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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Seychelles submitted on 23 February 2024

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to paragraph 41(a) of decision 2/CP.17, Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report by December 2014. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Seychelles, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BUR	biennial update report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EEA	European Environment Agency
EF	emission factor
EMEP	Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HWP	harvested wood products
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	*Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	*Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MACCE	Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment of Seychelles
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action
NC	national communication
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee of Seychelles
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NMVOC	non-methane volatile organic compound
NO	not occurring
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
PFC	perfluorocarbon
PV	photovoltaic
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	*Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*

SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
TTE	team of technical experts
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	"UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"

I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the submitted BUR and a facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, resulting in a summary report and a record respectively.

2. According to paragraph 41(a) of decision 2/CP.17, non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. The least developed countries and small island developing States may submit at their discretion.

3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BUR. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.

4. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Seychelles, undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

5. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above, Seychelles submitted its first BUR on 23 February 2024 as a stand-alone update report. During the technical analysis, the Party explained that it faced challenges in submitting its first BUR owing to capacity (staff) constraints at the government level, lack of standardization of data-collection processes and difficulties in accessing funding.

6. The technical analysis of Seychelles' BUR was conducted from 14 to 18 October 2024 in Bonn and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in paragraphs 2–6 of the annex to decision 20/CP.19: Ahmad Wafiq Aboelnasr (Egypt), Emmanuel Cheo (United Nations University), Traute Koether (Austria), Sangchan Limjirakan (Thailand), María Lourdes Manrique (Argentina) and Phuong-Nam Nguyen (Viet Nam). Ahmad Wafiq Aboelnasr and Traute Koether were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Federico Brocchieri (secretariat).

7. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, in the virtual team room, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Seychelles engaged in consultation[1] on the identification of capacity-building needs for preparing BURs and participating in ICA. Following the technical analysis of Seychelles' first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Seychelles on 7 March 2025 for its review and comment. Seychelles, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 5 August 2025.

8. The TTE finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 5 August 2025.

[1] The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

9. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in paragraph 15 of the annex to decision 20/CP.19, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines[2] have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chap. II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs,[3] and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chap. II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chap. II.D below).

10. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Seychelles' BUR outlined in paragraph 9 above.

B. Extent of the information reported

11. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 9(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and information on progress in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

12. According to paragraph 15(a) of the annex to decision 20/CP.19, in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 11 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in the tables included in annex I.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

13. The aim of the technical analysis referred to in paragraph 9(b) above is to increase the transparency of the information reported by Parties on mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the focus of the technical analysis was on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

14. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

15. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

[2] Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.
[3] Decision 2/CP.17, annex III.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

16. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently submitted NC, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in paragraphs 3–5 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties[4] and they could report similar information in their BUR, which is an update of their most recently submitted NC.

17. Seychelles reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including features of the country's geography, climate and economy that might affect its ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change. The Party reported on its developmental challenges, which at the time of preparing the BUR were to contain the coronavirus disease 2019 in the country and recover from the economic and social impacts of the pandemic. Seychelles depends on climate-sensitive livelihood activities such as tourism, aquaculture and agriculture. The Party reported that the preparation of the NC3 contributed to raising the profile of climate change concerns as a priority in the national agenda by leveraging the cooperation and involvement of all stakeholders. Furthermore, the preparation of the NC3 illustrated the national capacity and helped to raise public awareness about the most significant threats posed by climate variability and change in Seychelles as a small island country.

18. In addition, Seychelles provided a summary of relevant information regarding its national circumstances in tabular and graphical format.

19. Seychelles transparently reported in its first BUR information on its existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the legal status, roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity, the involvement and roles of other institutions and experts, and provisions for public consultation and other forms of stakeholder engagement. Seychelles has taken steps towards creating a sustainable institutional structure to enable the sustainable preparations of it BURs, such as ensuring stakeholder participation and the representation of relevant line ministries on the National Steering Committee of the NCCC. Chaired by the Principal Secretary of the Department of Climate Change and the UNFCCC national focal point within the MACCE, the NCCC oversees the Party's BUR work programme.

20. Seychelles reported in its first BUR information on its domestic MRV arrangements. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the representation of the line ministries and relevant government departments on the National Steering Committee of the NCCC and the technical consultations on multidisciplinary aspects relating to the GHG inventory and mitigation actions. The planned domestic MRV arrangements, designed at the national level (see figure 1-19 of the BUR), include technical working groups covering vulnerability and adaptation, the GHG inventory, mitigation, socioeconomic aspects, research and systematic observation, and MRV, and were proposed to cover all relevant thematic areas, allow for greater transparency and cover all possible policies and NAMAs likely to be developed in the future as an integrated system for Seychelles.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

21. As indicated in table I.1, Seychelles reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR mostly in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties.

