

ICTU Update 2025 for Seychelles new NDC 3.0

Executive Summary

The report titled "ICTU Update 2025 for Seychelles new NDC 3.0" provides a comprehensive overview of Seychelles' efforts and strategies to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The primary goal is to provide the necessary information for the Information to Facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) table as per Decision 4/CMA.1, summarizing the collected data in relation to the ICTU points, listing current challenges, needs, and corresponding concrete next steps. This updated ICTU table will be the basis for the Seychelles' new Nationally Determined Contribution or to be referred as NDC 3.0. The reference year for the target is 2035, with the target expressed relative to business-as-usual (BAU) emissions in this year. The timeline for the new NDC is from 2026 to 2035. The total BAU emissions in 2035 for key sectors (energy, refrigeration and air conditioning, transport, and waste) are projected to be 883 ktCO₂e. Seychelles aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, guided by its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy. The Integrated Energy Resource Plan (IRP) and the Solid Waste Masterplan (2020–2035) are key strategies influencing the updated emission targets.

The energy sector targets a 3.9% reduction in emissions by 2035, while the refrigeration and air conditioning sector aims for a 41.1% reduction. The transport sector targets a 30% reduction, and the waste sector aims for an 80% reduction in methane emissions by 2035. Adaptation is a primary concern due to Seychelles' vulnerability to climate change. The National Adaptation Plan is crucial for future development. The Blue Economy Strategic Framework and Roadmap emphasize the importance of the marine-based economy and gender equality.

The quantification of reference points uses data from the newly developed Integrated Resource Plan for Seychelles' power sector, the latest Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and the National Inventory Report (NIR). Seychelles applies IPCC default values and AR5 GWP factors for consistency with international best practices. Seychelles' ICTU table is considered fair and ambitious, balancing national development priorities with the latest scientific findings and this reflects a substantial contribution to global climate goals relative to Seychelles' size and resources.

1 Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)

a Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s) The reference year for the target is 2035 and the target is expressed relative to business-as-usual emissions in this year.

b Quantifiable information on the reference indicators n the reference indicators, their value(s) in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) and or other starting Point(s) and as applicable in the target year.

Business-as-usual emissions in the energy sector in 2035: 384 ktCO₂e
Business-as-usual GHG emissions in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector in 2035: 41ktCO₂e from refrigerants
Business-as-usual emissions (gasoline vehicles) in transport sector in 2035: 389 ktCO₂e
Business-as-usual methane emissions in the waste sector (landfill) in 2035: 69 ktCO₂e

Total business-as-usual emissions in 2035 of the above NDC sectors: 883 ktCO₂e

c For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information.

Seychelles is currently developing its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy to guide the long-term sustainable development and reach net zero emissions by 2050. To this regard, a Long Term Vision was developed stating that “By 2050, Seychelles will be a resilient, responsible, prosperous, low-carbon, nation of healthy, educated and empowered Seychellois living together in harmony with nature and engaged with the wider world, with net-zero emissions across its economy.”

In the past years Seychelles has strengthened sectoral implementation plans and aligned guiding policies. The recently drafted Integrated Energy Resource

Plan (IRP) provides a comprehensive strategy combining the provision of energy in connection to lowering emissions. The IRP has greatly influenced the updated and expanded emission target. In addition, the Solid Waste Masterplan (2020–2035) provides a clear guideline for emission reduction in the waste sector.

As a SIDS with great vulnerability to climate change in particular to sea level rise, increase in sea surface temperature, ocean acidification, flooding, high intensity rainfall and coastal erosion, adaptation is of primary concern to Seychelles. The current drafting of the National Adaptation Plan will therefore be of utmost importance to the country's further development.

Seychelles Blue Economy Strategic Framework and Roadmap highlights the importance of the sector for Seychelles development and presents a variety of co-benefit approaches. The roadmap has potential to strengthen the resilience of marine ecosystems based economy in Seychelles and gender equality should be adequately integrated to ensure co-benefit approaches are enjoyed by all. Additionally, it clearly states how women and youth-led blue economy activities will be supported and streamlined to ensure that women and young people small scale activities are equally resilient as the marine economy aims to strive amid climate adaptation and mitigation actions.

d *Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction (percentage of reduction).*

Emission reduction target is 23.1% (204 ktCO₂e reduction) relative to business-as usual emissions in 2035.¹ This constitutes an increase in ambition compared to the Seychelles' NDC 2.0, as it will allow achieving a reduction of 35.7% compared to the BAU for 2030, whereas in the NDC 2.0 the WEM was projected to be 26.4% below BAU.

1. Target emissions in the energy sector in 2035: 369 ktCO₂e (3.9% reduction = 15 ktCO₂e)
2. Target emission in the refrigeration and air condition sector (due to HFC) in 2035: 24 ktCO₂e (41.1 % reduction = 17 ktCO₂e)
3. Target emissions in the transport sector (due to gasoline vehicle) in 2035: 272 ktCO₂e (30% reduction = 117 ktCO₂e)
4. Target emission in the waste sector (due to methane) in 2035: 14 ktCO₂e (80% reduction = 55 ktCO₂e)

e *Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s).*

The quantification of the reference point in Seychelles' NDC 3.0 uses greenhouse gas emissions data and baseline scenarios derived from the latest Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and National Inventory Report (NIR). Energy dated has been updated on the basis of the Integrated Energy Resource Plan. The RAC sector target was based on technical assessments and data from "The Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Mitigation Strategies for the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector in the Seychelles (2020)". The results are presented in the report "RAC sector input to the Republic of Seychelles NDC". Transport

