Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Second Nationally Determined Contribution (interim submission) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

October 2025

Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol in 1999. Trinidad and Tobago submitted its intended NDC (iNDC) in 2015, which then became the country's first NDC in February 2018 when Trinidad and Tobago ratified the Paris Agreement. Trinidad and Tobago's iNDC was based on its Carbon Reduction Strategy developed for its power generation, transportation and industrial sectors, these being the major emitting sectors of the economy and which has also been consistent with implementing the provisions of the National Climate Change Policy.

Further to this and in response to the international community's call for greater ambition in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Trinidad and Tobago committed to 30% of its power generation with renewable energy by 2030 at COP 26.

This is now provisionally included has since been translated into Trinidad and Tobago's next Nationally Determined Contribution, signalling the country's strategy to reduce emissions and diversify its power generation mix. This commitment reflected not only a firm step towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, but also the recognition that, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with an oil and gas based economy which is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, Trinidad and Tobago continues to demonstrate leadership in charting a sustainable and resilient development pathway.

As a SID with a hydrocarbon-dependent economy, Trinidad and Tobago faces unique challenges in balancing sustainable economic growth with the imperative of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The country is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including sea level rise, coastal erosion, more intense tropical storms, flooding and disruptions to critical infrastructure. At the same time, the national economy is deeply integrated with global energy markets, given its role as a leading exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG), ammonia and methanol. These circumstances shape Trinidad and Tobago's climate response, underscoring the need for a just and equitable transition that safeguards livelihoods while advancing low-carbon development.

The present document represents Trinidad and Tobago's next NDC, covering the period 2025 - 2035 and reflects the country's sustained commitment to the global goal of holding the increase in average global temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.

This NDC has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the guidance on information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU), as contained in decision 4/CMA.1 adopted at the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the First Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Trinidad and Tobago's Mitigation Contribution

Mitigation Objectives

Unconditional	Trinidad and Tobago commits to reduce public transportation emissions by 30% compared to 2013 levels by 2030 and 50% total transportation emissions by 2035 compared to 2013 levels.
Conditional	Trinidad and Tobago commits to: 1. Achieving a 30% share of power generation from renewable energy sources by 2030, amounting to a reduction in emissions of 17 million tonnes CO2-e, representing an update to its 2030 NDC; 2. Reducing cumulative emissions from the transportation, power generation and industry by 15% relative to a business-as-usual baseline by 2035, amounting to 136 million tonnes CO2-e compared to 2013; and
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sectors covered	• Power Generation (Energy sub sector) • Transportation (Energy sub sector) • Industrial Sector (IPPU)
Gases covered gases	• Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) • Methane (CH_4) • Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)

Policy Framework

The implementation of Trinidad and Tobago's NDC will be closely aligned with and complementary to the country's overarching policy frameworks and sectoral strategies. Central among these is the national development strategy that places sustainable growth, resilience and inclusivity at the core of national priorities, and the National Climate Change Policy. This NDC will also serve as a mechanism to operationalize the national development strategy as well as the Sustainable Development Goals through targeted climate actions.

The National Climate Change Policy and the National Adaptation Plan provide the guiding frameworks for mitigation and adaptation planning, respectively, in Trinidad and Tobago. These policies articulate the government's vision for addressing climate risks and pursuing low-carbon development and subsequent NDC implementation will directly support the achievement of these objectives.

In addition, Trinidad and Tobago's Carbon Reduction Strategy provides sector-specific pathways for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, particularly within the energy and industrial sectors, while the development of a Just Transition Policy will be a critical enabler, ensuring that climate action is implemented in a manner that protects livelihoods, promotes equity, supports economic diversification, while leaving no one behind.

Collectively, these policies and strategies will create the enabling environment for NDC implementation while at the same time ensuring that implementation is done in coherence with the broader national climate change objective, national development goals and the sustainable development agenda for Trinidad and Tobago.

Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU)

Trinidad and Tobago - NDC 2035

This ICTU table is part of the "Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding" (ICTU) framework used by countries to detail their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. This table and the associated ICTU information clarifies the target's reference point, timeframe, scope and how it will be achieved, ensuring that climate commitments are clear, measurable and comparable for all Parties. Trinidad and Tobago has adopted this guidance within its capacities.

	NDC 2035
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 target is expressed relative to a 2013 base year. • Timeframe and/or period for implementation is 2035 (with an interim target in 2030). • Business as usual (BAU) emissions projections were developed for 2030 and 2035.
b. Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s) and as applicable, in the target year	Total absolute emissions for the three sectors in the NDC in the reference year (2013) are 57869.6 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	The mitigation ambition of reducing the cumulative emissions in the sectors in the NDC by 15% compared to its reference year by 2035 will primarily be achieved through the mitigation actions in the power generation, transportation and industrial sectors, which are the major emitting sectors in Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago committed to increasing the share of renewable power to 30% by 2030 at the Twenty-Sixth Conference of the Parties (COP26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is expected to be achieved through solar photovoltaic (PV) and wind (both on-shore and off-shore), conditional on international support. This will result in an additional estimated reduction of 17 million tonnes CO2-e by 2030. A significant number of policies and measures, that cannot at the present time all be fully quantified, are being put in place in the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) and waste sectors. At present, data collection, including

quality assurance and data gaps, remains a challenge in the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of the AFOLU and waste sectors. As a result, modelling of business as usual (BAU) projections is not yet possible for these sectors. Trinidad and Tobago intends to include these sectors in its next NDC (2030) as it strives towards an economy-wide target.

The 2021 First Biennial Update Report (BUR) for Trinidad and Tobago is a comprehensive progress report on efforts to meet First NDC commitments, highlighting achievements, ongoing challenges and areas needing further attention.
The 2024 First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), prepared in-house, updated the greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory to 2022 and included 20 gender-sensitive indicators applied to 94 mitigation activities across the 3 NDC sectors that were identified in the 2017 NDC Implementation Plan and associated 2020 Financial Investment Plan.

Power generation
An Integrated Resource and Resiliency Plan (IRRP) for the power generation sector has been drafted by the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE). This comprehensive utility planning exercise provides a roadmap that can guide the utility in meeting its long-term resource needs while minimizing future costs of meeting its energy requirements. The Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan (IRRP) will embed climate and climate-related disaster risks. The plan supports the Ministry of Public Utilities in the expansion of the grid and uptake of renewable energy. Whereas resiliency is not prominently featured in the draft, decentralized resilience projects could be developed, including in the health sector.

Renewable Energy (RE)

- A 92.2 MW PV project financed by the private sector is expected to be commissioned in Q4 2025.
- There are tax incentives supporting solar PV and water heaters in place. At this time, net metering is not yet being applied. The government intends to implement the feed-in tariff policy to allow individuals and businesses to generate renewable electricity and feed it back to the grid, which will augment the utility scale PV plant.
- Small-scale photovoltaic (PV) installations are being implemented nationwide, estimated at 2 MW in capacity as of September 2025 and is expected to increase.
- A floating solar project is also under development.
- A 2023 wind study titled *"Setting the Path for Wind Energy Generation in Trinidad and Tobago"* identified an offshore wind potential of approximately 30 GW and an onshore potential of about 2.5 GW.