[4] Decision 17/CP.8, annex.

22. Seychelles submitted its first BUR in 2024 and the GHG inventory reported is for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015–2020. The GHG inventory is consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame.

23. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering the 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015–2020 inventories were estimated using tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The TTE commends Seychelles for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

24. Information on AD and EFs used and their sources for most of the categories was clearly reported in the BUR, including fuel consumption by category in the energy sector, fuel consumption for international bunkers (aviation and navigation), EFs and parameters applied for estimating sources and sinks for the land category, and waste composition. AD used for estimating the GHG inventory were obtained mainly from national government departments, the National Bureau of Statistics, public agencies and private sector organizations.

25. Information on the EFs used for estimating emissions from livestock, the AD and EFs used for estimating liming, and the AD on urea application was not clearly reported in Seychelles' BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party stressed that it faced significant challenges in collecting such data.

26. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions by gas for 2020 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO_2 eq. It shows an increase in emissions of 1,591.5 per cent with land and HWP since 2000 (24.71 Gg CO_2 eq).

Table 1
Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of Seychelles for 2020

Gas	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq) including land and HWP[a]*	*% change 2000–2020*	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq) excluding land and HWP[a]*	*% change 2000–2020*
CO_2	322.95	1 660.9	616.46	114.3
CH_4	61.74	106.8	61.73	106.7
N_2O	12.57	–17.2	12.57	–17.2
HFCs	20.71	5 652.8	20.71	5 652.8
PFCs	NE	NA	NE	NA
SF_6	NE	NA	NE	NA
Other	NO	NA	NO	NA
Total	**417.97**	**1 591.52**	**711.47**	**113.61**

Note: GWPs used are consistent with those from the AR4 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

[a] 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU categories 3.B (land) and 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

27. Information on other emissions was clearly reported, including 0.96 Gg NO_X, 62.76 Gg CO, 1.45 Gg NMVOCs and 4.76 Gg SO_2 from the energy sector, using the *EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019*.

28. Information on emissions of precursor gases from the AFOLU and waste sectors was not reported in Seychelles' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that neither reliable data nor capacity for estimating precursor gases for these sectors were available.

29. Seychelles applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided but also reported "0.00" where numerical data were not provided, and thus the use of notation keys was only partly consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that its final QA/QC activities need to be strengthened.

30. Seychelles did not report comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF or the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it lacked capacity for preparing the tables.

31. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the Party's total GHG emissions excluding land and HWP (categories 3.B and 3.D), as calculated by the TTE using information from the BUR, in 2020 are reflected in table 2.

Table 2
Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Seychelles for 2020

Sector	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq)*	*% share*[a]	*% change 2000–2020*
Energy	476.04	66.9	83.5
IPPU	22.09	3.1	2 888.0
AFOLU	–140.63	NA	46.7
Livestock (category 3.A)	152.86	21.5	5 603.9
Land (category 3.B)	–293.49	NA	5.2
Aggregate sources and non-CO_2 emissions sources on land (category 3.C)	IE	NA	NA
HWP and other emissions (category 3.D)	NE	NA	NA
Waste	60.47	8.5	111.0

[a] Share of total without 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU categories 3.B (land) and 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

32. Seychelles reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its AR4 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

33. For the energy sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015–2018 and 2020, with estimates of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O as well as the precursor gases NO_X, CO, NMVOCs and SO_2. CO_2 contributed over 99 per cent of the total energy sector GHG emissions in 2020, with category 1.A.1 energy industries accounting for 63 per cent of the total sectoral emissions.

34. GHG emissions for category 1.B.1 solid fuels were reported as 0.00 Gg in table 2.14 of the BUR, whereas the category was not reported in table 2.15. The TTE could not find clarification in the BUR as to whether there were no emissions (0.00 Gg) or the category was "NO" or "NE". The Party also did not report clearly on the emissions for category 1.C carbon dioxide transport and storage in its BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this was due to lack of AD.

35. For the IPPU sector, information on GHG emissions was reported for 2000–2020 using tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The largest emission category in the IPPU sector in 2020 was 2.F.1 refrigeration and air conditioning, with HFC emissions accounting for 20.71 Gg CO_2 eq, followed by CO_2 emissions from the use of lubricants and paraffin under category 2.D non-energy products from fuels and solvent use.