¹ Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACCs) prepared by IRENA for 2030 and 2040 illustrate both the mitigation potential of different technologies (Gg CO₂/year) and the cost of reducing one ton of CO₂ (USD/tCO₂). For 2030, several 'no-regret' options reduce emissions at negative cost, including waste-to-energy (≈-95 USD/tCO₂), ground-based solar PV (≈-51 USD/tCO₂), and floating solar PV (≈-11 USD/tCO₂). The largest abatement potentials are seen in hybrid rooftop solar PV i.e. rooftop solar PV and storage (≈68 Gg CO₂/year), floating solar PV (≈48 Gg), offshore wind in accelerated scenarios (≈43 Gg), and rooftop solar PV (≈35 Gg). By 2040, the principle of cost-effective decarbonisation remains. Waste-to-energy (≈-55 USD/tCO₂), floating solar PV (≈-9 USD/tCO₂), and ground-based solar PV (≈-46 USD/tCO₂) continue to deliver savings while cutting emissions. Hybrid rooftop solar PV retains the highest abatement potential (≈68 Gg CO₂/year), although at higher cost (≈299 USD/tCO₂). Offshore wind, floating PV and rooftop PV also provide significant additional reductions. Overall, the IRENA MACC results confirm that Seychelles can prioritise cost-saving mitigation measures in the near term, while preparing to scale up higher-cost, higher-potential options in the longer term, consistent with a least-cost pathway to the 1.5°C goal. IRENA analysis on grid impacts of EVs on the low voltage grid of Seychelles further shows that more ambitious deployment of hybrid rooftop solar PV systems is possible and could support EV charging.

data was extrapolated. Waste emissions had been calculated for the solid waste plan.

All historical data and projections are consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (2019 update) and AR5 GWP values.

- f Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators.* The Seychelles updates the values of its reference indicators, such as GHG emissions and BAU scenarios, when new data becomes available from the latest Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) or National Inventory Report (NIR), or when there are methodological improvements in emissions calculations. The NDC 3.0 is based on the revised reference indicators from the Seychelles' First Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication Report.

2 Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- a Time frame and/or period for implementation* The planned time frame will run from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2035, replacing the previous NDC 2.0 period of 2021- 2030.
- b Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target* The NDC includes a single-year target (2035).

3 Scope and coverage

- a General description of the target* Seychelles' target to reduce emissions relative to business-as-usual by 2035, covers the energy sector (supply and end-use), refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC), transportation and waste management.

- b Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines;* Key sectors covered for the target modelling are the energy sector, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC), Transport & Landfill/Waste Management. AFOLU, IPPU, water and blue economy are considered in national strategies and the BTR1, yet further data collection is needed to fully integrate the sectors into the target modelling.
- c How the Party has taken into consideration paragraph 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;* Seychelles is committed over time to extend the scope of its NDC to all categories of anthropogenic emissions in line with paragraph 31(c), yet data is still missing.
- GHGs covered are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The Seychelles applies IPCC default values and the AR5 GWP factors, showing alignment with international best practice.
- d Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties 'adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures* Given the high vulnerability of Seychelles and its consequential focus on adaptation, a long list of co-benefits has been identified in waste, water, health, tourism, agriculture, forestry, land use and other sectors.
- Most importantly, the blue economy and its potential have been further developed by mapping blue carbon seagrass and including the carbon stock into the country's inventory.

4 Planning processes

(a) *Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and implementation plans, including: domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner.*

a(i) *Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner.*

The Department of Climate Change under the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) coordinates the NDC 3.0 update process, ensuring communication among sectoral entities, national representatives, and stakeholders. For the NDC preparation, a kick-off meeting was held with sectoral actors, civil society, and development partners to discuss lessons from NDC 2.0 and recommendations for NDC 3.0. Further in-depth consultations were conducted for target-setting and sectoral actions.

Seychelles has formally become a member of the NDC Partnership, seeking support for the development of its NDC 3.0. UNDP, GIZ, and IRENA provided technical support on NDC 3.0 formulation and sectoral analysis. The process was well aligned with the parallel drafting of the LT-LEDS, including the gender and social inclusion strategy for the LT-LEDS, as well as the initiation of the country's NAP.

Note: Include information on how the National Climate Change Council will be involved.

a(ii) *Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate: National circumstances, such as geography, climate,*

a. National circumstances

Seychelles is an archipelago of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean with a population of approximately 121,354. The country has the highest Gross National Income (GNI) per capita in Africa, reflecting its upper-middle-income status. Real GDP growth in 2024 is projected at 4.8%, following a strong post-pandemic recovery, with medium-term growth expected to average around

economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;

3.6% between 2025 and 2028. Public debt is projected to rise to 61.5% of GDP by the end of 2024, up from 58.6% in 2023, mainly due to government guarantees for key infrastructure projects. The poverty rate is expected to decrease from 6.2% in 2024 to 5.9% in 2025, based on the \$6.85-per-day poverty line. Despite being a high income country, Seychelles continues to face multidimensional poverty characterised by lack of food and shelter affecting 8.6% of households. The economy is heavily reliant on tourism and fisheries, making it highly vulnerable to external shocks and climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. Additionally, climate change causes severe crop damage, diversification loss, and introduction of new pest diseases threatening the livelihoods of women and the elderly, who are major contributors and dependents in the agricultural sector, Seychelles' Vision 2033 and its National Development Strategy 2024–2028 prioritise accelerated structural transformation, economic diversification, and climate resilience. The nation faces significant long-term challenges in sustaining tourism-led growth, diversifying the economy, and addressing its high vulnerability to climate change.

b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution

The NDC preparation process was a country-driven process, nevertheless it also confronted Seychelles with the common limitations of small countries. Data availability and sectoral coverage has been improving, yet data gaps still present challenges to the formulation of targets and a fully comprehensive inventory.