	Transportation The current prices of Electric Vehicle (EV) are higher compared to those of Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) cars. The majority of vehicles are currently imported as used vehicles. Electric vehicle incentives (tax and import duties exemptions), as well as tax exemptions on charging infrastructure, have been introduced as these are expected to catalyse uptake. Trinidad and Tobago is has the implementation of a **National Policy for Electric Vehicles** throughout the Public Sector (cabinet approved). ***Industry (Industrial Processes and Products Use, incl. oil and gas)*** Trinidad and Tobago has developed a green hydrogen roadmap as part of the decarbonisation plans for industry (for example: ammonia, fertilisers and methanol). The government has signed on to the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030. The National Gas Company has achieved its 2025 interim methane target. Remote sensing of oil, gas and methane leaks takes place. Monitoring to identify sources (e.g. by drones) has been partly implemented. Full leakage data is not yet captured. There are no mandatory schemes in place to reduce methane leakage, although it is envisaged that with the legislative requirement for mandatory greenhouse gas reporting by emitting entities, this aspect will be addressed, including any enforcement action as may be appropriate.
	Finance A detailed NDC implementation plan and a financial investment plan for the NDC will be prepared in order to quantify the budget required for implementing the NDC.
d. Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example, in percentage or amount of reduction	• Total absolute emissions in the reference year (2013) are 57,869.6 ktCO2e. • Trinidad and Tobago maintains its conditional commitment to reduce cumulative GHG emissions in the NDC sectors by 15% compared with the BAU scenario by 2035. • These relative targets translate into a cumulative reduction of emissions of 136 million tonnes CO2-e in the BAU scenario by 2035, from the base year of 2013.

e. Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s)	**GHG Inventory data:** • **Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service (TTMS)**: Climate data from the TTMS, including temperature trends over the last three decades, are utilized to understand local climate impacts and inform the BAU projections. • **Business-As-Usual (BAU) Scenario Projections**: These projections are calculated as the average of emissions from both optimistic and conservative scenarios developed for each sector up to the year 2030 and beyond to 2040 using a bespoke BIOS model, as detailed in the CRS. • **World Bank and IMF Data**: Economic projections are based on data from the World Bank World Development Indicators, International Financial Statistics of the IMF, IHS Global Insight and Oxford Economic Forecasting. • **National Sectoral Data**: Data for specific sectors, such as transportation, power generation and industry, are used to create sectoral submodels within the ad hoc (BIOS) model developed for Trinidad and Tobago. • **Trinidad and Tobago's** First Biennial Update Report. • **Trinidad and Tobago's** First Biennial Transparency Report. • **Trinidad and Tobago's** Third National Communication
f. Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators	The circumstances under which Trinidad and Tobago may update the values of the reference indicators are based on the availability of new data and improved methodologies, including refining the BIOS model. Accordingly: • Trinidad and Tobago will continue to update the GHG Inventory as more data become available, including from the National Transparency System (NTS) (see below), allowing for better tracking of emission reduction efforts. • Updates will be made based on new economic growth forecasts, sectoral performance data and advancements in greenhouse gas inventory methodologies. • Updates on national policy implementation and impacts. • Based on the above, Trinidad and Tobago will consider updating its NDC to include other sectors once data is collected and modelling conducted during the timeframe, as may be appropriate and feasible.
2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation	
a. Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;	2025-2035

b. Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.	2035
3. Scope and coverage	
a. General description of the target;	Trinidad and Tobago's target is to achieve a reduction in cumulative greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the power generation, industry and transportation sectors by 2035 relative to a business-as-usual scenario using 2013 as the base year. The contributions have been developed through a bottom-up assessment of the implementation of the First NDC, using the same emission projection and mitigation analysis model (BIOS). Trinidad and Tobago commits to a 15% reduction below the reference year by 2035, contingent on international support. This will primarily be achieved through increasing renewable energy capacity by 2030, consistent with the government's CoP26 and CoP28 pledges. An unconditional 30% reduction target in public transportation emissions by 2030 compared to a BAU scenario will be achieved. By 2035, the public transportation fleet is expected to be fully electrified and the unconditional contribution will represent 50% of the total transport related emission reductions.
b. Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;	Gases included: • Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) • Methane (CH_4) • Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sectors included: • Power Generation (Energy sub sector) • Transportation (Energy sub sector) • Industrial Sector (IPPU)
c. How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	Trinidad and Tobago has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21 in the following ways: • Consistency with IPCC Guidelines: The accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land use sector is consistent with IPCC methodologies and guidelines. Both the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) utilized the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

