boilers to reduce the ground level concentration of Air pollutant. Air emission data is analyzed month wise and set up the GHG inventory plan for every year. Air emission is tested by accredited third party every year.

Regular Internal and External inspection once or twice a month helps keeping. They use Canopy for Noise Control throughout the factory. Walton's commitment to addressing climate change is an important step in the fight against climate change. The company's efforts are helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect the environment, and create a more sustainable future.

Their efforts towards reducing harmful emissions are a testament to our dedication to environmental conservation. Walton believes that every company has a responsibility to contribute to a sustainable future. As such, they encourage other organizations to follow in their footsteps and adopt environmentally-friendly practices.

As per they mentioned in their website, about different environmental inspection and monitoring frequency schedule of those tests.

Environmental Inspection	Monitoring Frequency
Stack Air Emission Test	Annual
Ambient Air Emission Test	Annual
Indoor Air Emission Test	Monthly, Quarterly, Annual
Wastewater Parameter Test	Daily, quarterly
Drinking Water Parameter	Annual
Noise, Light, Temperature & Humidity Level Test	Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, Annual

b) Plummy Fashions

Plummy Fashions Ltd (PFL) has embarked on a groundbreaking project - the Green Knit Apparel manufacturing unit. This project adheres to the principles of the U.S. “LEED” and the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). PFL is highest point scoring in the apparel manufacturing facility in the world. PFL is dedicated to implementing sustainable and responsible business practices in Bangladesh. Their goal is to establish a clear and concise business model that utilizes environmental resources to manufacture high-quality garment products. PFL realize the significance of liability and attempt to ensure that their up and running orient with moral and environmentally responsive standards. Their devotion of sustainability is not only advantageous for the environment, but it also allows to provide their customers with products that are both socially responsible and of exceptional quality. PFL's tireless dedication to people, families, workers, and the planet is a driving force towards enduring business. This exceptional manufacturing unit is located in Narayanganj, 20 kilometers south of Dhaka city center. The site stretches 5.5 acres and is thoughtfully landscaped with a fusion of award-winning designed buildings and 3 acres of serene gardens. PFL has impose a class-leading natural water management system that reprocess and reuses both rainwater and surface water. A natural lake come across within the factory site not only ensures a balanced ecosystem but also provides a sense of amusement and tranquility - a much-needed respite in today's fast-paced world. PFL's Green Knit Apparel manufacturing unit is a witness to the company's persistent commitment to sustainable business practices. By setting an example for others to follow, PFL is covering the way for a brighter, more sustainable future for all.

Plummy Fashions is a fashion brand that has been taking steps to reduce its environmental impact. The company has implemented a number of initiatives, including:

- **Suitable Site:** The location of Plummy Fashions Ltd (PFL). has been meticulously chosen by its owners. Within a 500-meter radius, all necessary facilities and amenities, such as markets, schools, mosques, and bus stops, are conveniently located. Additionally, the site offers secure bicycle parking facilities, so workers can easily use bicycle for their daily transportation, which also encourage them to the use of non-fossil fuel transportation. PFL commitment to sustainability and accessibility is reflected in every aspect of our business, including our choice of location.
- **Rain Water Harvesting:** Plummy Fashion take great care and manage every drop of water that enters their premises. Their rainwater management plant ensures that rainwater is prevented from leaving the site. Instead, it is collected in a harvesting tank and recycled for essential purposes such as toilet flushing and irrigation. This procedure helps them to reduce 41% water usage. Their commitment is to sustainable practices reflected in water management system. By recycling rainwater, PFL not only reduce o environmental impact but also conserve this precious resource. They understand the importance of responsible water usage and strive to set an example for others in our industry.
- **Heat Island Effect:** The reduction in heat islands (The thermal gradient differences between developed and undeveloped areas) minimizes the thermal impact on the local microclimate plus human and wildlife habitats. PFL has recently implemented roofing materials that boast a remarkable solar reflection index of 79. Additionally, they have incorporated hardscape areas with light-colored, reflective paving blocks. These measures not only enhance the aesthetic appeal of the property, but also serve to reduce around 40% energy consumption.
- **Decrease Ozone Depletion:** Plummy Fashions Ltd. (PFL) has taken a significant step towards environmental sustainability by implementing CFC-free refrigerants for chillers, air conditioning, and insulation systems. This decision recognizes the harmful impact that CFCs have on the environment, including their contribution to ozone depletion and global warming. By eliminating CFCs from day-to-day operations, PFL is demonstrating their commitment to reducing carbon footprint approximately 35%.