Continuous work and engagement with partners, e.g. under the Blue NDC Challenge has sharpened Seychelles response to the potential and challenge of being a SIDS, highly vulnerable to climate change.

c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement

When joining the Paris Agreement, Seychelles prioritised building resilience as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Key aspirations include safeguarding ecosystems and communities, advancing sustainable development, and transitioning to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. These priorities are reflected in national policies and the updated NDC, which emphasise renewable energy, coastal protection, transparency, and the mobilisation of international support for capacity, technology, and finance needs. Seychelles also aligns its climate goals with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring climate action supports broader social and economic development.

b Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

Not applicable. Seychelles is not part of any joint fulfilment agreement under Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement.

c How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake

Seychelles' NDC 3.0 update process directly considers the outcomes of the global stocktake by aligning national targets with the latest global emission reduction pathways and scientific evidence. Interim milestones and enhanced data collection are being incorporated to improve accountability and track progress in line with international best practice.

The first Global Stocktake calls for a tripling of renewable energy and doubling of energy efficiency. Seychelles is committed to this global target, seen in its ambitious and expanded renewable energy and energy efficiency targets.

Additionally, the global stocktake urges the engagement of non-state stakeholders, including often marginalised groups including women and youth, and action towards resilience against climate change related health impacts.

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| <p>d Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:</p> | <p>(i) How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the nationally determined contribution;</p> | <p>Not applicable</p> |
| | <p>ii) Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefit.</p> | <p>Not applicable</p> |

5 Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals

- a *Assumptions and methodological approaches used for* Seychelles' NDC and latest GHG inventory are fully aligned with the 2006 IPCC accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, as updated by the 2019 removals **corresponding to the Party's NDC consistent with Supplement**. The country applies the sectoral approach for accounting, **decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance** ensuring consistency across all reporting frameworks. Emissions and removals are calculated for all major categories—energy, waste, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)—using IPCC-recommended methods, emission factors, and default values where national data are unavailable. Baseline (BAU) scenarios are constructed using 2015 as the reference year, with projections to 2035 and beyond, and are regularly updated to reflect the latest inventory data. Key methodological assumptions include the use of the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for projecting sectoral activity data, and improvements in the tracking of renewable energy and waste diversion are incorporated through updated tools and monitoring systems. Seychelles ensures methodological consistency, adopted by the CMA.

transparency, and avoidance of double counting in line with UNFCCC and CMA guidance.

- b Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of **policies and measures** or strategies in the nationally determined contribution* In addition to the overall assumptions and methodological approaches described in section 5a, Seychelles applies sector-specific methodologies to account for the implementation and impact of policies and measures (PaMs) in its NDC. The latest BTR highlights the use of updated tracking tools and monitoring systems to quantify the mitigation effects of PaMs, particularly for renewable energy deployment and waste diversion. The country is enhancing its MRV system to enable more systematic collection, verification, and reporting of data on PaMs implementation and effectiveness. This strengthened MRV framework will support transparent assessment of individual policy impacts and inform future NDC updates and policy development, ensuring alignment with UNFCCC guidance and best practice.
- c Information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with* Where national data are unavailable, Seychelles uses IPCC default values and approaches to ensure methodological consistency and comparability. The country is committed to updating its accounting methods in line with the latest international guidance, and the ongoing enhancement of its MRV system is

Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as designed to ensure that future mitigation actions and GHG accounting remain appropriate. fully aligned with evolving IPCC and UNFCCC requirements.

- d **IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals** As described in previous sections on assumptions and methodological approaches, Seychelles estimates anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2019 Supplement, applying these methods across all relevant sectors. Where national data are lacking, IPCC default emission factors and parameters are used to maintain methodological consistency. In addition to these established practices, the latest BTR confirms that Seychelles reports all GHG emissions in CO₂-equivalent, using the global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. This ensures consistency and comparability of reported emissions and removals with international standards. Seychelles continues to update its metrics and methodologies in line with evolving IPCC and UNFCCC guidance to ensure transparency and accuracy in its GHG inventory.
- e **Sector-, category- or activity specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as** (i) **Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands** See 5(d)
- (ii) **Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products in the national context.** The country acknowledges the gap and notes that with Seychelles does not currently estimate emissions and removals from harvested wood products due to a lack of relevant data and the insignificance of this pool in the national context. The country acknowledges the gap and notes that with

applicable

improvements in data collection and activity information, this category may be incorporated into future inventories as appropriate.

(iii) *Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests* The effects of age-class structure in forests are not specifically addressed or incorporated into the current GHG inventory calculations. Seychelles recognises the importance of this aspect and, as data availability improves, will consider updating its methodological approach to include the effects of age-class structure in future inventories, in line with evolving IPCC guidance.