	• Additional Inclusions: The NDC strives to include additional areas in its next NDC. The major emitting sectors of power generation, transportation and industry remain the focus with an additional Renewable Energy Target.
d. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.	The **2023 National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** provides a comprehensive overview of all adaptation actions. This NAP serves as Trinidad and Tobago's First Adaptation communication. A detailed NAP implementation plan is under development and will include updated investment needs data. The **National Climate Change Policy** was approved by Cabinet in July 2025 and serves as the guiding framework for Trinidad and Tobago's transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathway. The **implementation of a National Policy for Electric Vehicles (EVs)** across the public sector, beginning with a pilot project for the Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC). The initiative, aligned with Trinidad and Tobago's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the 2025 National Climate Change Policy, aims to reduce transportation sector emissions, lower operating costs, and modernize government fleet management. The project also includes installing high-voltage EV charging infrastructure and advancing the country's transition to low-carbon public transport. Trinidad and Tobago deployed **wind LiDAR systems** under the **Wind Resource Assessment Programme (WRAP)**, with the first bankable wind energy report for Galeota expected by 2nd quarter 2026, to support future renewable energy and green hydrogen projects. Efforts are being made towards a **Vertically Integrated Solid Waste Management System**, which will support greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction efforts by promoting waste diversion from landfills, enhancing recycling and composting, as well as other activities, which contribute to lower national emissions and a more sustainable circular economy. This initiative will also facilitate the inclusion of new sectors such as waste in future NDC updates. Trinidad and Tobago's participation in the **Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)**, approved by Cabinet in 2025, strengthens national efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by targeting short-lived climate pollutants such as methane. Trinidad and Tobago's **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR-1 (2024) and upcoming BTR-2)** enhance the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting and monitoring capacity under the Paris Agreement, ensuring transparency and accountability in tracking progress toward its NDC targets.

	A revised **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** has been proposed with new targets relevant to climate change adaptation and resilience building. Adaptation will also be incorporated in the transformation of the land use planning function in Trinidad and Tobago which was given legislative force with the promulgation in 2014 of the **Planning and Facilitation of Development (PAFD) Act**, partially proclaimed in 2019. This Act provides for the devolution of several key planning services to municipal authorities thereby increasing local participation in the planning, adaptation and mitigation processes at the community level. This will be accompanied by a revised approach to planning facilitating the development of land, the regulation of buildings while upholding updated and climate resilient land development policies, building codes, standards. Transformation also includes the regulation of urban and regional planners in Trinidad and Tobago by the Trinidad and Tobago Council for Urban and Regional Planners pursuant to the Urban and Regional Planning Profession Act, 2020.
4. Planning Processes	
a. Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:	Trinidad and Tobago established the Climate Change Focal Point Network, coordinated by the Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development, to report on the development and implementation of all specific activities and programmes addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation. The network represents a diverse group of stakeholders engaged in Trinidad and Tobago's national climate change response, including representatives from government ministries, agencies, academia, the private and industrial sectors, non-governmental organisation (NGOs), civil society organizations and fiduciary organizations. This network ensures broad participation and consultation in developing the Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS) and the NDC. The CRS was subject to rigorous analysis and stakeholder consultations and inputs, including the use of a bespoke BIOS model to model emissions projections that took into consideration socio-economic scenarios, mitigation potential and technology and cost implications to arrive at a consensual target. The Climate Change Focal Point Network meets to report progress on sectoral activities. Collectively, the representatives within the network keep the policy under regular review, monitor the implementation of its directives and present annual reports to the relevant authorities on measures undertaken to implement this policy. The Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development provides coordinative oversight of the network and the implementation of climate policies.
i. Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;	