36. Information on GHG emissions for categories 2.A, 2.B, 2.C, 2.E and 2.G under IPPU was not clearly reported in Seychelles' BUR. Specifically, information is missing from table 2.14, whereas it was reported in table 2.41 using the notation keys "NO" and "NE". Moreover, table 2.14 includes information on GHG emissions for category 2.H other, reported as 0.00 Gg for the whole time series, whereas table 2.41 indicates that the underlying activity for this category did not occur in Seychelles in 2020. Additionally, Seychelles did not report information on CH_4, N_2O, PFC or SF_6 emissions for any categories under IPPU. During the technical analysis, the Party explained that the observed inconsistencies in the information reported were due to its limited capacity to use the 2006 IPCC reporting software. Furthermore, the Party explained that it could not report on CH_4, N_2O, PFC or SF_6 emissions for categories under IPPU owing to lack of AD.

37. For 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.C aggregate sources and non-CO_2 emissions sources on land, category 3.C.4 direct N_2O emissions from managed soils was identified as a key category and the most relevant emissions source in the sector. The TTE noted the improvements in data and methodologies used for estimating livestock-related emissions described by Seychelles in the BUR.

38. For land (category 3.B), Seychelles reported annual GHG emissions and removals for 2000–2020. Overall, the net removals from land (category 3.B) fluctuated between a minimum of 278.93 Gg CO_2 eq in 2000 and a maximum of 293.49 Gg CO_2 eq in 2020. Seychelles reported emissions and removals for all six IPCC land-use categories using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and provided annual land-use transition matrices for 2000–2015 and 2015–2020. Furthermore, Seychelles provided information on the EFs and parameters applied (including source of information) in estimating sources and sinks for the land category. The TTE noted the improvement through the use of approach 2 for representation of land and land-area changes instead of approach 1 described by Seychelles in the BUR. Carbon stocks in the HWP pool (category 3.D) and estimates for the categories wetlands (3.B.4) and other land (3.B.6) were reported as "NE", and the Party clarified in its BUR that this was due to lack of AD.

39. For the waste sector, information was reported on GHG emissions for all categories for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015–2018 and 2020 in table 2.14, including information on sources of AD and the application of tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The largest emissions source in the waste sector in 2020 was category 4.A solid waste disposal (CH_4 emissions), accounting for 58.23 Gg CO_2 eq, or 96 per cent of the total sectoral emissions. The remaining GHG emissions from the waste sector were from wastewater treatment and discharge (category 4.D), specifically CH_4 and N_2O emissions from domestic wastewater treatment and discharge (category 4.D.1).

40. The BUR provides an update to some of the GHG inventories reported in the Party's previous NCs. The information reported provides an update of the Party's NC3, which addresses anthropogenic emissions and removals for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015–2018. The update was carried out for 2000 for the energy sector, for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015–2018 for the waste sector and for 2018 for the IPPU sector using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The Party reported, for the energy sector, a clear explanation of the differences resulting from the use of a newer software version (compared with the IPCC 1996 software version), and for the waste sector that it recalculated emission estimates for category 4.A solid waste disposal for 2000–2018 owing to changes in the classification of landfills. The GHG inventories for 2000–2020 reported in the BUR are consistent across the available time series.

41. Seychelles described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2020 GHG inventory. The Party reported that the MACCE is the governmental body responsible for the national climate change policy and GHG inventory, which was prepared with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, which assisted Seychelles in designing its GHG inventory system. Despite the development of these institutional structures, the Party identified areas for improvement of the information reported, with a focus on access to well-organized knowledge to inform the planning of NCs and financial and technical capacity to implement climate change projects derived from NCs. Further planned improvements reported include developing a system for collecting data on manure management nationally, from both smallholder and commercial farms; collecting disaggregated data for land areas converted to other land uses by forest type and species for plantations; developing country-specific EFs for estimating N_2O emissions from nitrogen inputs; and enhancing the inventory archiving system.

42. Seychelles reported that a key category analysis was performed for the level of emissions for 2000.

43. Information on level assessment for 2020 and trend assessment for the entire time series was not reported in Seychelles' BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this was the result of an editorial mistake in preparing the BUR.

44. The BUR provides information on QA/QC measures for all sectors, including that general QC procedures from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 1, table 6.1) were performed. Templates for QA/QC procedures published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency were used. The TTE commends Seychelles for providing information in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance. The Party identified strengthening QA/QC activities as an area for improvement of its reporting.

45. Seychelles reported information on CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using only the sectoral approach. Information on the reference approach was not reported in Seychelles' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the reference approach was not performed because all fuel consumed in the country was imported, and bunker fuels were imported for international navigation and aviation.

46. Information was partly reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuels, as only AD and EFs were provided. The Party identified areas for improvement of the information reported related to the disaggregation of fuel consumption for domestic and international aviation.

47. Seychelles reported information on the uncertainty assessment (level) of its national GHG inventory. The uncertainty analysis was based on the tier 1 approach and covers all source categories and all direct GHGs. The results obtained, as reported in the BUR, reveal that the level uncertainty for emissions is 1.6 per cent (including land) for 2020.