<i>f Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:</i>	<i>(i) How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data</i> <i>(ii) For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse gas components, information</i>	No additional assumptions or methodological approaches—apart from those based on IPCC methodologies and sector/activity-specific methods already described—are included in Seychelles’ NDC. Not applicable
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*on assumptions and
methodological approaches*

used in relation to those

components, as applicable;

*(iii) For climate forcers
included in nationally
determined contributions not
covered by IPCC guidelines,
information on how the
climate*

Not applicable

*(iv) Further technical
information, as necessary;*

None

- g The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable* Seychelles is considering participating in the international cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

6 How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances

- a How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances* Seychelles considers its NDC both fair and ambitious given its status as a small island developing state (SIDS) that is highly vulnerable to climate change but contributes minimally to global emissions. The updated NDC commits to reducing economy-wide absolute GHG emissions by 204 kt CO₂e in 2035, and to achieving a decarbonised economy by 2050. These targets are informed by mitigation potential assessments and are designed to balance national development priorities and resource constraints with the latest scientific findings, including the global 1.5°C pathway. Seychelles' targets are aligned with international guidance, using the latest IPCC methodologies for both

historical and projected emissions, and are supported by robust MRV and transparency frameworks. While Seychelles faces challenges such as limited technical capacity and financial constraints, it strives to maximise ambition within its national circumstances, and its NDC reflects a substantial contribution to global climate goals relative to its size and resources.

b Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity

As outlined in the previous section on ambition and national circumstances, Seychelles' NDC is framed in light of its status as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with high climate vulnerability and low historical emissions. Building on this, the national climate dialogue further emphasises fairness and equity by highlighting the explicit integration of gender equality, gender-responsive climate action including aspects of sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and gender-based violence (GBV), equitable participation, and inclusive climate governance in national climate policy. This includes improving the data and research to provide a clear and disaggregated understanding of risk vulnerability across all demographic sub-groups, especially development of specific indicators around vulnerability to harmful practices and coping mechanisms. These efforts, alongside the recognition of the need for international support and public-private partnership to address capacity and resource gaps, as well as robust disaggregated data and research on the differentiated risk levels and associated responses across socio-demographic sub-groups reinforce Seychelles' commitment to delivering a fair, equitable, and ambitious NDC for all its communities.

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| c | <i>How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement</i> | Seychelles recognises the requirement for each successive NDC to represent a progression and reflect its highest possible ambition, taking into account national circumstances, even considering its limitations as a SIDS. |
| d | <i>How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement</i> | Seychelles updated NDC is an economy-wide absolute GHG emissions limitation target, which reflects its effort as a developing country Party to address Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement |
| e | <i>How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement</i> | As per 6(d) above |

7 How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

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| a | <i>How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2</i> | Seychelles' NDC supports the Convention's Article 2 objective by setting an ambitious, economy-wide GHG reduction target for 2030 that aligns with the 1.5°C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, while reflecting national circumstances as a Small Island Developing State. The country also commits to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, contributing to global efforts to limit warming and enhance resilience. |
| b | <i>How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.</i> | The NDC 3.0 are informed by the IPCC's scientific findings and aimed to align with the Paris Agreement's temperature goals, particularly the 1.5°C pathway, while recognising Seychelles' national circumstances as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). |

Further information on the peak will be provided after the finalisation of the LT-LEDS.

ANNEX 1 - Information to Facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) with details of the requirements column

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
1. Quantifiable information on the reference point including, as appropriate, a base year		
a <i>Reference year</i>	The reference year which because of the target type corresponds to the target year <u>needs to be redefined</u> according to new timeframe as per Decision 6/CMA.3 (or added if establishing two targets). <u>Short-term</u> Conduct: all data modelling, including the definition of the reference year, according to the new timeframe of 2035 as per Decision 6/CMA.3.	The reference year for the target is 2035 and the target is expressed relative to business-as-usual emissions in this year.

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
b Quantifiable information on the reference indicators in the reference indicators, their values in the reference year, base year, reference period and or other starting points and as applicable in the target year	Absolute target and BAU emissions <u>need to be reassessed</u> considering the new timeframe of 2035 and updated data from the National Inventory Report. <u>Short-term</u> Conduct: all data modelling, including the development of the BAU, according to the new timeframe of 2035 as per Decision 6/CMA.3.	Business-as-usual emissions in the energy sector in 2035: 384 ktCO₂e Business-as-usual GHG emissions in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector in 2035: 41ktCO₂e from refrigerants Business-as-usual emissions (gasoline vehicles) in transport sector in 2035: 389 ktCO₂e Business-as-usual methane emissions in the waste sector (landfill) in 2035: 69 ktCO₂e Total business-as-usual emissions in 2035 of the above NDC sectors: 883 ktCO₂e
c For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not	<u>Mid-term</u> Generation of robust NDC indicators Assess: the feasibility of developing further NDC indicators for the identified mitigation measures that can support tracking the progress of the implementation of the NDC.	Seychelles is currently developing its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy to guide the long-term sustainable development and reach net zero emissions by 2050. To this regard, a Long Term Vision was developed stating that “By 2050, Seychelles will be a resilient, responsible, prosperous, low-carbon, nation of healthy, educated and empowered Seychellois living together in harmony with nature and engaged with the wider world, with net-zero emissions across its economy.” In the past years Seychelles has strengthened sectoral implementation plans and aligned guiding policies. The

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
<i>applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;</i>		recently drafted Integrated Energy Resource Plan (IRP) provides a comprehensive strategy combining the provision of energy in connection to lowering emissions. The IRP has greatly influenced the updated and expanded emission target. In addition, the Solid Waste Masterplan (2020–2035) provides a clear guideline for emission reduction in the waste sector. As a SIDS with great vulnerability to climate change in particular to sea level rise, increase in sea surface temperature, ocean acidification, flooding, high intensity rainfall and coastal erosion, adaptation is of primary concern to Seychelles. The current drafting of the National Adaptation Plan will therefore be of utmost importance to the country's further development. Seychelles Blue Economy Strategic Framework and Roadmap highlights the importance of the sector for Seychelles development and presents a variety of co-benefit approaches. The roadmap has potential to strengthen the resilience of marine ecosystems based economy in Seychelles and gender equality should be adequately integrated to ensure co-benefit approaches are enjoyed by all, Additionally, it clearly states how

