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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Tunisia

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BUR of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.¹
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 3 and 7 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, at SBI 49, the sixth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for 10 non-Annex I Parties, including Tunisia, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 30 September 2018.² Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Tunisia received eight written questions in advance from the following Parties: the European Union, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States of America.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair and the SBI Vice-Chair, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini (Eswatini) and Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Islamic Republic of Iran), comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the 10 Parties.
5. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Tunisia summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR³ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for Tunisia.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 7 December, Tunisia made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

² The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

³ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2017/TASR.2/TUN.

7. In its presentation, Tunisia provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, support needed, and the experience and lessons learned when participating in the ICA process. It highlighted that total GHG emissions without emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector were 28,959 kt of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) in 1994 and 46,632 kt CO₂ eq in 2012 and increased an average of 2.7 per cent annually since 1994.

8. Tunisia also provided an overview of its mitigation actions and their effects, which included six main nationally appropriate mitigation actions for the building sector; the solar power and cement sectors, which are under development; and the wastewater treatment, solid waste management and forest sectors, which are under initiation. In addition, Tunisia provided information on the challenges it encountered when developing its BURs, which included the need for (a) resources (financial, capacity and time) to improve the quality of the GHG inventory, including by upgrading the methodologies used and performing the uncertainty assessment; (b) a sustainable and formal measurement, reporting and verification system for quantifying the impacts and progress of GHG-related policies and measures and for quantifying the financial support received in relation to climate change; and (c) an institutional framework to facilitate BUR preparation and participation in the ICA process.

9. The presentation also covered the experience and lessons learned from participating in the previous two rounds of the ICA process. Tunisia indicated that the process added great value in helping it to meet the transparency and completeness requirements in reporting and in identifying capacity-building needs.

10. Over the course of the presentation, Tunisia addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Tunisia for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: the European Union, Switzerland, Togo, the United Kingdom and the United States. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: operationalization of the inventory system, institutional arrangements established for reporting on GHG inventories and mitigation actions, and timeframe and impact of the mitigation actions. The Party highlighted the importance of having dedicated human resources for the inventory systems and for the measurement, reporting and verification of mitigation actions.

12. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.⁴

13. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Tunisia for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Tunisia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁴ <https://unfccc-cop24.streamworld.de/webcast/6th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-view-3>.