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Technical analysis of the second biennial update report of Tunisia submitted on 31 December 2016

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report (BUR) by December 2014. Further, paragraph 41(f) of that decision states that non-Annex I Parties shall submit a BUR every two years, either as a summary of parts of their national communication in the year in which the national communication is submitted or as a stand-alone update report. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit BURs at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the second BUR of Tunisia conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

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I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of international consultation and analysis (ICA) consists of two steps: the technical analysis of the submitted biennial update report (BUR), resulting in a summary report for each BUR analysed, followed by a workshop for the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

2. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR (BUR1) by December 2014. Paragraph 41(f) of that decision states that non-Annex I Parties shall submit a BUR every two years, either as a summary of parts of their national communication in the year in which the national communication is submitted or as a stand-alone update report.

3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to be conducted for non-Annex I Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BURs. 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. Tunisia submitted its BUR1 on 31 December 2014, which was analysed by a team of technical experts (TTE) in the first round of technical analysis of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, conducted from 18 to 22 May 2015. After the publication of its summary report, Tunisia participated in the first workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, convened in Bonn, Germany, on 21 May 2016.

5. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the second BUR (BUR2) of Tunisia 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

6. Tunisia submitted its BUR2 on 31 December 2016, within two years after the submission of its BUR1.

7. The technical analysis of the BUR took place from 22 to 26 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany, and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Mr. Rodrigue Abourou-Otogo (former member of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) from Gabon), Ms. Laurence Ahoussou (member of the CGE from Canada), Mr. Kamal Djemouai (former member of the CGE from Algeria), Mr. Jacques Kouazounde (Benin) and Ms. Sarah Kuen (European Union). Mr. Abourou-Otogo and Ms. Kuen were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Ms. Veronica Colerio and Ms. Kyoko Miwa (secretariat).

8. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, through the secretariat, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Tunisia engaged in consultation via video conferencing on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of Tunisia's BUR2, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Tunisia on 23 August 2017 for its review and comment. Tunisia, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 22 November 2017.

9. The TTE responded to and incorporated the Party's comments referred to in paragraph 8 above and finalized the summary report in consultation with Tunisia on 7 December 2017.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

10. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, 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 (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chapter II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the "UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs) (decision 2/CP.17, annex III), and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chapter 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 chapter II.D below).

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

B. Extent of information reported

12. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 10(a) above include: the national greenhouse gas (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 the progress made in their implementation; information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV); and information on support needed and received.

13. According to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), 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 12 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 reporting on each of the required elements are provided in annex I.

14. The TTE notes improvements in the reporting in the BUR2 compared with the BUR1. Information on GHG inventories, mitigation actions and their effects, and needs and support received that were reported in the BUR2 demonstrates that the Party has taken into consideration the areas for enhanced transparency noted by the TTE in the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR1. These improvements are detailed in paragraphs 24, 44, 56 and 61 below. Regarding the areas for enhanced transparency noted by the TTE in the summary report on the BUR1 that were not addressed in the BUR2, Tunisia identified some of these as areas for enhancing national capacity.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

15. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 10(b) above aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the technical analysis focused on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

16. 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 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

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

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

18. 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 national communication, including, among other things, information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis. In their national communications, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5.

19. In accordance with decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 3, Tunisia reported in its BUR2 the following information on national circumstances: a description of national development priorities, information on features of geography, demographic trends, response to climate change, the economic situation and the energy context that may affect the ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding national circumstances and constraints on their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, in Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Convention.

20. Tunisia has an arid climate and a Mediterranean coast of more than 1,300 km; hence the country is very vulnerable to the effects of climate change, mainly due to the decrease in precipitation and the increase in sea level. Tunisia's population in 2014 was 10.98 million. The population living in urban areas has increased from 53 per cent in 1984 to 70 per cent in 2014, and 70 per cent of its population live in coastal zones. The production of primary energy continues its downward trend, showing a decrease of 6 per cent in 2015 compared with 2014. This has increased Tunisia's dependency on imports of fossil fuels and is the country's key concern when developing energy policies. Tunisia expressed concern about the climate risks impacting its social, economic and environmental contexts and climate change impacts on water availability and terrestrial and marine ecosystem vulnerability, as well as the expected decrease in agriculture and in tourism.

21. In addition, as encouraged in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 4, Tunisia provided a summary of relevant information regarding its national circumstances in tabular format and graphs, including on its: demographic trends, gross domestic product (GDP) trend, main economic indicators for the period 2010–2015, primary energy resources and demand, energy demand deficit, trend of the share of energy costs in the GDP and trend of the amounts of energy subsidies.

22. Tunisia transparently described in its BUR the existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its national communications and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, such as: the legal status and roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity; the involvement and roles of other institutions and experts; and future improvement plans.

23. Since its BUR1, the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment and, in particular, the General Directorate for Environment and Life Quality has been in charge of the climate governance and relevant activities under the UNFCCC. These activities included national communications, GHG inventories, BURs and nationally determined contributions (NDCs). In its BUR2, Tunisia stated that, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, three permanent thematic working groups have been established for its national climate reporting: (1) awareness, information and capacity-building for climate change; (2) adaptation and vulnerability; and (3) GHG inventories and mitigation.

24. In paragraph 23 of the summary report on the technical analysis of Tunisia's BUR1, the TTE noted areas where the transparency of the reporting on national circumstances could be enhanced. In response to this comment, Tunisia included relevant information on sectoral emission drivers in the chapter on national circumstances of its BUR2 and the TTE commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of its reporting.