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
		women and youth-led blue economy activities will be supported and streamlined to ensure that women and young people small scale activities are equally resilient as the marine economy aims to strive amid climate adaptation and mitigation actions.
d <i>Target relative to the reference indicator (percentage of reduction)</i>	-The percentage of reduction of the target needs to be reassessed in alignment with the new timeframe, latest science findings, global stocktake outcomes, and national circumstances. <u>Short-term</u> Percentage of reduction of the target relative to the reference indicator 1. Assess: Feasible and ambitious levels of emission reductions that the country can	Emission reduction target is 23.1% (204 ktCO₂e reduction) relative to business-as usual emissions in 2035.² This constitutes an increase in ambition compared to the Seychelles' NDC 2.0, as it will allow achieving a reduction of 35.7% compared to the BAU for 2030, whereas in the NDC 2.0 the WEM was projected to be 26.4% below BAU. 2. Target emissions in the energy sector in 2035: 369 ktCO₂e (3.9% reduction = 15 ktCO₂e) 3. Target emission in the refrigeration and air condition sector (due to HFC) in 2035: 24 ktCO₂e (41.1 % reduction = 17 ktCO₂e)

² Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACCs) prepared by IRENA for 2030 and 2040 illustrate both the mitigation potential of different technologies (Gg CO₂/year) and the cost of reducing one ton of CO₂ (USD/tCO₂). For 2030, several 'no-regret' options reduce emissions at negative cost, including waste-to-energy (≈-95 USD/tCO₂), ground-based solar PV (≈-51 USD/tCO₂), and floating solar PV (≈-11 USD/tCO₂). The largest abatement potentials are seen in hybrid rooftop solar PV i.e. rooftop solar PV and storage (≈68 Gg CO₂/year), floating solar PV (≈48 Gg), offshore wind in accelerated scenarios (≈43 Gg), and rooftop solar PV (≈35 Gg). By 2040, the principle of cost-effective decarbonisation remains. Waste-to-energy (≈-55 USD/tCO₂), floating solar PV (≈-9 USD/tCO₂), and ground-based solar PV (≈-46 USD/tCO₂) continue to deliver savings while cutting emissions. Hybrid rooftop solar PV retains the highest abatement potential (≈68 Gg CO₂/year), although at higher cost (≈299 USD/tCO₂). Offshore wind, floating PV and rooftop PV also provide significant additional reductions. Overall, the IRENA MACC results confirm that Seychelles can prioritise cost-saving mitigation measures in the near term, while preparing to scale up higher-cost, higher-potential options in the longer term, consistent with a least-cost pathway to the 1.5°C goal. IRENA analysis on grid impacts of EVs on the low voltage grid of Seychelles further shows that more ambitious deployment of hybrid rooftop solar PV systems is possible and could support EV charging.

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	commit to, based on the modelling and data assessments.	4. Target emissions in the transport sector (due to gasoline vehicle) in 2035: 272 ktCO₂e (30% reduction = 117 ktCO₂e) 5. Target emission in the waste sector (due to methane) in 2035: 14 ktCO₂e (80% reduction = 55 ktCO₂e)
e <i>Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point</i>	-GHG emissions <u>should be updated</u> according to the latest BTR. -In case of BAU scenario, information about the update of the BAU value(s) according to the latest calculations <u>should be included</u>. <u>Short-term</u> 1. Update: data according to the latest BTR.	The quantification of the reference point in Seychelles' NDC 3.0 uses greenhouse gas emissions data and baseline scenarios derived from the latest Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and National Inventory Report (NIR). Energy data has been updated on the basis of the Integrated Energy Resource Plan. The RAC sector target was based on technical assessments and data from "The Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Mitigation Strategies for the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector in the Seychelles (2020)". The results are presented in the report "RAC sector input to the Republic of Seychelles NDC". Transport data was extrapolated. Waste emissions had been calculated for the solid waste plan. All historical data and projections are consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (2019 update) and AR5 GWP values.
f <i>Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the</i>	The information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the value of the reference indicators (1.b.) <u>needs to be updated</u> in the NDC 3.0.	The Seychelles updates the values of its reference indicators, such as GHG emissions and BAU scenarios, when new data becomes available from the latest Biennial

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
<i>values of the reference indicators</i>	<u>Short-term</u> Include: information according to the latest BTR.	Transparency Report (BTR) or National Inventory Report (NIR), or when there are methodological improvements in emissions calculations. The NDC 3.0 is based on the revised reference indicators from the Seychelles' First Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication Report.
2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation		
<i>a Time frame and/or period for implementation</i>	The time frame <u>needs</u> to be updated according to Decision 6/CMA.3 which encourages Parties to communicate in 2025 a nationally determined contribution with an end date of 2035. The start and end date period of the implementation <u>needs to be</u> explicitly stated (day and month of the year). <u>Short-term</u> Conduct: all data modelling, including the definition of the timeframe, according to Decision 6/CMA.3.	The planned time frame will run from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2035, replacing the previous NDC 2.0 period of 2021- 2030.
<i>b Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target</i>	The decision on establishing a single- or multi-year target should be based on the data assessments and other contextual issues, and this <u>needs</u> to be explicitly stated in the NDC.	The NDC includes a single-year target (2035).

