

- **PARALLEL SESSION A3: “Climate change mitigation and energy transition”**

UNCTAD-Global Supply Chain Forum

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Trabajando por
un futuro productivo,
inclusivo y sostenible

Miryam Saade Hazin

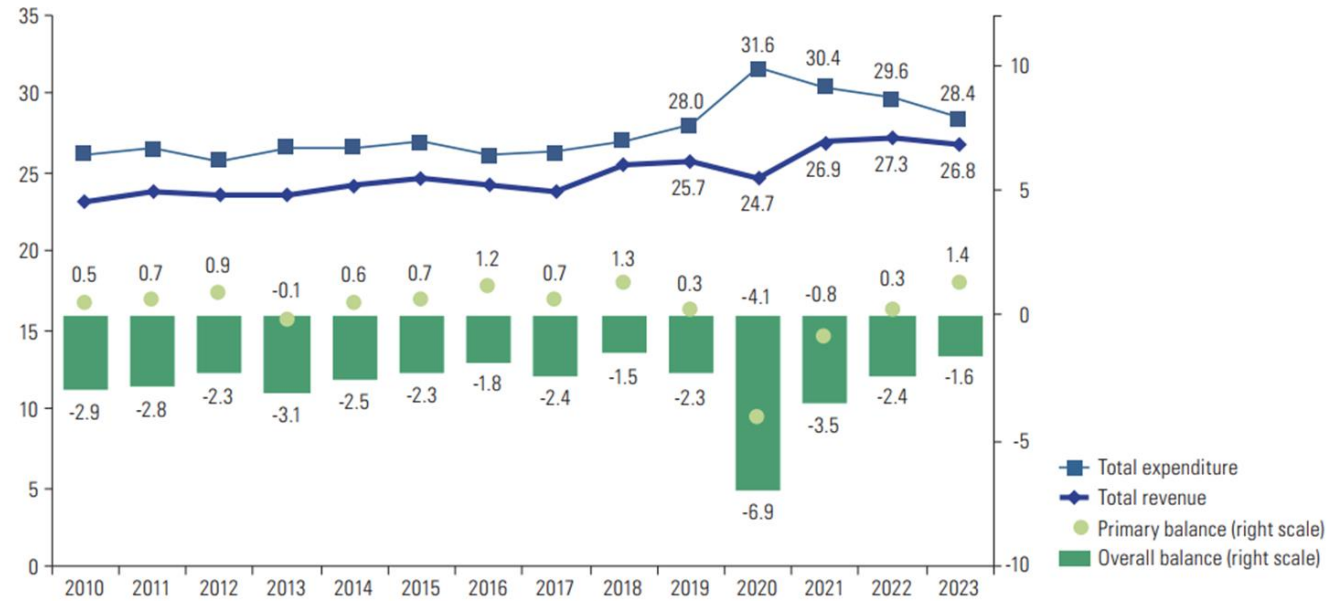
*Officer in charge of the Infrastructure Services Unit
International Trade and Integration Division*

May 22nd, 2024.

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- **Analysis of the main fiscal indicators in the Caribbean countries**
 - **Investment requirements for SIDS to move towards a net-zero GHG emission pathway**



The Caribbean (12 countries):^a central government fiscal indicators, 2010–2023^b
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

Note: Simple averages. The individual figures may not add up to the corresponding total because of rounding. The figures for Barbados and Saint Kitts and Nevis refer to the non-financial public sector and federal government, respectively.

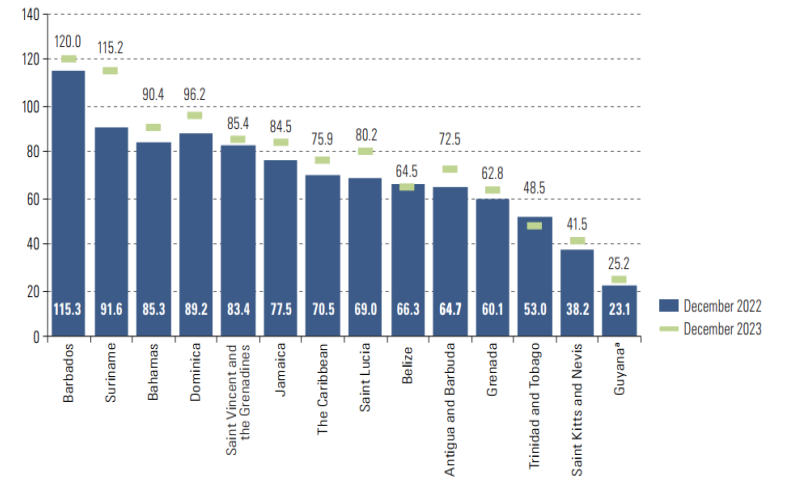
a Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

b The figures for Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia for 2023 are official estimates.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on official figures.