48. Information on trend uncertainty was not reported in Seychelles' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this was the result of an editorial mistake in preparing the BUR.

49. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 25, 28–30, 34, 36, 43, 45 and 48 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on GHG inventories.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

50. As indicated in table I.2, Seychelles reported in its BUR, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

51. The information reported provides a comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR, Seychelles reported information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its NDC, the national Government's policies and strategies, and the national emission reduction targets for between 2020 and 2030. Seychelles reported that climate change has been mainstreamed in and integrated into its development plans, including mitigation. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy sector, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and transport measures, and the non-energy sectors of IPPU, waste and AFOLU. The implemented mitigation actions are projected to contribute to estimated emission reductions of 293.80 Gg CO_2 eq in 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario, with the energy sector being the main source of emission reductions. Seychelles reported that, if all activities are sustained and achieved, the anticipated GHG emissions would be reduced to 817.00 Gg CO_2 eq by 2030.

52. The Party reported information on NDC targets. The ongoing mitigation actions in the energy sector are within the framework of the Energy Policy 2010–2030, which sets out a target for increasing renewable energy from 5 per cent in 2020 to 15 per cent in 2030, with an annual GHG emission reduction of 8 Gg CO_2 eq in 2020 increasing to 61 Gg CO_2 eq in 2030 compared with the 2015 baseline emissions. Additionally, a 15.5 per cent increase in energy efficiency was set as a target for 2030, amounting to an estimated GHG emission reduction of 60 Gg CO_2 eq. Mitigation actions to decarbonize the transport sector are aimed at reducing GHG emissions by 30 per cent by 2030, amounting to a reduction of 29 Gg CO_2 eq emissions annually compared with 'business as usual'. Under IPPU, an 80 per cent emission reduction target (by phasing down HFC use for refrigeration and air conditioning) was set for 2045, amounting to 5,173 Gg CO_2 eq relative to the 2025 baseline level. In the area of reforestation and agroforestry, the aim was to plant at least 100,000 trees annually until 2025. For the waste sector, a target was set to reduce CH_4 emissions by diverting organic waste from landfill by 0.77 Gg CO_2 eq by 2030 and 2.33 Gg CO_2 eq by 2050. The TTE acknowledged the information, which is presented in this summary report as contextual, without assessing its completeness or transparency.

53. The Party reported a summary of its sectoral mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with paragraph 11 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The Party also reported information on its mitigation actions in narrative format.

54. Consistently with paragraph 12(a) of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, Seychelles clearly reported the names of mitigation actions or groups of actions, coverage (sector and gases) and progress indicators in BUR tables 3.1–3.7. A clear description of mitigation actions, as well as information on quantitative goals, was provided in the BUR.

55. Information on quantitative goals and progress indicators for forest mitigation actions was not reported in Seychelles' BUR, but the Party clarified in its BUR that it was unable to account for the CO_2 sequestration potential of forest mitigation actions owing to the lack of forest inventory data.

56. Seychelles clearly reported information on associated methodologies and assumptions, and the objectives of the actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve those actions for all mitigation actions in the energy, waste and IPPU sectors.

57. The Party's mitigation actions focus mainly on the energy sector, with increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources reported as ongoing measures. The Party reported the results of implementing its mitigation actions as emission reductions.

58. Seychelles' 2009 Energy Policy and the 2012 Energy Act set targets for increasing renewable energy's contribution to the power sector. The Policy promotes the integration of renewable energy, particularly the integration of grid-connected PV generation systems. Several schemes, policies and programmes are in place to support the installation of PV systems. The net metering programme allows for connecting solar PV systems to the grid. Under the programme, residential PV systems are able to generate 100 per cent of the electricity consumed; whereas commercial customers are limited to generating 50 per cent of their average electricity consumption. If the power supplied to the Public Utilities Corporation exceeds the energy consumed, the Public Utilities Corporation will purchase it at a rate equivalent to 88 per cent of fuel costs.

59. To further improve the viability of installing PV systems, the net metering programme was supported by two other financing mechanisms: a low-interest loan scheme, the Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programme, established to help to cover the costs of installing energy-efficient and renewable energy equipment; and a rebate scheme to cover the initial investment cost of PV systems, introduced using financing from the "Grid-Connected Rooftop Photovoltaic Systems" project implemented between the Government of Seychelles, the United Nations Development Programme and the GEF. Upon completion of the project, the rebate scheme ended. In terms of utility-scale projects, several renewable energy projects have been developed using grants and low-interest loans, such as a 6 MWp wind farm and two solar farms with a cumulative capacity of 5 MWp. Additionally, a 3.4 MWh battery energy storage system has been installed to manage the balance of power from renewable energy sources.