Plummy Fashions' aim to decrease its environmental impact have been acknowledged by the government of Bangladesh. In 2020, the company was awarded the "Green Factory Award" for

its developed green efforts to protect the environment and contributions to mark the impacts of climate change.

Plummy Fashions' dedication to sustainability is an example of how businesses can take steps to cut their environmental effect and help address climate change. By implementing these initiatives, Plummy Fashions is not only protecting the environment, but it is also saving money and improving its bottom line.

In addition to the above, Plummy Fashions has also taken the following steps on their plant to reduce the corporate climate change:

- **Investing in renewable energy:** Plummy Fashions has invested in a number of renewable energy projects, including a solar farm and a wind farm. These projects help to reduce the company's reliance on fossil fuels and generate clean energy. Plummy Fashions has converted all of its incandescent and tube lights to LED lights, which has reduced energy consumption by 50%. The company has also installed a 50-kW solar system, which provides electricity for some of its operations.
- **Working with suppliers to reduce their environmental impact:** Plummy Fashions works with its suppliers to reduce their environmental impact. For example, the company requires its suppliers to use recycled materials and to reduce their water and energy consumption.
- **Life Style Center:** PFL is dedicated to promoting social responsibility and improving the quality of life for all individuals. As part of this commitment, they introduce innovative concept of a lifestyle center. PFL prioritize the safety and well-being of their employees. In addition to PFL providing a secure working environment, and strive to enhance their overall lifestyle. PFL Lifestyle Center is a state-of-the-art, zero carbon emission facility that adheres to the rigorous standards set forth by the USGBC.
- **Co2 Monitoring System:** PFL has implemented a carbon dioxide sensor system to effectively monitor the levels of CO₂ in occupied areas. This innovative technology allows for the automatic regulation of fresh air flow through the activation of fans, based on the feedback received from the sensors. By utilizing this advanced system, PFL is able to maintain optimal air quality and ensure the comfort and safety of all occupants.

Plummy Fashions' attentiveness to renewability is an example of how businesses can come up to diminish their environmental impact and help to address climate change. By applying these

initiatives, Plummy Fashions is not only defending the environment, but it also saving money and refine its bottom line.

4.2 Recommendations

Corporate climate change is a significant issue in Bangladesh, as it has severe implications for the country's economy, society, and environment. Bangladesh is one of the country's most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, such as flooding, cyclones, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. As a result, it is critical that corporations take steps to address climate change and mitigate its impacts.

Here are a few taking steps for the solution of corporate climate change in Bangladesh is business sectors and industries:

a) Agricultural Sectors

Climate change has become a major challenge for the agricultural sector of Bangladesh. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events are affecting crop yields, livestock, and fisheries. Corporations in the agricultural sector have a crucial role to play in addressing these challenges. Here are some solutions:

- **Implement Sustainable Agriculture Practices:** Corporations in the agricultural sector can adopt sustainable agriculture practices, such as crop diversification, integrated pest management, and conservation agriculture. These practices can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve soil moisture, and improve crop yields.
- **Invest in Renewable Energy:** Agricultural corporations can invest in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, to reduce their carbon footprint. This can also provide energy for irrigation and other farming operations.
- **Improve Water Management:** As climate change impacts the water cycle, improving water management is crucial. Agricultural corporations can adopt water-efficient irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting, and water recycling techniques to conserve water resources.
- **Promote Agroforestry:** Agroforestry is the practice of integrating trees with crops and livestock. This can reduce soil erosion, provide shade and shelter for livestock, and increase carbon sequestration.
- **Implement Climate-Smart Agriculture:** Climate-smart agriculture is an approach that aims to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience to climate change. This

includes practices such as improved crop varieties, conservation tillage, and weather forecasting.

- **Build Climate Resilience:** Agricultural corporations can build climate resilience by promoting crop insurance, developing early warning systems for extreme weather events, and investing in climate-resistant crop varieties.
- **Reduce Food Waste:** Food waste is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Agricultural corporations can reduce food waste by improving storage and transportation systems, and by promoting sustainable consumption patterns.