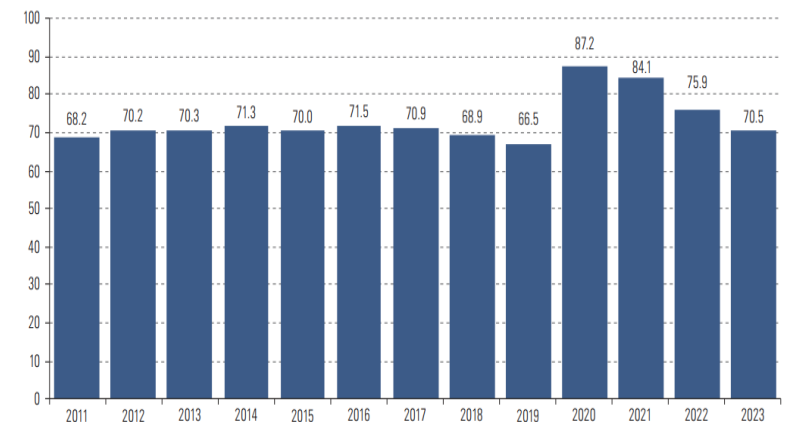
Note: The figures for Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines refer to those registered in June 2023; those for Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis refer to those registered in September 2023. a Public sector coverage

B. Central government gross public debt by country, December 2022 and December 2023

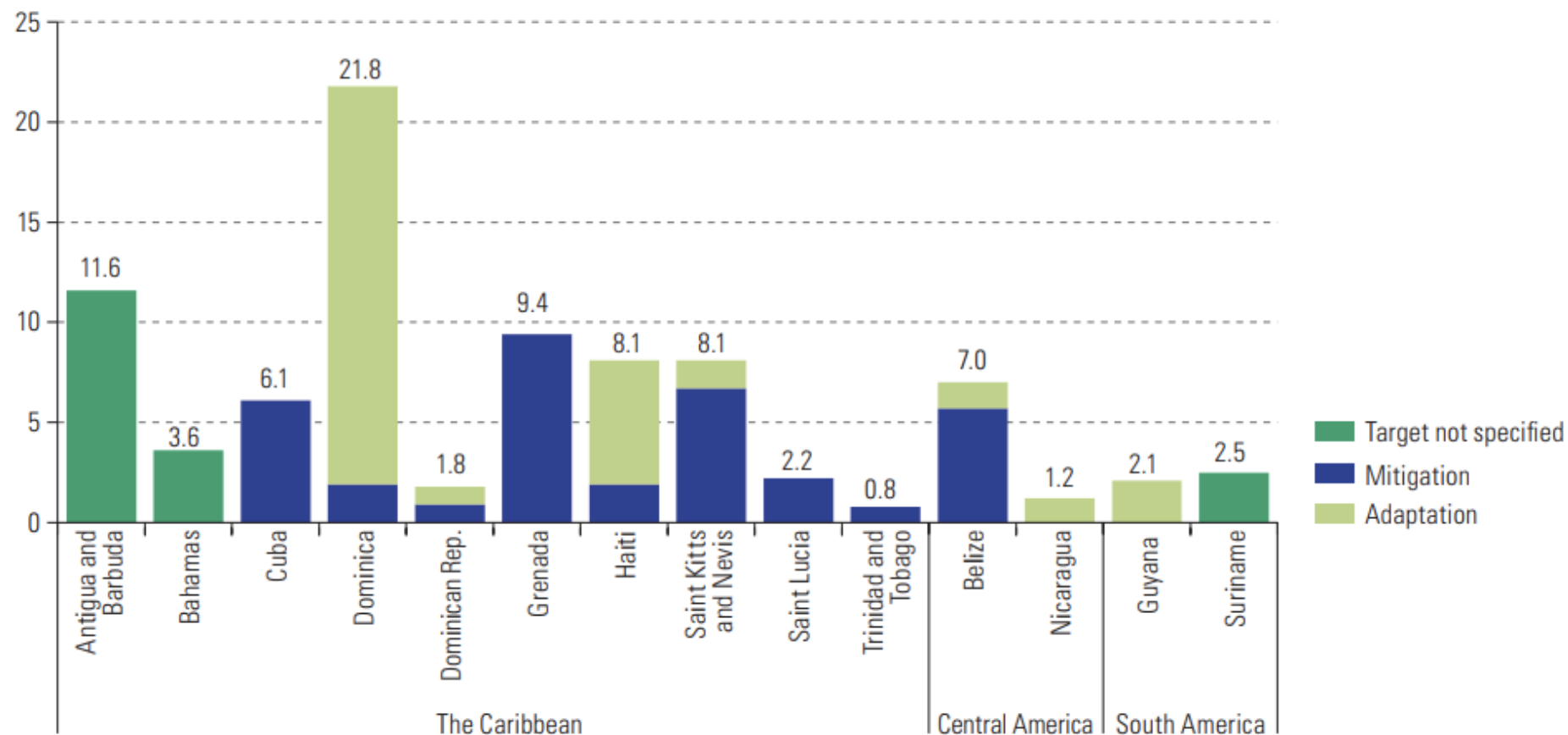


The Caribbean (13 countries): central government gross public debt, 2011–2023
(Percentages of GDP)