60. The aim of the "Promotion and up-scaling of climate-resilient, resource efficient technologies in a Tropical Island Context" project implemented between the Government of Seychelles, the United Nations Development Programme and the GEF was to increase market penetration of energy-efficient technologies. Several activities were undertaken to promote energy efficiency, particularly in the electricity sector, such as raising public awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency measures, and a light-emitting diode bulb exchange campaign. Additionally, Seychelles has implemented tax exemptions on imported renewable energy technologies and energy-efficient appliances.

61. Mitigation actions in the transport sector focus on promoting use of low-emission vehicles. The aim of the GEF project "Support the Shift to Electric Mobility in the Seychelles" is to accelerate the introduction of electric mobility in Seychelles, particularly in public transportation. Electric mobility policies and financing concepts were also developed. To incentivize the adoption of less polluting vehicles in the transport sector, Seychelles has put tax incentives in place for purchasing hybrid and electric vehicles. The tax incentives can vary for hybrid cars, depending on the size and power of the vehicle, while 100 per cent of the excise tax is exempted for electric cars.

62. Mitigation actions in the IPPU sector focus on efforts under the Montreal Protocol in phasing out the import of conventional refrigerants like chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons and eventually phasing down the use of HFCs. Such actions have mitigation potential since the alternatives to conventional refrigerants – namely hydrocarbons, CO_2 and ammonia – are energy-efficient in addition to being climate- and ozone-friendly.

63. Seychelles reported that mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector are being implemented, but data on GHG removals are often not recorded. Initiatives include enhancing crop nutrition and soil and water management and technology transfer for irrigated systems for increased food production and income generation, developing and implementing climate-smart agriculture, improving the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change, piloting the agroforestry sector to optimize forest land for agricultural purposes under organic and natural techniques, and restoring forest areas affected by fires.

64. Seychelles reported that mitigation actions in the waste sector focus on diverting organic waste from landfill with the aim of achieving sustainable management of waste and reducing related GHG emissions. The main framework for mitigation actions in this sector is provided by the Solid Waste Master Plan (2020–2035), which primarily addresses the challenges of land scarcity and the need for sustainable waste management practices. These mitigation actions are designed to progressively reduce CH_4 emissions from landfills, aiming to achieve an 80 per cent emission reduction by 2050.

65. Information on associated methodologies and assumptions, progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and results achieved (as estimated emission reductions) for forest mitigation actions was not reported in Seychelles' BUR, but the Party explained therein that this was due to its lack of forest inventory data.

66. Information on Seychelles' involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol was not provided in the BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. In its BUR, Seychelles reported information on its plans to use all the instruments under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on energy and mobility in cooperative approaches under Article 6, paragraph 2, and on adaptation benefits for rural communities (food and water security and healthy soils), as well as sustainable tourism and blue habitats (ecosystem services from coastal wetlands and marine resources), in non-market approaches under Article 6, paragraph 8. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that information on international market mechanisms was not reported because it was not available.

67. Seychelles reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with paragraph 13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The information reported indicates that Seychelles is designing and developing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions. Seychelles reported that the MRV arrangements consist of six technical working groups for preparing the first BUR. Further, Seychelles reported consistently with the voluntary general guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs[5] on GHG mitigation and sequestration actions and the regular submission of biennial transparency reports. Seychelles indicated that there is no formal system for tracking mitigation actions within the Seychelles' institutions for convenient reporting on the status and progress of activities implemented. However, Seychelles outlined the steps on a proposed pathway to establishing an enhanced MRV system, including strengthening institutional arrangements, defining mitigation accounting standards, monitoring data-collection responsibilities, defining reporting obligations and defining verification approaches and roles.

68. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be further enhanced by addressing the area noted in paragraph 66 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

[5] Decision 21/CP.19, annex.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

69. As indicated in table I.3, Seychelles reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

70. Seychelles reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs in accordance with paragraph 14 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. In its BUR, Seychelles identified that it faces challenges in implementing adaptation and mitigation actions, citing the ineffectiveness of the operational and institutional framework, limited national data-sharing capacity, low availability of local technical capacity, limited finance and technological needs as constraints. Data and information gaps were reported as constraints on effectively making informed decisions, particularly in relation to diverting waste from landfill and the rate of fossil fuel consumption associated with landfilling organic waste. Additionally, the Party reported lack of land availability among the barriers to adaptation in the country. Seychelles reported that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs primarily concern implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, and meeting its reporting requirements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The Party also reported that climate finance is critical to implementing national climate action, fulfilling reporting requirements and implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and that its technology needs include models for predicting possible impacts of climate change on fisheries, biodiversity and agriculture. Sections 5.5 and 5.6 of the BUR present some of the Party's financial and technology needs respectively. Table 5.1 of the BUR summarizes some of the identified technical capacity needs documented from previous support programmes.

