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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Saint Kitts and Nevis

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
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| BTR | biennial transparency report |
| BUR | biennial update report |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |
| FSV | facilitative sharing of views |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| ICA | international consultation and analysis |
| LULUCF | land use, land-use change and forestry |
| 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.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, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

³ Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 58(a).

⁴ 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 report⁵ 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, Aysin Turpanci, and were open to all Parties.
6. As one of the participating Parties, Saint Kitts and Nevis received eight written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from China, 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 Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 20 June 2025, Saint Kitts and Nevis made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Saint Kitts and Nevis was represented by Cheryl Jeffers from the Climate Action Unit.
9. Saint Kitts and Nevis 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. Saint Kitts and Nevis highlighted that in 2018 its total GHG emissions were 363.5 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, which increased between 2008 and 2018 by 21.2 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 7.0 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to increased emissions from the energy sector, particularly from electricity generation and road transportation. The Party explained that the main drivers of the emission trends are increased electricity demand and vehicle use and the expansion of the tourism sector, while the LULUCF sink was enhanced as a result of natural regeneration of forest and land-use changes, especially following the cease in operations of the sugar industry and the subsequent reforestation of former agricultural land.
11. Saint Kitts and Nevis presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce economy-wide carbon dioxide emissions by 61 per cent by 2030 compared with the 2010 level. The target is conditional upon receiving international support and based on achieving a 100 per cent share of renewable energy in electricity generation and a 2 per cent share of electric vehicles in the national vehicle fleet. Saint Kitts and Nevis presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including actions in the energy demand, electricity generation and transport sectors. These include improving energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings, expanding renewable energy infrastructure and electrifying the transport sector. The mitigation strategy, developed using the Low Emissions Analysis Platform model, includes 18 mitigation actions across six sectors, with 15 of their project mitigation impacts estimated.
12. Furthermore, Saint Kitts and Nevis provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. The Party received climate-related support from various multilateral and bilateral partners, including the NDC Partnership, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency and the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub. The Party highlighted ongoing needs for technology transfer, institutional strengthening and capacity-building, especially in the areas of data systems and sectoral coordination, with an indicative USD 878 million being required to

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/2024/TASR.1/KNA](https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports).

address needs in relation to the mitigation and adaptation measures highlighted in its updated NDC.

13. Saint Kitts and Nevis presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework. The initiatives relate to establishing MRV systems for the electricity generation and transport subsectors and developing indicators for reporting on progress towards the NDC. The Party did not submit its BTR1 by 31 December 2024 but reported that it is being prepared, supported by capacity-building and institutional reforms.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Saint Kitts and Nevis on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Belize, Canada, China, Czechia, European Union, India, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the status of and strategy for strengthening the national MRV system and efforts to move towards higher-tier emission estimation methods; gaps and challenges in collecting activity data; and the observed decrease in agricultural emissions from 2008 to 2018.

16. In response, Saint Kitts and Nevis explained that it has an informal MRV system and relies on tier 1 emission estimation methodologies and the support of international consultants for compiling its GHG inventory. Efforts are ongoing to build domestic technical capacity through training and collaboration with local data providers. Data collection for the GHG inventory remains a challenge owing to limited technical capacity within the country and its small population size, but the Government is working to improve data quality in order to gradually move towards using higher-tier emission estimation methodologies. The Party attributed the decline in agricultural emissions to the sugar industry ceasing operations and a shift from sugar to small-scale crop production.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the role of mitigation scenarios in shaping national policies; the types of project implemented to support the transition to cleaner energy; and the policies and actions being implemented to achieve 100 per cent renewable electricity generation and increase electric vehicle use.

18. In response, Saint Kitts and Nevis explained that mitigation scenarios were used to inform the updated NDC, though many targets in the NDC remain conditional upon receiving external support. To support its clean energy transition, the Party has focused on conducting feasibility studies for grid modernization, electric vehicle adoption and renewable energy expansion. Financial constraints remain a key challenge for clean energy transition.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the lack of a national MRV system for integrating subsectoral MRV systems, particularly those in the energy, transport and AFOLU sectors.

20. In response, Saint Kitts and Nevis explained that its informal MRV system is focused on mapping data sources and establishing data access mechanisms for compiling the GHG inventory, including legal agreements with private sector entities. The Party faces significant capacity constraints due to its small population size and limited technical expertise, which has necessitated reliance on external consultants for compiling the GHG inventory. However, domestic capacity-building through training and technical support is under way with the goal of gradually transitioning to higher-tier methodologies for estimating emissions for the GHG inventory. While a national MRV system is not yet in place, sector-specific MRV systems for energy and transport have been developed, and lessons learned will inform their future integration into a national system.

21. Other questions related to the role of the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub in supporting the reporting efforts of Saint Kitts and Nevis; advice for other small island developing States on advancing transparency initiatives such as preparing BTRs and NDCs; and insights from the Party's BUR preparation process that could be helpful for preparing BTRs, including anticipated challenges.

22. In response, Saint Kitts and Nevis explained that the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub has provided essential technical support and training, particularly for GHG inventory

preparation and quality control, and mitigation modelling, which contributed significantly to the development of its first BUR and third national communication. The Party advised other small island developing States to engage national experts early in the reporting preparation process and invest in their participation in relevant technical training programmes. It noted the importance of building institutional memory and improving coordination across sectors as key lessons learned from the BUR preparation process that will help to streamline BTR preparation.

23. 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.⁸

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

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