



Distr.: General
4 January 2023

English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Cuba

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
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 to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines² 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.³
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,

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, para. 58(a).

resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened from 7 to 8 June 2022 in Bonn at SBI 56 the twelfth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the following nine non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁵ by 21 March 2022: Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Singapore, Thailand and Zambia.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised two two-hour sessions and one 90-minute session.

6. As one of the participating Parties, Cuba received eight written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from the European Union, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States of America. This FSV record for Cuba summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,⁷ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 7 June 2022 Cuba made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Cuba was represented by Wenceslao Carrera Doral from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

9. Cuba 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, barriers and support needed and received and its transition to ETF.

10. Cuba presented its nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement, which includes increasing the share of renewable energy sources in electricity production from 4.5 per cent (2021) to 24 per cent by 2030 and increasing forest cover from 31.2 per cent (2020) to 33 per cent by 2030. Cuba presented information on its current initiative for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiative relates to the implementation of a detailed road map for meeting the reporting requirements under the ETF, including the Party's general approach for updating its MRV system, which it expects to be fully operational by 2025.

11. Cuba highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 23,066.45 Gg CO₂ eq and they decreased between 1990 and 2016 by 7.8 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 39.7 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that a decrease in emissions from the energy sector as a result of economic crisis in the early 1990s is the main driver of the emission trends.

12. Cuba presented key policies and measures for achieving its targets that are at various stages of implementation, including increasing the share of renewable energy sources in the electricity mix, reducing consumption of fossil fuels by road vehicles, improving energy efficiency through the installation of solar heating, light-emitting diode lamps, induction cooking systems and solar water pumps, reducing GHG emissions by improving swine manure management on livestock farms and increasing the country's forest cover. The afforestation mitigation action completed in 2018 resulted in a total emission reduction of 1.6 Mt CO₂ eq in 2010–2018.

13. Furthermore, Cuba provided information on support received and needed and capacity-building needs. The main needs relate to increasing national capacity to monitor and assess the impact of mitigation actions in specific sectors and regions of the country

⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

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

⁶ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.1/CUB.

(including formulating mitigation scenarios and implementing an MRV system to help to gather the necessary information) and to implementing the prioritized mitigation actions in the energy and agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Cuba on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, Czechia, European Union, India, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and Sweden.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to challenges faced in the recalculation of the national GHG inventory using the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* for the whole time series; estimation of emissions from the IPPU sector; the reasons for the inter-annual variability in emissions from the energy sector; and the challenges faced during the preparation of GHG inventories for the land use sector.

16. In response, Cuba explained that the main challenges it has faced in recalculating the emission trends in the GHG inventory include the lack of information for certain years in the time series, lack of complete and reliable information on emissions for individual categories and difficulties in tracing the data sources. The Party further explained that emissions from the IPPU sector have decreased since 1990. In 2016, emissions from this sector accounted for less than 2 per cent of the Party's total emissions. The Party is currently collecting additional and up-to-date information on emissions from this sector. In addition, the Party highlighted that it suffered an economic crisis in the first half of the 1990s leading to a decrease in energy consumption, and in 1995, the national economy began to recover leading to increase in emissions. It aims to keep this increase in line with the Party's low-carbon development strategy. As for the land use sector, only emissions from forest land remaining forest land were estimated. The Party needs to establish an adequate institutional arrangement with the data providers to ensure a continuous and consistent flow of information related to this land use category. Training of national staff for processing and analysing remotely sensed data is also needed.

17. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to ongoing policies and measures to incentivize increased renewable energy generation; and the plan to implement and monitor progress in the increase in renewable energy generation.

18. In response, Cuba explained that it aims to increase the share of renewable energy sources in electricity production to 24 per cent by 2030 with the introduction of 2,144 MW electricity generated from solar, wind, biomass and hydropower into the national grid. In addition, the Party explained that it received international support to establish an MRV system and to identify the institutional arrangements, methodologies and procedures necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution target, including implementing and monitoring progress in introducing electricity generated from renewable energy sources into the national grid.

19. The question on constraints and gaps, and related needs related to plans to overcome the challenges faced in meeting the Party's financial needs.

20. In response, Cuba explained that it plans to develop an MRV system that will facilitate the collection of information on financial support received and the assessment of needs and financial flows required for implementing national adaptation and mitigation priorities.

21. Other question related to the plan and timeline for establishing a more comprehensive MRV system for each GHG sector. The Party explained that the planned national MRV system is composed of several subsystems, each of them dealing with different scales and granularity of information (e.g. identification of economic sectors, regions, individual mitigation actions identified or implemented). Cuba received international support for building an MRV system in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector and for tracking individual mitigation action in the energy sector. However, it has not received support to design and implement sectoral MRV components for the waste and IPPU sectors.

22. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/12th-workshop-for-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views/part-2>.

23. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Cuba for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Cuba and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.