71. Information on capacity-building needs was not clearly reported in Seychelles' BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party indicated that the archiving of data was an issue preventing Seychelles from clear and comprehensive reporting on capacity-building needs. Furthermore, the Party added that capacity-building is needed at the national level to improve reporting in this area.

72. Seychelles reported information on financial resources received in accordance with paragraph 15 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. In its BUR, Seychelles reported that it received funding from the GEF, which was the primary funding source for preparing its first BUR. However, it did not mention the total amount received. The information reported indicates that Seychelles received technical support under Global Climate Change Alliance projects to support the National Institute of Health and Social Studies in mainstreaming climate change considerations in its training programmes.

73. Information on technical, technology transfer and capacity-building support, including that received from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, was not reported in Seychelles' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the information reported was the only information available, as shared by the relevant institutions, at the time of preparing the BUR. The Party added that stakeholder involvement, data reporting and database management are recurring issues, and that enhancing the capacity of relevant line ministries and data compilers in these areas is necessary.

74. Seychelles reported information on nationally determined technology needs with regard to the development and transfer of technology in accordance with paragraph 16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. In its BUR, Seychelles reported that the needs identified in the technology needs assessments that it has conducted for different sectors over the last decade are still relevant. With sufficient resources, Seychelles would ensure that its technology needs remain up to date and relevant to national mitigation and adaptation plans.

75. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 71 and 73 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on needs and support received.

76. Seychelles reported in its BUR (section 5.5) information on its need to access climate finance to facilitate its compliance with requirements under the ETF. Relevant initiatives relate to funding national climate action, and fulfilling reporting requirements and meeting obligations under the UNFCCC. The TTE commends the Party for the clear and comprehensive reporting on its proactive approach to preparing for ETF implementation.

5. Any other information

77. Seychelles reported some information on and success stories from additional activities undertaken to address climate change in Seychelles, including its transformational climate change policy and strategy initiatives, drive to enhance use of renewable energy sources, preparation of a national adaptation plan, participation in the International Solar Alliance collaborative platform, the Access Climate Finance through International Cooperation and Initiatives, and the Stakeholder Engagement and Private Sector Participation in Climate Change Response, which may lead to GHG emission reductions, without providing estimations of such reductions. Furthermore, Seychelles has committed to pioneering new technologies for mapping the seagrass ecosystem across its exclusive economic zone.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

78. In consultation with Seychelles, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the Party's preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

(a) Enhancing national capacity to prepare GHG inventories in accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and the MPGs, and using the latest IPCC methodologies for GHG inventory preparation;

(b) Building technical capacity to identify and estimate all categories for which emissions and removals occur in the country but have not been estimated, such as CO_2 emissions from HWP, N_2O emissions from product use, and HFC and PFC emissions from substitutes for ozone-depleting substances; and to apply notation keys in sectoral and summary tables;

(c) Enhancing technical capacity to derive disaggregated data at the sector level, with a focus on energy, transport and waste; and develop and apply higher-tier methodologies (tier 2 or 3) for key categories across all IPCC inventory sectors;

(d) Enhancing technical capacity to perform recalculations to improve time-series consistency using the latest IPCC guidelines, such as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

(e) Enhancing technical capacity to perform uncertainty analysis, including developing country-specific uncertainty estimates for AD and EFs, based on the category- and/or country-specific circumstances together with the data provider; and to conduct key source analysis by level and trend, including reporting of relevant information;

(f) Enhancing national capacity to prepare and report information on CO, NO_X, NMVOCs and other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, using suitable methodologies;

(g) Enhancing national capacity to use the full range of functionality (i.e. key category analysis and uncertainty analysis, higher-tier methods, trend analysis) of GHG inventory tools (i.e. IPCC software) for preparing and reporting GHG inventories at the sectoral and national level; map AFOLU and waste characteristics with the land-use manager, land-representation manager, livestock manager and waste-type manager; integrate the GHG inventory database of the previous NC into the latest version of the IPCC software; apply higher-tier methods; and prepare export or import files for the tool for reporting the GHG inventory under the ETF;

(h) Enhancing technical capacity to undertake QA/QC of the emission calculations for the BUR or biennial transparency report, including for the national inventory report or national inventory document;

(i) Building capacity to develop and apply sector-specific methodologies for both policy planning and implementing mitigation actions;

(j) Building national capacity to quantify the GHG emission reductions resulting from forestry-related mitigation actions and the GHG sequestration of seagrass and mangrove forest ecosystems;

(k) Enhancing the capacity of the MRV system for effective tracking of mitigation actions, relevant policies and NAMAs in a way that ensures transparency and smooth operationalization;