	The preparation of all national reports to the UNFCCC are coordinated by the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit of the Environmental Policy and Planning Division of the Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development. The First BTR was developed and coordinated by the Environmental Management Authority using in-house capacity and data and information derived from the National Transparency System (see below). With Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness support, the government has engaged a wide-range of stakeholders, including the private sector, in the elaboration of the Second NDC. A national MRV system called the National Transparency System (NTS) has been put in place. The indicators and design of the NTS system were finalized in 2024. The system is being rolled out, with some data being entered in 2025 and further stakeholder consultations are being planned. Draft legislation to incorporate mandatory reporting of GHG emissions and other data and information required for Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting has been developed. Trinidad and Tobago recently approved its updated National Climate Change Policy, which incorporates the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the ETF and other decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). This sets the policy framework for developing the legislative, institutional and administrative enabling environment for full implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Second Biennial Transparency Report, currently being prepared, will be published along with a Fourth National Communication and will involve data collection to update the GHG Inventory with more accurate emissions data. Training in climate risk assessment is planned in the context of the National Adaptation Plan update.
ii. Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:	Climate change is a cross-cutting issue that affects every part of Trinidad and Tobago's economy, social structure and natural environment. In line with its national commitments, it is crucial that Trinidad and Tobago continues to build on and strengthen its ambition to achieve the principles behind its sustainable development policy, in addition to ensuring a low-carbon, climate-resilient society. In doing so, Trinidad and Tobago looks to regional and international cooperation for support in order to progress the mitigation and adaptation priorities set out in its NDC, which are in line with its national development objectives. There is a broad recognition that implementation of NDC commitments at scale requires climate finance volumes well beyond what is currently being committed to by developed country Parties. Green investment funds often prove difficult to access. At the same time, the country is facing significant climate impacts, which require further investments in resilience building.

	The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago is a member of the Network for Greening the Financial Sector (NGFS) and is working to understand and incorporate climate-related and environmental risks within the supervisory framework and practices of commercial banks and insurers in particular. Furthermore, the bank undertakes climate scenario analysis and promotes its use within the financial system.
a. National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;	National circumstances As a highly vulnerable SIDS, Trinidad and Tobago is already experiencing frequent and severe climate change impacts and extreme weather events. The economy heavily relies on oil and gas and the just transition to a low-carbon energy future, achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication are critical goals, with climate change posing a significant challenge. The country's geographical location in the south-eastern Caribbean makes it susceptible to climate-related threats, such as multiple flooding events in 2017, 2018 and 2024, that threaten its economy and development. While rainfall is increasingly fluctuating within years, there has so far been no discernible change in annual rainfall over the past 30 years, although rainfall intensity has been increasing, contributing to incidences of flooding (which are consistent with model projections). The water authority had problems meeting demand between January and August of 2024, due to decreased rainfall over that period. This was followed by a period of increased rainfall. Recent temperature changes and extremes have impacted power generation, specifically due to increased demand for cooling. Renewable energy and energy efficiency projects provide strong economic incentives for private sector investment, but improved enabling conditions and international financing are necessary. International support in the form of financial, technology transfer and capacity building assistance are crucial to deliver the intended contributions. *Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Management* • Presently, DRR is integrated into the NAP, though budget constraints remain. Legislation is being updated. • Trinidad and Tobago has ratified the Sendai Framework. It is recognized that more coordination is required between ministries and agencies to address differentiated needs during and after disasters. • Grant funding to complete a national disaster and risk assessment has been secured. This assessment will also examine differentiated impacts of disasters, as well as future risks.