A. Central government gross public debt, 2011–2023



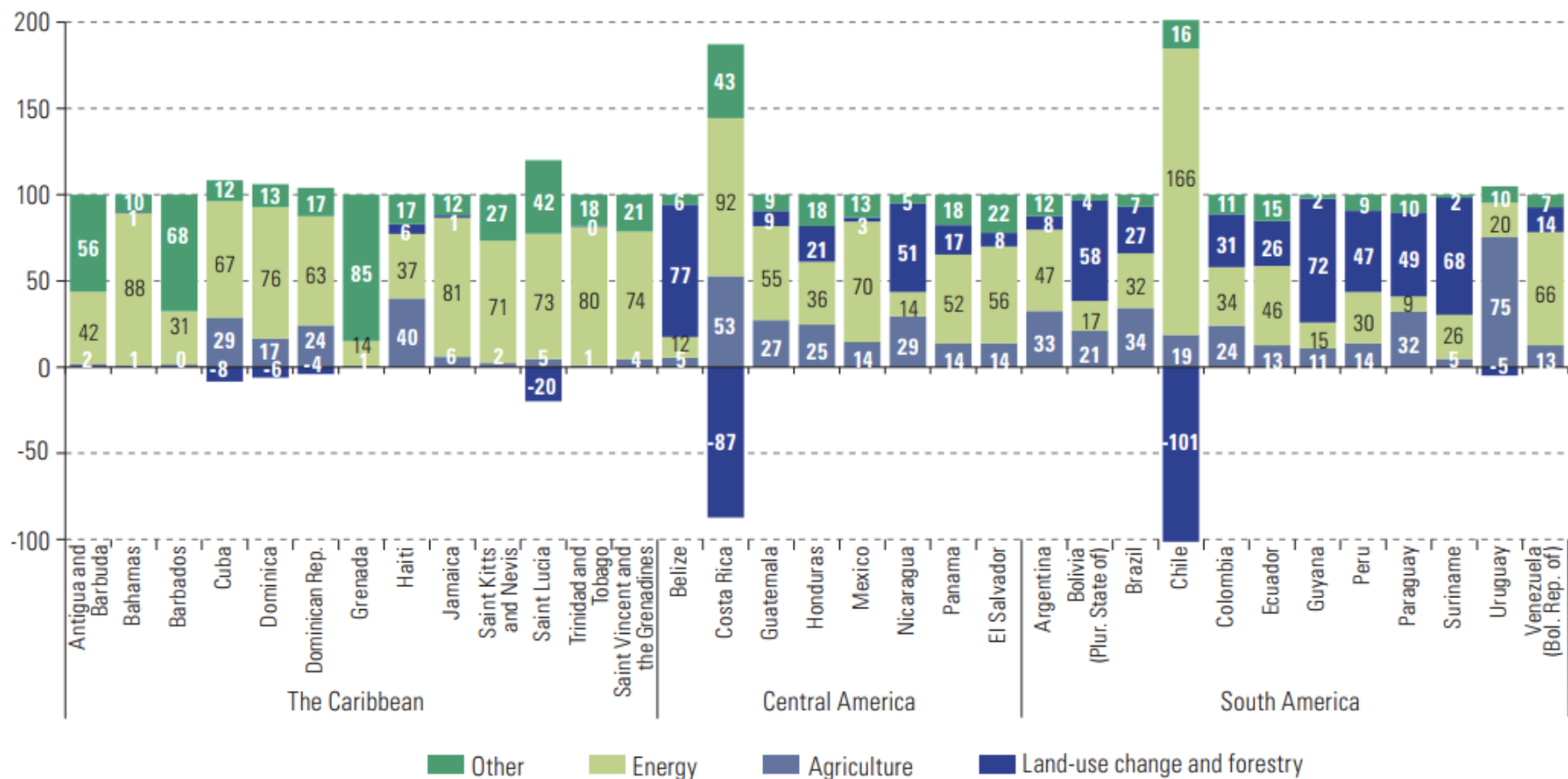
Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): estimated annual investment needs to meet adaptation and mitigation targets in nationally determined contributions
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) from World Resources Institute (WRI), Climate Watch [online] <https://www.wri.org/initiatives/climate-watch>.