(l) Building national capacity to use international market mechanisms and voluntary cooperative approaches for the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards achieving the NDC, including accounting for the co-benefits of the conservation of blue carbon ecosystems;

(m) Enhancing national capacity to identify, report and archive both technical and capacity-building needs;

(n) Enhancing national capacity to report on technical, technology transfer and capacity-building support received;

(o) Enhancing the capacity of the implementers of mitigation and adaptation action to integrate relevant climate change aspects into national planning processes, and develop reliable funding proposals;

(p) Building the capacity of technical staff to ensure the effective formulation and operationalization of the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of UNFCCC reports on a continuous basis;

(q) Enhancing national capacity to use the flexibility provisions specified in the MPGs, available to those developing country Parties that need them in the light of their capacities.

79. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Seychelles reported the following capacity-building needs in its BUR:

(a) Strengthening national capacity to prepare the GHG inventory and national inventory report;

(b) Strengthening institutional and human capacity to fulfil obligations under the Convention;

(c) Enhancing national capacity to establish a systematic and continuous approach to raising public awareness on climate change;

(d) Enhancing national capacity in consolidating existing technical capacity at the national level;

(e) Enhancing national capacity by consolidating and improving existing institutional frameworks;

(f) Enhancing national capacity to integrate consideration of climate change into all aspects of socioeconomic development;

(g) Strengthening institutional arrangements by integrating the MRV system into the organizational structure of the Government;

(h) Strengthening institutional continuity and systematic procedures, including through deeper engagement with civil society and the private sector, for more frequent reporting in future biennial transparency reports and NCs.

III. Conclusions

80. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of Seychelles in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and concludes that the information reported is mostly consistent. It provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received for preparing and submitting BURs; domestic MRV; and any other information relevant to achieving the objective of the Convention. During the technical analysis, additional information was provided by Seychelles on the GHG inventory, mitigation actions and their effects, and needs and support. The TTE concludes that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

81. Seychelles reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs. It has taken steps towards creating a sustainable institutional structure that enables the sustainable preparation of it BURs, such as ensuring stakeholder participation and the representation of relevant line ministries on the National Steering Committee of the NCCC. Chaired by the Principal Secretary of the Department of Climate Change and the UNFCCC national focal point within the MACCE, the NCCC oversees the BUR work programme. QA/QC and uncertainty analysis were performed at appropriate stages of the BUR preparation process. The national MRV system for the GHG inventory was reported to be under development.

82. In its first BUR, submitted in 2024, Seychelles reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2000–2020. This includes estimates of GHG emissions and removals of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and HFCs for most relevant sources and sinks as well as the precursor gases for the energy sector. The inventory was developed using methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and default EFs from those Guidelines were applied for all categories reported. The total GHG emissions in 2020 were reported as 711.47 Gg CO_2 eq (excluding land and HWP) and 417.97 Gg CO_2 eq (including land and HWP). Eight key categories (including land and HWP) were identified for the level of emissions and removals in 2020. As indicated by the Party in the BUR and clarified during the technical analysis, Seychelles reported fugitive emissions from fuels (category 1.B), HWP (category 3.D.1), incineration and open burning of waste (category 4.C) and indirect N_2O emissions from the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen in NO_X (category 5.A) as "NE" owing to lack of AD. Furthermore, estimates of HFCs for some categories, PFCs and SF_6 were not provided owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party in the BUR. Seychelles provided planned improvements by sector for its GHG inventory.

83. Seychelles reported information on mitigation actions and their effects in both tabular and narrative format, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. In its BUR, Seychelles provided information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its NDC, the national Government's policies and strategies, and the national emission reduction targets for between 2020 and 2030. Seychelles reported ongoing mitigation actions in the energy sector (including transport) and the non-energy sectors of IPPU, waste and AFOLU. The mitigation actions focus mostly on increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources. Specific targets include increasing renewable energy from 5 per cent in 2020 to 15 per cent in 2030, increasing energy efficiency by 15.5 per cent by 2030 and reducing GHG emissions by 30 per cent in the transport sector by 2030. The Party reported the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions and the results achieved, including emission reductions. The cumulative GHG emission reductions to be achieved as a result of implemented actions are estimated at 293.80 Gg CO_2 eq in 2030 compared with 'business as usual'. The Party reported information on the MRV arrangements for its mitigation actions. It did not report on its involvement in international market mechanisms owing to lack of information. Information on associated methodologies and assumptions, and the progress of

implementation of and estimated emission reductions from forest mitigation actions was also not reported owing to the lack of forestry inventory data.