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
3. Scope and coverage		
a General description of the target	<u>Short-term</u> Update: the description of the target according to the new target set. 1.	Seychelles' target to reduce emissions relative to business-as-usual by 2035, covers the energy sector (supply and end-use), refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC), transportation and waste management.
b Sectors, gases, categories, and pools covered	-To enhance the ambition of the NDC and based on the mitigation potential assessments, the country should evaluate the feasibility of including all IPCC	Key sectors covered for the target modelling are the energy sector, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC), Transport & Landfill/Waste Management.
c How the Party has taken into consideration paragraph 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	sectors and gases in the NDC 3.0 (if available in the country). <u>Short-term</u> Assess: the feasibility of expanding the coverage of gases, according to the IPCC guidelines as part of the mitigation potential assessment. Update: information on sectors, gases, and pools according to new target/s.	AFOLU, IPPU, water and blue economy are considered in national strategies and the BTR1, yet further data collection is needed to fully integrate the sectors into the target modelling. Seychelles is committed over time to extend the scope of its NDC to all categories of anthropogenic emissions in line with paragraph 31(c), yet data is still missing. GHGs covered are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The Seychelles applies IPCC default values and the AR5 GWP

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
		factors, showing alignment with international best practice.
d Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties 'adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures	Mitigation co-benefits <u>should be</u> described according to the latest status, e.g. if there have been any evaluations performed on mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions/plans.	Given the high vulnerability of Seychelles and its consequential focus on adaptation, a long list of co-benefits has been identified in waste, water, health, tourism, agriculture, forestry, land use and other sectors. Most importantly, the blue economy and its potential have been further developed by mapping blue carbon seagrass and including the carbon stock into the country's inventory.
4. Planning processes		
a Planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC, implementation plans i. Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local and communities	The information on domestic institutional arrangements and public participation for NDC preparation and implementation <u>needs to be included and could be detailed further than in the current NDC.</u> Mid-term Develop: a stakeholder engagement strategy for the NDC planning and implementation process. Long-term	The Department of Climate Change under the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) coordinates the NDC 3.0 update process, ensuring communication among sectoral entities, national representatives, and stakeholders. For the NDC preparation, a kick-off meeting was held with sectoral actors, civil society, and development partners to discuss lessons from NDC 2.0 and recommendations for NDC 3.0. Further in-depth consultations were conducted for target-setting and sectoral actions.

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner	Develop: a formal planning process for the five-yearly NDC updates, assessing current institutional arrangements that support this process and their appropriateness.	Seychelles has formally become a member of the NDC Partnership, seeking support for the development of its NDC 3.0. UNDP, GIZ, and IRENA provided technical support on NDC 3.0 formulation and sectoral analysis. The process was well aligned with the parallel drafting of the LT-LEDS, including the gender and social inclusion strategy for the LT-LEDS, as well as the initiation of the country's NAP. <i>Note: Include information on how the National Climate Change Council will be involved.</i>
ii Contextual matters, including: a. National circumstances	The information on contextual matters <u>needs to be updated</u> according to the latest socio-economic indicators. <u>Short-term</u> Update: information on national circumstances according to the latest socio-economic indicators.	Seychelles is an archipelago of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean with a population of approximately 121,354. The country has the highest Gross National Income (GNI) per capita in Africa, reflecting its upper-middle-income status. Real GDP growth in 2024 is projected at 4.8%, following a strong post-pandemic recovery, with medium-term growth expected to average around 3.6% between 2025 and 2028. Public debt is projected to rise to 61.5% of GDP by the end of 2024, up from 58.6% in 2023, mainly due to government guarantees for key infrastructure projects. The poverty rate is expected to decrease from 6.2% in 2024 to 5.9% in 2025, based on the \$6.85-per-day poverty line. Despite being a high income country, Seychelles

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
		continues to face multidimensional poverty characterised by lack of food and shelter affecting 8.6% of households. The economy is heavily reliant on tourism and fisheries, making it highly vulnerable to external shocks and climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. Additionally, climate change causes severe crop damage, diversification loss, and introduction of new pest diseases threatening the livelihoods of women and the elderly, who are major contributors and dependents in the agricultural sector, Seychelles' Vision 2033 and its National Development Strategy 2024–2028 prioritise accelerated structural transformation, economic diversification, and climate resilience. The nation faces significant long-term challenges in sustaining tourism-led growth, diversifying the economy, and addressing its high vulnerability to climate change.
<i>b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution</i>	The information on best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC <u>needs to be included</u> according to the latest NDC Update process. <u>Short-term</u>	The NDC preparation process was a country-driven process, nevertheless it also confronted Seychelles with the common limitations of small countries. Data availability and sectoral coverage has been improving, yet data gaps still present challenges to the formulation of targets and a fully comprehensive inventory.

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
	Compile: information on best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC and update the section.	Continuous work and engagement with partners, e.g. under the Blue NDC Challenge has sharpened Seychelles response to the potential and challenge of being a SIDS, highly vulnerable to climate change.
c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement	If applicable, this information <u>needs to be updated</u> .	When joining the Paris Agreement, Seychelles prioritised building resilience as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Key aspirations include safeguarding ecosystems and communities, advancing sustainable development, and transitioning to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. These priorities are reflected in national policies and the updated NDC, which emphasise renewable energy, coastal protection, transparency, and the mobilisation of international support for capacity, technology, and finance needs. Seychelles also aligns its climate goals with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring climate action supports broader social and economic development.
	-Information on how the country considered the outcomes of the global stocktake in their NDC update <u>needs to be included</u> . <u>Short-term</u>	Not applicable. Seychelles is not part of any joint fulfilment agreement under Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement.