Note: Data refer to nationally determined contributions submitted in the following years: 2016 for Guyana; 2018 for Trinidad and Tobago; 2019 for Suriname; 2020 for Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada and Nicaragua; 2021 for Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia; and 2022 for Bahamas, Dominica and Haiti

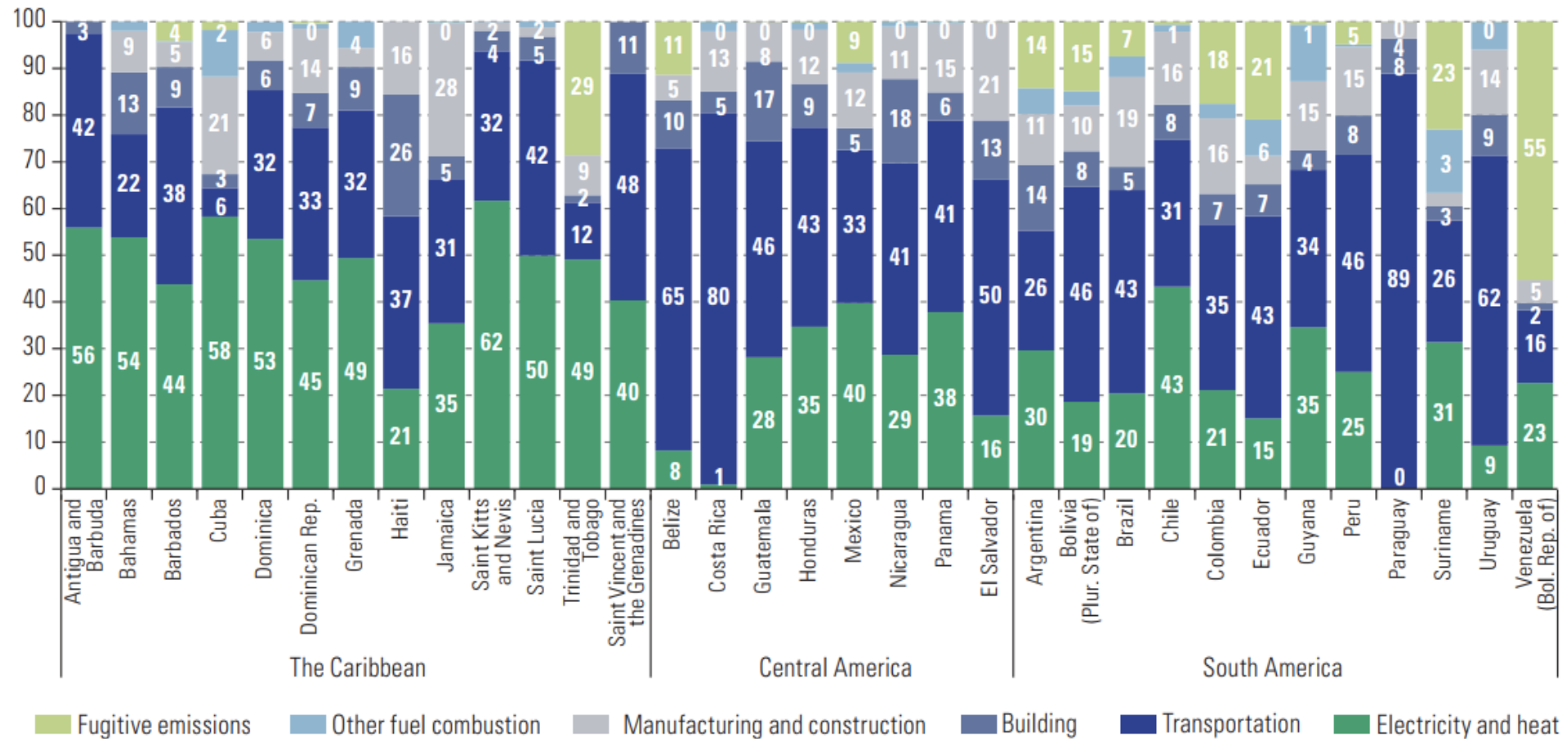
Latin America and the Caribbean: greenhouse gas emissions, by country and sector, 2019
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) based on data from World Resources Institute (WRI), Climate Watch [online] <https://www.wri.org/initiatives/climate-watch>.

Note: Subregions are defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Working Group III Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, P. R. Shukla and others (eds.), Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2022. Emissions figures from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector may be positive (representing emissions) or negative (representing carbon sequestration)

Latin America and the Caribbean: greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, by country and subsector, 2019
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on the basis of data from World Resources Institute (WRI), Climate Watch [online] <https://www.wri.org/initiatives/climate-watch>.

Note: Subregions are defined by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Working Group III Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, P. R. Shukla and others (eds.), Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2022.