84. Seychelles reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, including consolidating existing technical capacity at the national level, accessing climate finance for adaptation and mitigation projects, improving the national institutional framework on climate change, and securing targeted capacity-building of national experts to enable it to fulfil requirements under the ETF. Information was reported on financial and technical needs and financial support received, including projects seeking financial partners as well as ongoing and planned projects as presented in BUR tables 5.2 and 5.3 respectively. The Party reported that it received financial support from the GEF for preparing its first BUR, but did not mention the total amount received. Information on technology needs was also reported.

85. The TTE, in consultation with Seychelles, identified the 17 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate the Party's reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Seychelles in its first biennial update report

Table I.1
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of Seychelles

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	Yes	Seychelles submitted its first BUR in February 2024; the GHG inventories reported are for 2000–2020.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established in the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	Seychelles used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the section on national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the EF may be made in the subsequent full NC.	Partly	Updated data on activity levels were partly provided for the energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sectors.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	No	Comparable information was not reported.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	Partly	Comparable information as total aggregate GHG emissions and removals in CO_2 eq was reported in BUR table 2.14. Comparable information for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O was not reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in its previous NCs.	Partly	The time series reported in the BUR does not include 1994–1999.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).	Partly	This information was not reported for 1994.

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories) of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, including:	Yes	
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);	Partly	The Party reported emission estimates for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015–2018 and 2020 as total GHGs (not by gas) mostly at the aggregated category level in BUR table 2.14.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6).	No	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	NA	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 12	Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances.	Partly	The Party did not provide information on level assessment for 2020 or trend assessment for the whole time series.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of:		
	(a) CO_2;	Partly	CO_2 emissions were not estimated for categories 3.D.1 and 4.C.
	(b) CH_4;	Partly	CH_4 emissions were not estimated for categories 1.B.2 and 4.C.
	(c) N_2O.	Partly	N_2O emissions were not estimated for categories 1.B.2 and 4.C.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:		
	(a) HFCs;	Partly	Emissions were reported only for categories 2.F.1 and 2.F.3.
	(b) PFCs;	Yes	The Party reported emissions of PFCs for categories 2.G.1 and 2.F as “NE”.
	(c) SF_6.	Yes	The Party reported emissions of SF_6 as “NE”.

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emissions by sources of other GHGs, such as:	Partly	The Party reported on CO, NO_X and NMVOCs for the energy and IPPU sectors.
	(a) CO;		
	(b) NO_X;		
	(c) NMVOCs.		
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, and included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	Yes	Emissions were not reported for the waste sector, which is a marginal source.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	No	The information was reported only for the sectoral approach.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	Partly	AD and EFs were provided, but no emission estimates.
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	Partly	AD and EFs were provided, but no emission estimates.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO_2 eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	NA	The Party used the GWP provided in the AR4.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Yes	Seychelles used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Tier 1 methodology was used for all sectors.
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Partly	Seychelles used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Default EFs were provided for the energy and IPPU sectors only.

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Yes	Seychelles used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		
	(iii) EFs;		
	(iv) AD;		
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1–2 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17 of the same guidelines. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	Partly	Notation keys were partly used but not in a consistent manner. Information was reported as either “0.00”, “NE”, “NA” or “NO”.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	Yes	
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	Partly	The Party used default uncertainty values provided by the IPCC inventory software for AD and EFs but did not provide information on underlying assumptions for the input values that are not default.
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in paras. 3–10 and 41(g) of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Further, as per para. 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paras. 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party’s capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table I.2
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of Seychelles

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	Information on mitigation actions was reported in tabular format.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;	Partly	Information on quantitative goals and progress indicators was not reported for some mitigation actions in the forest sector.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Partly	The methodology used for reforestation and afforestation in the forest sector was not reported.
	(ii) Assumptions;	Partly	The assumptions used for on forest mitigation actions implemented were not reported.
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Yes	
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Partly	Seychelles did not report on the status of implementation of some mitigation actions in the forest sector.
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Yes	
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Partly	Seychelles did not report emission reductions for some mitigation actions in the forest sector.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	No	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in paras. 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

Table I.3
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of Seychelles

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting requirements*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on:		
	(a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building received from the GEF, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR;	Partly	Information on technology transfer and capacity-building support was not reported. Information on the amount of funding received for preparing the first BUR was not indicated.
	(b) Information on technical support received from the GEF, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.	Partly	Information on technical support received from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties was not reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Nationally determined technology needs;	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received.	No	Information on technology support received was not reported.

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in paras. 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

Annex II

Reference documents

A. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPCC. 1997. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. JL Houghton, LG Meira Filho, B Lim, et al. (eds.). Paris: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency. Available at https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.html.

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B. UNFCCC documents

First BUR of Seychelles. Available at https://unfccc.int/BURs.

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C. Other documents

The following reference may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as it has been reproduced as received:

EEA. 2019. *EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019.* Available at https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019.