b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC;	Trinidad and Tobago developed a bespoke BIOS model to estimate projected emissions and emissions reductions from mitigation interventions. This also included technology needs for mitigation as well as estimated costs. The NTS facilitates the collection of quality data that will inform NDC tracking and national climate change policy implementation, as well as inform future NDCs.
c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;	n/a
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, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;	n/a
c. How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;	• This NDC builds upon the progress made in the implementation of Trinidad and Tobago's first NDC, which covers the time period up to 2030. In line with its international obligations under the Paris Agreement and international law, the government is submitting this NDC in response to the outcome of the first global stocktake (GST 1) that encouraged Parties to 'communicate in 2025 their nationally determined contributions with an end date of 2035'. • Considering that the government in its first NDC undertook an *unconditional* commitment to reduce by 30% its GHG emissions by December 31, 2030, in the public transportation sector compared to a BAU scenario, this

	ongoing commitment represents the highest possible ambition by a small island developing state, taking into account prevailing national circumstances. Domestic measures have already been implemented to secure this target. • In this NDC, Trinidad and Tobago will include a renewable energy target and continue its deviation from a business as usual baseline. This represents a progression from its first NDC and is informed by the global commitment from GST 1 for a just, orderly and equitable transition away from fossil fuels and the call to accelerate the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways.
d. Each Party with an NDC 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:	N/A
i. How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC;	Upon entry into force, the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is anticipated to significantly impact Trinidad and Tobago's balance of trade, as well as a catalyst for industrial decarbonization. Trinidad and Tobago has developed a draft Just Transition of the Workforce Policy to take into consideration the impacts of response measures such as CBAM, as well as to facilitate the energy transition. Responses by the private sector operating in Trinidad & Tobago to CBAM may include production of green hydrogen, deployment of carbon capture and storage and/or introduction of carbon pricing, amongst other measures. A green hydrogen roadmap has been developed. The wind resource assessment to power the green hydrogen economy has commenced.
ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including	The Public Sector Investment Programme funding is cross-cutting and is relevant to climate resilience and mitigation. **AFOLU** *Forests*

information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.	A large potential for GHG reductions lies within forest carbon sinks. Landscape restoration (e.g., with teak and pine trees) takes place in areas damaged by fires and areas where illegal squatting has taken place. The SOILCARE Phase 2 project will support efforts to increase the resilience of food systems and restoration efforts. The Ministry of Local Government implements a reforestation project; the Public Sector Investment Project covers this work. Mangroves are an important carbon sink and a valuable ecosystem. In 2001, Trinidad and Tobago put a National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation in place. This policy mandates "no net loss" of wetlands, their values and their functions on publicly owned lands and waters and requires mitigation action where mangroves have been removed or adversely affected as a result of development works. Illegal cutting of mangroves does take place. However, mangroves are more often lost as a result of sea level rise and less because of, for example, charcoal making. A new GEF-funded Clean and Healthy Ocean Integrated Program seeks to curb coastal pollution, including from agriculture and industry. This aligns with the National Gas Company sponsored mangrove rehabilitation project implemented by the Institute of Marine Affairs. *Agriculture* Updating the GHG Inventory of the AFOLU sector will be a significant undertaking. In the forestry sector, data collection will begin soon, as the data collection protocols are being finalised. The Ministry of Agriculture does not collect its own data, instead relying on the Central Statistical Office. The 2010 agricultural census data were previously relied upon. Currently, some data is estimated and not actually collected, this includes the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) data sets. It is expected that legislating the NTS will go a long way in quality data collection in this sector. Projects being implemented in the agriculture sector primarily focus on adaptation planning. This includes setting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) standards, involving soil and crop management, that are being recognized by Barbados and other Caribbean countries. Farmers were trained on good agricultural practices within the framework of the small-scale Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago (BIOREACH) project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). GCF Readiness funding is also strengthening impact monitoring.