In conclusion, the agricultural sector of Bangladesh is facing significant challenges due to climate change, and corporations have a crucial role to play in addressing these challenges. By implementing sustainable agriculture practices, investing in renewable energy, improving water management, promoting agroforestry, implementing climate-smart agriculture, building climate resilience, and reducing food waste, corporations can contribute to a more sustainable and resilient agricultural sector.

b) Planation Sectors

The plantation sectors in Bangladesh, particularly the agricultural and forestry sectors, have a significant role to play in addressing climate change. Here are some solutions that can help address corporate climate change in these sectors:

- **Adopting sustainable farming practices:** The use of sustainable farming practices, such as agroforestry and crop rotation, can help to mitigate the impact of climate change. This can include practices such as no-till farming, reducing fertilizer use, and using organic farming methods.
- **Promoting renewable energy:** The plantation sector can help to reduce their carbon footprint by adopting renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and biomass energy. This can include installing solar panels on farms and using biomass to generate electricity.
- **Implementing water management strategies:** Climate change can affect the availability of water for crops, and therefore, water management strategies such as rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, and water conservation can help to reduce the impact of climate change on plantation crops.
- **Encouraging reforestation:** Reforestation can help to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and reduce the impact of climate change. The plantation sector can play a

key role in encouraging reforestation efforts in Bangladesh, particularly in areas that have been deforested.

- Adopting sustainable supply chain practices: Companies in the plantation sector can take steps to reduce their carbon footprint by adopting sustainable supply chain practices, such as using eco-friendly packaging, reducing transportation emissions, and reducing waste.

Overall, addressing corporate climate change in the plantation sectors of Bangladesh will require a combination of strategies, including sustainable farming practices, renewable energy, water management, reforestation, and sustainable supply chain practices. By adopting these strategies, companies in the plantation sector can help to mitigate the impact of climate change and contribute to a more sustainable future.

c) Rural Sectors

The issue of corporate climate change in rural sectors of Bangladesh is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires a comprehensive solution. Here are some potential steps that can be taken to address this issue:

- Awareness and education: There is a need to raise awareness among rural communities about the impact of climate change and the role of corporations in contributing to this problem. Education and awareness programs can be organized to provide information on sustainable practices, carbon emissions, and the impacts of climate change on agriculture.
- Encourage sustainable practices: Corporations can be encouraged to adopt sustainable practices such as reducing their carbon footprint, minimizing waste, and investing in renewable energy. This can be done through incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies, and grants.
- Community participation: Local communities can be involved in the decision-making process and encouraged to participate in the implementation of sustainable practices. This will help to build trust and ensure that the needs of the community are taken into account.
- Monitoring and reporting: Corporations can be required to monitor and report their carbon emissions and other environmental impacts. This will help to ensure accountability and encourage transparency.

- **Collaboration and partnerships:** Collaboration between corporations, NGOs, and government agencies can help to address climate change in a more effective way. Partnerships can be established to share resources, knowledge, and expertise.
- **Incentivize green innovation:** The government can incentivize corporations to develop innovative green technologies and practices that can help to reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainable development.

Overall, a comprehensive and collaborative approach is required to address corporate climate change in rural sectors of Bangladesh. It is important to involve all stakeholders in the process and encourage sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the local community.

d) Chemical Industries

The chemical industry is a significant contributor to climate change, and it is crucial to find solutions to reduce its impact in Bangladesh. Here are some potential steps that can be taken to address corporate climate change in the chemical industries of Bangladesh:

- **Implement Energy Efficiency Measures:** Energy efficiency measures can be taken in the chemical industry to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. For instance, energy audits can be conducted to identify opportunities for reducing energy consumption, and the use of energy-efficient equipment can be promoted.
- **Use of Renewable Energy Sources:** Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power can be used to power chemical industries. This will help to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Implement Sustainable Waste Management:** Sustainable waste management practices such as recycling and waste reduction can be implemented in chemical industries to reduce the environmental impact of waste disposal.
- **Promote Green Chemistry:** Green chemistry practices such as using less toxic chemicals, developing eco-friendly products and processes, and minimizing waste can be promoted in chemical industries to reduce their environmental impact.
- **Encourage Transparency and Reporting:** Chemical industries can be required to report their greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. This will help to ensure accountability and encourage transparency.
- **Encourage Research and Development:** Encouraging research and development into green technologies, and practices can help to reduce the environmental impact of

chemical industries. This can be done by offering grants and incentives for research and development activities.

- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaboration between chemical industries, NGOs, and government agencies can help to address climate change in a more effective way. Partnerships can be established to share resources, knowledge, and expertise.

Overall, a comprehensive approach is required to address corporate climate change in the chemical industries of Bangladesh. It is essential to involve all stakeholders in the process and encourage sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the industry.

e) **RMG Sectors**

The Ready-Made Garments (RMG) sector is a significant contributor to the economy of Bangladesh, but it also has a significant impact on the environment, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Here are some potential steps that can be taken to address corporate climate change in the RMG sector of Bangladesh:

- **Promote Energy Efficiency:** Energy efficiency measures can be taken in RMG factories to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. For instance, energy-efficient lighting and equipment can be used, and employees can be trained on energy-saving practices.
- **Encourage Renewable Energy:** The use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power can be encouraged in the RMG sector. This will help to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Implement Sustainable Transportation:** Sustainable transportation practices such as using electric vehicles, promoting public transportation, and encouraging carpooling can be implemented in the RMG sector to reduce emissions from transportation.
- **Promote Sustainable Materials:** The use of sustainable materials such as organic cotton and recycled fibers can be promoted in the RMG sector. This will help to reduce the environmental impact of textile production.
- **Implement Sustainable Waste Management:** Sustainable waste management practices such as recycling and waste reduction can be implemented in the RMG sector to reduce the environmental impact of waste disposal.
- **Encourage Transparency and Reporting:** RMG factories can be required to report their greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. This will help to ensure accountability and encourage transparency.

- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaboration between RMG factories, NGOs, and government agencies can help to address climate change in a more effective way. Partnerships can be established to share resources, knowledge, and expertise.

Overall, a comprehensive approach is required to address corporate climate change in the RMG sector of Bangladesh. It is essential to involve all stakeholders in the process and encourage sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the industry.

f) **Banking Industry and Financial Service Providers' Sectors**

The banking industry and financial service providers play a crucial role in the economic development of Bangladesh, but they also have a significant impact on the environment, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Here are some potential steps that can be taken to address corporate climate change in the banking industry and financial service providers' sectors of Bangladesh:

- **Promote Sustainable Investment:** Banks and financial service providers can promote sustainable investment by offering financial products and services that support environmentally sustainable projects, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives.
- **Encourage Energy Efficiency:** Banks and financial service providers can encourage energy efficiency in their own operations, such as by using energy-efficient equipment and reducing energy consumption in their buildings.
- **Reduce Paper Usage:** Banks and financial service providers can reduce paper usage in their operations by promoting digital banking and electronic record-keeping.
- **Promote Sustainable Finance:** Banks and financial service providers can promote sustainable finance by integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into their lending and investment decisions.
- **Encourage Transparency and Reporting:** Banks and financial service providers can report their greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. This will help to ensure accountability and encourage transparency.
- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaboration between banks, financial service providers, NGOs, and government agencies can help to address climate change in a more effective way. Partnerships can be established to share resources, knowledge, and expertise.

- **Implement Green Building Practices:** Banks and financial service providers can implement green building practices in their buildings, such as using energy-efficient lighting, heating, and cooling systems, and sourcing materials sustainably.

Overall, a comprehensive approach is required to address corporate climate change in the banking industry and financial service providers' sectors of Bangladesh. It is essential to involve all stakeholders in the process and encourage sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the industry.

g) Health Service Sectors

The health service sector in Bangladesh plays a critical role in the wellbeing of citizens, but it also has a significant impact on the environment, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Here are some potential steps that can be taken to address corporate climate change in the health service sector of Bangladesh:

- **Promote Energy Efficiency:** Energy efficiency measures can be taken in healthcare facilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. For instance, energy-efficient lighting and equipment can be used, and employees can be trained on energy-saving practices.
- **Encourage Renewable Energy:** The use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power can be encouraged in the healthcare sector. This will help to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Implement Sustainable Transportation:** Sustainable transportation practices such as using electric vehicles, promoting public transportation, and encouraging carpooling can be implemented in the healthcare sector to reduce emissions from transportation.
- **Promote Sustainable Materials:** The use of sustainable materials such as reusable medical equipment and recyclable packaging can be promoted in the healthcare sector. This will help to reduce the environmental impact of healthcare waste.
- **Implement Sustainable Waste Management:** Sustainable waste management practices such as recycling and waste reduction can be implemented in the healthcare sector to reduce the environmental impact of waste disposal.
- **Encourage Transparency and Reporting:** Healthcare facilities can be required to report their greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. This will help to ensure accountability and encourage transparency.

- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaboration between healthcare facilities, NGOs, and government agencies can help to address climate change in a more effective way. Partnerships can be established to share resources, knowledge, and expertise.

Overall, a comprehensive approach is required to address corporate climate change in the healthcare sector of Bangladesh. It is essential to involve all stakeholders in the process and encourage sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the healthcare sector.

h) Utilities Sectors

The utilities sector in Bangladesh, which includes electricity generation and distribution, water supply, and waste management, has a significant impact on the environment, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Here are some potential steps that can be taken to address corporate climate change in the utilities sector of Bangladesh:

- **Promote Renewable Energy:** Utilities companies can invest in renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydro power, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Encourage Energy Efficiency:** Utilities companies can encourage energy efficiency measures, such as the use of energy-efficient appliances, LED lighting, and building insulation, to reduce energy consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Implement Sustainable Water Management:** Utilities companies can implement sustainable water management practices, such as reducing water losses and promoting water reuse, to conserve water resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from water treatment and distribution.
- **Encourage Sustainable Waste Management:** Utilities companies can encourage sustainable waste management practices, such as recycling and waste reduction, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste disposal.
- **Implement Green Building Practices:** Utilities companies can implement green building practices in their buildings and facilities, such as using energy-efficient lighting and HVAC systems, and sourcing materials sustainably.
- **Encourage Transparency and Reporting:** Utilities companies can report their greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. This will help to ensure accountability and encourage transparency.

- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaboration between utilities companies, NGOs, and government agencies can help to address climate change in a more effective way. Partnerships can be established to share resources, knowledge, and expertise.

Overall, a comprehensive approach is required to address corporate climate change in the utilities sector of Bangladesh. It is essential to involve all stakeholders in the process and encourage sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the utilities sector.

4.3 Conclusion

Bangladeshi companies cause massive climate change. Bangladesh is vulnerable to climate change due to its low-lying coastal areas, high population density, and location. The country must deal with increasing sea levels, cyclones and floods, temperature and rainfall fluctuations, and more. These issues threaten the economy, ecology, and public health. Corporate operations in Bangladesh, particularly in textiles, agriculture, and energy, contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. Burning fossil fuels, destroying forests, and other industrial activities emit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, worsening the climate crisis. These local and foreign enterprises' emissions increase Bangladesh's carbon footprint and worsen climate change.

Bangladesh's business environment change has far-reaching repercussions. Saltwater intrusion would harm agricultural and freshwater supplies, and rising sea levels might submerge coastal cities. More frequent and severe cyclones and floods are destroying towns and displacing workers. Climate change-related agricultural disturbances reduce crop yields and food poverty. Climate change affects societies most vulnerable.

However, several Bangladeshi companies recognize the severity of climate change and are attempting to reduce their environmental impact. Several textile factories have adopted renewable energy, improved waste management, and reduced energy use. Corporate responsibility may reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fight climate change.

Successfully mitigating Bangladesh's shifting business climate requires a comprehensive plan. Enhancing regulation and enforcement mechanisms reduces carbon emissions and promotes sustainable corporate practices. Government, corporations, and civil society must work together to promote sustainable business practices and a low-carbon economy. Developing climate-resistant infrastructure and deploying early warning systems are also needed to protect vulnerable people from climate-related disasters.

In short, the effects of climate change caused by corporations in Bangladesh are severe, and they provide huge challenges to the country's economy, ecology, and social fabric. It is essential for businesses operating in Bangladesh, whether they are native or international, to acknowledge the responsibility that falls on their shoulders and to take active steps to reduce the negative effects their activities have on the environment. Corporations have the potential to make significant contributions to the fight against climate change and the development of a more resilient and sustainable future for Bangladesh if they adopt sustainable business practices and work together with key stakeholders.

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