



**DRAFT**

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

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
HWP	harvested wood products
ICA	international consultation and analysis
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.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>
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.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 58(a).

<sup>4</sup> 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 report<sup>5</sup> by 10 April 2025: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Mali, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Thailand.
5. The two three-hour workshop sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ayşin Turpanci, and were open to all Parties.
6. As one of the participating Parties, the Bahamas received nine written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>6</sup> from China, the 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 the Bahamas summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>7</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 19 June 2025, the Bahamas made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. The Bahamas was represented by Nikita Charles Hamilton from the Office of the Prime Minister.
9. The Bahamas 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. The Bahamas highlighted that in 2018 its total GHG emissions were 6,268.10 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq with emissions and removals from land and HWP and 3,276.04 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq without emissions and removals from land and HWP, and they increased between 2001 and 2018 by 23.4 and 21.3 per cent respectively, owing mainly to the energy and AFOLU sectors. The Party explained that the main drivers of the emission trends are increased fuel consumption in the energy sector, the expansion of transport and tourism-related activities, and land-use changes such as deforestation and urban development, which contributed to higher emissions from both the energy and AFOLU sectors.
11. The Bahamas presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2022, which is to reduce economy-wide emissions by 30 per cent by 2030 compared with the 2010 level, fully conditional upon receiving international support. The Party also has a long-term goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The Bahamas presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including 41 mitigation actions. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy sector, which is the Party's main source of emissions and emission reductions followed by the AFOLU sector. In addition, the Party highlighted that its NDC target will also be achieved via the forestry sector through the establishment of a permanent forest estate under the Forestry Act.
12. Furthermore, the Bahamas provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. The Bahamas has identified a need for international support of over USD 4 billion to implement its fully conditional NDC. Between 2010 and 2020, it received USD 155 million in climate finance – 90 per cent allocated to mitigation and 10 per cent to adaptation, which highlights the urgent need for increased adaptation funding. In addition, the Bahamas has limited human, technical and institutional capacity to implement mitigation and adaptation measures, underscoring the importance of targeted capacity-building efforts. The Bahamas has established a coordinated institutional framework for domestic MRV, led by the Department of Environmental Planning and Protection with support from the National

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

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

<sup>7</sup> [FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.1/BHS](https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports).

Climate Change Committee, and thematic subcommittees, and engaging a broad network of government agencies, academia and civil society.

13. The Bahamas presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework. The key initiative relates to high-level coordination on climate change led by the Office of the Prime Minister's Climate Change and Environmental Advisory Unit and the High-Level Climate Policy Committee. Other initiatives include enacting new national climate change legislation that formalizes the implementation of the Paris Agreement, completing a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency programme and preparing the Party's fourth national communication and first biennial transparency report. Additionally, the Party is developing its national adaptation plan for enhancing its resilience and long-term adaptation planning.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending the Bahamas on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, Belize, China, European Union, Germany, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and United Kingdom.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the sharp fluctuations in AFOLU sector emissions in the mid-2000s; the rationale for transitioning from a decentralized to a centralized approach to GHG inventory compilation and whether this change met expectations; and the institutional arrangements for GHG data collection and archiving, including whether data are managed centrally or by individual sectors.

16. In response, the Bahamas explained that the drop and subsequent rebound in emissions from the AFOLU sector was caused by the impacts of major hurricanes in 2004, which destroyed significant forest cover and resulted in a temporary reduction of emissions. It clarified that issues encountered with the previous decentralized system for GHG inventory preparation, such as unclear data-sharing arrangements, lack of technical capacity, prompted the shift to a centralized system. The new approach – supported by high-level coordination through the Office of the Prime Minister, the creation of a statutory national emission registry and capacity-building partnerships (e.g. with the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub) – has already helped to improve data collection and emission tracking. The Bahamas noted that under the centralized arrangements data from different sectors are channelled to a single national platform, making data archiving and access more consistent and reliable.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the status and progress of implementing vehicle fuel efficiency measures; the reception and observed impact of a public awareness campaign on energy efficiency; and the implementation of tax incentives for households (e.g. to encourage the uptake of electric vehicles, solar panels and energy-efficient appliances) and how these incentives have been received by the public.

18. In response, the Bahamas reported that implementing vehicle fuel efficiency measures is a work in progress but has gained momentum: the Ministry of Energy and Transport was established to update the national energy policy, annual vehicle emission testing is being introduced, and import duties on electric and hybrid vehicles have been drastically reduced – resulting in a noticeable increase in electric vehicle usage in the country. The public awareness campaign on energy efficiency has been highly visible through press releases and social media, and it is being reinforced by a new initiative offering tax incentives for purchasing energy-efficient appliances, promoted by social media influencers to maximize public uptake. The government is putting in place monitoring and evaluation measures to assess the campaign's impact. The Bahamas highlighted that lowering or removing taxes on technologies such as electric vehicles and solar photovoltaic systems has led to greater adoption by the public (evidenced by more electric cars on the streets and solar panels on rooftops). It noted that similar tax incentives for energy-efficient household appliances are scheduled for launch to further support household energy conservation.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the challenges in implementing adaptation measures given the limited adaptation finance received by the Bahamas (only around 10 per cent of climate finance support, according to the BUR) and how this affects also the reporting of adaptation information; and lessons learned by the Party that could assist other Parties in enhancing their future transparency reporting (e.g. as they transition from preparing BURs to biennial transparency reports).

20. In response, the Bahamas emphasized that its adaptation efforts are severely constrained by the lack of dedicated financing. Unlike mitigation projects that can attract investment, adaptation initiatives are public goods that do not yield direct returns, making them reliant on public funds or loans that are often difficult for a small island developing State to secure at the necessary scale. This funding gap has hindered the implementation of adaptation actions and made it more challenging to track and report adaptation progress. To address this issue, the Bahamas is combining adaptation projects with mitigation co-benefits to improve their attractiveness to funders, has recently obtained Green Climate Fund support for developing a comprehensive national adaptation plan, and is strengthening cross-sector coordination on resilience-building through the High-Level Climate Policy Committee while employing technical experts in ministries to improve the monitoring of adaptation outcomes. Regarding lessons learned from the transparency reporting process, the Bahamas indicated that the objective is to show continual progress rather than to deliver a perfect report. It encouraged starting the reporting process with the relevant capacity and data available and then improving these with each reporting cycle. The Bahamas underscored the importance of strong political support at the highest level (noting that involving the Prime Minister's Office greatly facilitated inter-agency data-sharing), establishing legal mandates to formalize responsibilities for data submission, and investing in ongoing capacity-building and stakeholder engagement to reinforce institutional arrangements. These steps, together with the move to a centralized MRV system and ensuring that consultants transfer knowledge to local staff, have significantly improved the country's data collection and reporting processes. The Bahamas indicated its readiness to share further details of its experience and best practices with interested Parties on a bilateral basis.

21. 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.<sup>8</sup>

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

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