a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31 and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;	Trinidad and Tobago has established assumptions and methodological approaches for accounting for anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals in line with its NDC, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31 and the accounting guidance adopted by the CMA. The reference year for GHG emissions is 2013. For both the First and Second NDC, BAU scenarios were developed up to 2030, 2035 and beyond, for both a conservative and an optimistic scenario, using a bespoke BIOS model to take into account actual national circumstances. Emissions are estimated using the BIOS tool, with sectoral modules linked to economic growth forecasts. Economic projections use data from the World Bank, IMF, IHS Global Insight and Oxford Economic Forecasting. GWP values of the First NDC are consistent with the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. The Second NDC, BTR1 and BUR1 use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Trinidad and Tobago ensures transparency and adaptability in its methodologies and commits to continuous improvement as more data becomes available, particularly under its NTS.
b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;	See 5 (a).
c. If applicable, 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;	n/a
d. IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating	The 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used to prepare the Second NDC and the updated 2006-2022 GHG Inventory included in the First BTR, from which 2013 base year emissions data were obtained.

anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	
e. Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:	
i. Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;	No allowance was made for natural disturbances in this NDC.
ii. Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;	Harvested wood products are not included in this NDC.
iii. Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;	The forest age-class structure is not considered in this NDC.
f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:	
i. How the reference indicators, baseline(s)	See 5.a. and 5.b.

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 sources and models used;	
ii. For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;	n/a
iii. For climate forcers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;	n/a
iv. Further technical information, as necessary;	n/a
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	Trinidad and Tobago will leverage international mechanisms under the UNFCCC to achieve its contributions in collaboration with regional and international partners, as appropriate and feasible.

a. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	Trinidad and Tobago considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances described above. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and with an economy heavily reliant on fossil fuels, the country faces unique challenges. Despite contributing less than 1% to global GHG emissions, Trinidad and Tobago commits to a 15% reduction below BAU emission levels by 2035 contingent on international support. This will be achieved through the expansion of renewable energy capacity by 2030, consistent with the government's COP26 pledge. Additionally, Trinidad and Tobago has increased its ambition in its 2030 NDC, representing increased overall ambition. In addition, an unconditional 30% reduction target in public transportation emissions by 2030 compared to a BAU scenario will be achieved. By 2035, the public transportation fleet is expected to be electrified and the unconditional contribution will represent 50% of the total transport related emission reductions. Trinidad and Tobago already produces all its power using natural gas and a combination of single and combined cycle efficiency. The next step would be renewable energy, for which the necessary grid upgrades would have to be done, as well as creating the necessary legislative enabling environment for domestic and commercial RE production to increase output. Therefore, the transition has to be managed on a phased basis, from one NDC to the next. Given that as a SIDs, space becomes a challenge for solar PV renewable energy (RE) production, offshore and onshore wind resource assessment studies are underway to increase RE capacity through wind generation. These targets reflect a fair approach, balancing national capacity with global responsibility and developing a feasible, phased and practical approach over time. Ambitious sectoral initiatives in renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport further demonstrate the country's commitment to a low-carbon future. International cooperation is crucial for achieving these goals, highlighting the need for financial, technological and capacity-building support.
b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	Trinidad and Tobago has considered fairness and equity in the context of the country's contribution to the Paris Agreement goals, as well as the nation's unique national circumstances described above. The NDC is intended to achieve a 15 % reduction below 2013 emissions by 2035 (cumulative reduction of 136Mt), which the government considers a fair share for the achievement of Paris Agreement objectives.
c. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;	The NDC reflects an increase in ambition compared to the previous NDC.

d. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;	The inclusion of a Renewable Energy Target represents an aspiration towards economy-wide targets by increasing the scope of the NDC.
e. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.	n/a
a. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;	The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is committed to the objectives of the Framework Convention and its Paris Agreement. The government considers the country's mitigation actions identified herein consistent with the historical responsibilities and current capabilities and national circumstances of the country, contributing a fair share to the projected global average emissions per capita in 2035.
b. How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a) and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.	**Art. 2.1 (a):** This NDC significantly contributes to the long-term global goal of Art. 2.1 (a) and Art.4.1. reducing its GHG emissions by 15% below the 2013 reference year by 2035. In 2021, Trinidad and Tobago initiated the design of a long-term net-zero development pathway. This long-term strategy is envisaged to be published by 2026. **Art.4.1: N/A**