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
	Compile: information from the mitigation potential assessment and describe how the target/s consider the outcomes of global stocktake.	
c How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake	The time frame <u>needs</u> to be updated according to Decision 6/CMA.3 which encourages Parties to communicate in 2025 a nationally determined contribution with an end date of 2035. The start and end date period of the implementation <u>needs to be</u> explicitly stated (day and month of the year). <u>Short-term</u> Conduct: all data modelling, including the definition of the timeframe, according to Decision 6/CMA.3.	Seychelles' NDC 3.0 update process directly considers the outcomes of the global stocktake by aligning national targets with the latest global emission reduction pathways and scientific evidence. Interim milestones and enhanced data collection are being incorporated to improve accountability and track progress in line with international best practice. The first Global Stocktake calls for a tripling of renewable energy and doubling of energy efficiency. Seychelles is committed to this global target, seen in its ambitious and expanded renewable energy and energy efficiency targets. Additionally, the global stocktake urges the engagement of non-state stakeholders, including often marginalised groups including women and youth, and action towards resilience against climate change related health impacts.
5. Assumptions and methodological approaches		

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
a Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's NDC consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA.	The description of the assumptions and methodological approaches <u>needs to be updated</u> according to the latest BTR and NDC target, and in alignment with the IPCC guidelines. <u>Short-term</u> Update: information on methodologies and approaches according to the latest GHG inventory and GHG emissions covered in the NDC target.	Seychelles' NDC and latest GHG inventory are fully aligned with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, as updated by the 2019 Supplement. The country applies the sectoral approach for accounting, ensuring consistency across all reporting frameworks. Emissions and removals are calculated for all major categories—energy, waste, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)—using IPCC-recommended methods, emission factors, and default values where national data are unavailable. Baseline (BAU) scenarios are constructed using 2015 as the reference year, with projections to 2035 and beyond, and are regularly updated to reflect the latest inventory data. Key methodological assumptions include the use of the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for projecting sectoral activity data, and improvements in the tracking of renewable energy and waste diversion are incorporated through updated tools and monitoring systems. Seychelles ensures methodological consistency, transparency, and avoidance of double counting in line with UNFCCC and CMA guidance.
b Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the	The description of assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of PaMs or strategies <u>needs to be updated.</u>	In addition to the overall assumptions and methodological approaches described in section 5a, Seychelles applies sector-specific methodologies to account for the implementation and impact of policies and measures

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution	Short-term Update: according to the latest developments on tracking the impact of PaMs. Long-term Establish: the system to effectively track GHG emission reductions from PaMs, using methods and guidance under the Convention, so that these inform future NDC updates (and policy development). Consider this element as part of the development of an MRV system (See 1.b on MRV system improvement).	(PaMs) in its NDC. The latest BTR highlights the use of updated tracking tools and monitoring systems to quantify the mitigation effects of PaMs, particularly for renewable energy deployment and waste diversion. The country is enhancing its MRV system to enable more systematic collection, verification, and reporting of data on PaMs implementation and effectiveness. This strengthened MRV framework will support transparent assessment of individual policy impacts and inform future NDC updates and policy development, ensuring alignment with UNFCCC guidance and best practice.
c Information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate.	The information on how the country considers IPCC methodologies and guidance, in the context of recognising and implementing mitigation actions with respect to GHG emissions and removals <u>should be updated</u>. Long-term 1. See 5.b. on tracking GHG emission reductions from PaMs.	Where national data are unavailable, Seychelles uses IPCC default values and approaches to ensure methodological consistency and comparability. The country is committed to updating its accounting methods in line with the latest international guidance, and the ongoing enhancement of its MRV system is designed to ensure that future mitigation actions and GHG accounting remain fully aligned with evolving IPCC and UNFCCC requirements.

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
d IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals	-The description of the assumptions and methodological approaches <u>needs to be updated</u> according to the latest BTR. 2.	As described in previous sections on assumptions and methodological approaches, Seychelles estimates anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2019 Supplement, applying these methods across all relevant sectors. Where national data are lacking, IPCC default emission factors and parameters are used to maintain methodological consistency. In addition to these established practices, the latest BTR confirms that Seychelles reports all GHG emissions in CO₂-equivalent, using the global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. This ensures consistency and comparability of reported emissions and removals with international standards. Seychelles continues to update its metrics and methodologies in line with evolving IPCC and UNFCCC guidance to ensure transparency and accuracy in its GHG inventory.
e Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies	-Information about the approach for addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands <u>should be included</u> or updated. <u>Short-term</u>	See d)

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
<i>approaches consistent with IPCC guidance:</i> <i>i Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands</i>	Update: information according to the approach used. According to the 2006 Guidelines, there are two approaches to estimate the changes in carbon stocks: gain-loss method and stock-difference method.	
<i>ii Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products</i>		Seychelles does not currently estimate emissions and removals from harvested wood products due to a lack of relevant data and the insignificance of this pool in the national context. The country acknowledges the gap and notes that with improvements in data collection and activity information, this category may be incorporated into future inventories as appropriate.
<i>iii Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests</i>	-If the effects of age-class structure in forests are addressed within the GHG inventory calculations, the information about the approach <u>should be updated.</u> <u>Short-term</u> 4. Update: according to approach used.	The effects of age-class structure in forests are not specifically addressed or incorporated into the current GHG inventory calculations. Seychelles recognises the importance of this aspect and, as data availability improves, will consider updating its methodological approach to include the effects of age-class structure in future inventories, in line with evolving IPCC guidance.

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
f	-The information about the intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 <u>needs to be updated</u> according to the latest status, stating if the country would like to engage in Article 6 mechanisms by either using ITMOs or by participating as a host country. <u>Short-term</u> 5. Include: information relevant any developments the use of Article 6 mechanisms.	No additional assumptions or methodological approaches—apart from those based on IPCC methodologies and sector/activity-specific methods already described—are included in Seychelles’ NDC.
g	<i>The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable</i> -The description of the assumptions and methodological approaches <u>needs to be updated</u> according to the latest BTR and NDC target, and in alignment with the IPCC guidelines. <u>Short-term</u> Update: information on methodologies and approaches according to the latest GHG inventory and GHG emissions covered in the NDC target.	Seychelles is considering participating in the international cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
6. How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances		
a	<i>How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the</i> The information on ambitiousness of the NDC <u>needs to be included</u> according how the country integrates the latest science findings and factors relevant to their	Seychelles considers its NDC both fair and ambitious given its status as a small island developing state (SIDS) that is highly vulnerable to climate change but contributes minimally to global emissions. The updated NDC commits

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
<i>light of its national circumstances</i>	national circumstances in their modelling for 2035 (and for 2030 if applicable). <u>Short-term</u> 7. Include: information on how the country considers that their NDC is fair and ambitious in light of their circumstances, based on the mitigation potential assessment. Considerations on ambitiousness and fairness are included the Resources Section. These refer to 1,5°C aligned targets for the world and for a group of countries (G20) developed by UNEP (2024), and to a methodology by (Wolfsteiner & Wittmann, 2024) that present Paris-compatible CO₂ budgets and emission targets and can provide hints about the ranges of ambition needed for 2030 and 2035 targets. Also, it outlines some considerations on ambitiousness and fairness provided by the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) and GIZ in different works.	to reducing economy-wide absolute GHG emissions by 204 kt CO₂e in 2035, and to achieving a decarbonised economy by 2050. These targets are informed by mitigation potential assessments and are designed to balance national development priorities and resource constraints with the latest scientific findings, including the global 1.5°C pathway. Seychelles' targets are aligned with international guidance, using the latest IPCC methodologies for both historical and projected emissions, and are supported by robust MRV and transparency frameworks. While Seychelles faces challenges such as limited technical capacity and financial constraints, it strives to maximise ambition within its national circumstances, and its NDC reflects a substantial contribution to global climate goals relative to its size and resources.
b <i>Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity</i>	Information on fairness considerations needs to be included in the NDC. See 6.a (above) on fairness considerations.	As outlined in the previous section on ambition and national circumstances, Seychelles' NDC is framed in light of its status as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with high climate vulnerability and low historical emissions.

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
		Building on this, the national climate dialogue further emphasises fairness and equity by highlighting the explicit integration of gender equality, gender-responsive climate action including aspects of sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and gender-based violence (GBV), equitable participation, and inclusive climate governance in national climate policy. This includes improving the data and research to provide a clear and disaggregated understanding of risk vulnerability across all demographic sub-groups, especially development of specific indicators around vulnerability to harmful practices and coping mechanisms. These efforts, alongside the recognition of the need for international support and public-private partnership to address capacity and resource gaps, as well as robust disaggregated data and research on the differentiated risk levels and associated responses across socio-demographic sub-groups reinforce Seychelles' commitment to delivering a fair, equitable, and ambitious NDC for all its communities.
c <i>How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3.</i>	The information on how the country considers that the NDC 3.0 represents a progression in comparison to the current NDC and it reflects its highest possible	Seychelles recognises the requirement for each successive NDC to represent a progression and reflect its highest

ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28	Requirements	Draft text for NDC 3.0
	ambitions, considering national circumstances, <u>needs to be provided</u>. <u>Short-term</u> Describe: how the efforts in the updated NDC represent a progression over time. This might imply that there should be an increase in the ambition of each successive NDC, however, there are no definitions established as to what a “progression over time” specifically means. It is recommended that in line with the ambitiousness and fairness considerations, the country justifies why and how the NDC 3.0 represents a progression.	possible ambition, taking into account national circumstances, even considering its limitations as a SIDS.
d <i>How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4</i>	-The information on how the country continues to enhance their mitigation efforts to move over time towards economy-wide emissions targets <u>needs to be included or updated</u>. See 6.a (above) on NDC expansion of sector coverage.	Seychelles updated NDC is an economy-wide absolute GHG emissions limitation target, which reflects its effort as a developing country Party to address Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
e <i>How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6,</i>		As per 6(d) above
7. How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2		

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
a <i>How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2</i>	-Information on how the target contributes to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 <u>needs to be updated</u>. <u>Short-term</u> Article 2 Describe: How the country considers their NDC contributes to the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, <i>e.g. assessing the targets' compatibility with 1,5°C or 2°C scenarios, considering national circumstances.</i>	Seychelles' NDC supports the Convention's Article 2 objective by setting an ambitious, economy-wide GHG reduction target for 2030 that aligns with the 1.5°C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, while reflecting national circumstances as a Small Island Developing State. The country also commits to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, contributing to global efforts to limit warming and enhance resilience.
b <i>How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.</i>	-The information on the compatibility of the NDC with the Paris Agreement temperature goals <u>needs to be updated</u>. - The information on how the country contributes to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris agreement <u>needs to be included or updated</u>. <u>Short-term</u> Describe: How the country considers their NDC contributes to the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, <i>e.g. assessing the targets'</i>	The NDC 3.0 are informed by the IPCC's scientific findings and aimed to align with the Paris Agreement's temperature goals, particularly the 1.5°C pathway, while recognising Seychelles' national circumstances as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). Further information on the peak will be provided after the finalisation of the LT-LEDs.

<i>ICTU referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Draft text for NDC 3.0</i>
	<i>compatibility with 1,5°C or 2°C scenarios, considering national circumstances.</i> 9. Describe: the selected date for peaking under the trajectory set for the targets, considering the global reduction needs, the country's long-term goal according to the country's 2050 Low Emission Strategy, considering equity principles, in the context of sustainable development, and the eradication of poverty.	