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

25. As indicated in table 1 in annex I, Tunisia 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 "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention", contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

26. Tunisia submitted its BUR2 in 2016 and the GHG inventory reported is for the year 2012, which is consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame. Tunisia referred in its BUR2 to two documents as additional sources of information: "GHG inventory of Tunisia 2011–2012: main report of results" and "GHG inventory of Tunisia 2011–2012: volume 2, methodological and technical annexes". These two documents were not submitted with the BUR2, and are not publicly available. During the technical analysis, Tunisia provided the former document and explained that the annexes are not ready to be published. The TTE highlights that the transparency of the reporting could be further enhanced by submitting in conjunction with the BUR the information referred to in the BUR or making it publicly available.

27. GHG emissions and removals for the 2012 inventory were estimated using mainly a tier 1 methodology from the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines). The TTE commends Tunisia for its efforts to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

28. With regard to the methodologies used, information was reported mostly transparently, including the specific methodology and the tier levels and sources of activity data (AD) used for each category and subcategory. However, very limited information was provided on country-specific methods used for the industrial processes (tier 3) and waste (tiers 2 and 3) sectors, including on country-specific emission factors (EFs) used in these sectors. Further, the tier methodology used for estimating carbon dioxide (CO_2) fuel combustion emissions using the sectoral approach in the energy sector was not indicated. Models used to estimate emissions were reported only for the waste sector. Tunisia also did not report on the sources of AD used in the waste sector (IPCC Waste Model). During the technical analysis, the Party explained that a technical appendix containing the missing information is being updated and that it needed more time to submit it as an additional document. The TTE highlights that the transparency of the information reported on emissions and removals could be enhanced by providing information on country-specific methods and sources of AD and EFs in the BUR.

29. The total GHG emissions for 2012 reported in the BUR, including and excluding agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU), amounted to 32,604 and 46,632 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO_2 eq), respectively, an increase of 59.4 and 61.0 per cent, respectively, since 1994 (20,452 kt CO_2 eq and 28,959 kt CO_2 eq, respectively). The GHG emissions reported for 2012 include 36,567.7 kt CO_2, 7,145 kt CO_2 eq methane (CH_4) and 2,567.2 kt CO_2 eq nitrous oxide (N_2O) (excluding AFOLU). Tunisia reported emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). In 2012, emissions were 343.7 Gg CO_2 eq for HFCs and 8.4 Gg CO_2 eq for SF_6. In the BUR, Tunisia explained that the use of perfluorocarbons (PFCs) was not registered in 2012.

30. Other emissions reported include 78.4 kt nitrogen oxides, 294.5 kt carbon monoxide and 68.0 kt non-methane volatile organic compounds (excluding AFOLU). Tunisia did not apply notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided (e.g. annex 1 to the BUR2). During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that it needed more time to fill tables with the notation keys. The TTE highlights that using notation keys consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines would further enhance the transparency of the GHG inventory reporting.

31. Tunisia reported information addressing comparable tables with the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (hereinafter referred to as the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF) and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines).

32. The share of emissions that different sectors contributed to the total GHG emissions in 2012 are: energy, 57.9 per cent; industrial processes, 11.7 per cent; AFOLU, 23.9 per cent (excluding CO_2 absorption from AFOLU); and waste, 6.5 per cent.

33. GHG emissions in 2012 from the energy sector amounted to 27,023 kt CO_2 eq. This sector is the main source of GHG emissions in Tunisia, with the transport and energy industries being identified as the most important categories, representing approximately 37 and 24 per cent, respectively, of the total emissions of the energy sector. The tier methodology used for estimating CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using the sectoral approach in the energy sector is not indicated in the BUR2 (see para. 28 above).

34. Industrial process emissions in 2012 amounted to 5,441 kt CO_2 eq, with the mineral industries (cement and ceramics) representing 86 per cent of the GHG emissions of this sector. The TTE noted that Tunisia reported emissions from the consumption of SF_6 (these emissions were not reported in the BUR1), and commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of the information reported.

35. For the AFOLU sector, Tunisia reported net GHG emissions in 2012 of 11,149.5 kt CO_2 eq, with N_2O emissions from agricultural soils and CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation identified as key categories. The net removals from the AFOLU sector fluctuated between a minimum of 269 kt CO_2 eq in 1994 and a maximum of 3,116 kt CO_2 eq in 2011. Net removals reported for 2012 amounted to 2,878 kt CO_2 eq, offsetting 9 per cent of the total national GHG emissions in 2012 including the AFOLU sector (32,604 kt CO_2 eq).

36. For the waste sector, Tunisia reported emissions in 2012 of 3,018 kt CO_2 eq, with CH_4 from solid waste disposal sites and from wastewater handling being key categories. There was no information about methane recovery and flaring. During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that methane flared was included in the estimation of GHG emissions from the waste sector. The TTE highlights that including information on methane flaring would further enhance the transparency of the estimation of GHG emissions from the waste sector.

37. Tunisia included in its BUR an update of the national inventory report presented in its second national communication, which addressed anthropogenic emissions and removals for 1994 and 2000. The update was carried out for 2010, 2011 and 2012 using the methodologies established in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent three-year time series. The previous national inventories (1994 and 2000) were prepared using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the IPCC good practice guidance) and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF. The TTE commends Tunisia for the use of the more recent 2006 IPCC Guidelines; however, the TTE noted that there is time-series inconsistency as the Party used the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for 1994 and 2000 while the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used for 2010, 2011 and 2012. During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that the recalculation of 1994 and 2000 GHG emissions using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines is possible but it would need time and funds to collect AD for all sectors. The TTE highlights that the transparency of the information on the GHG inventory could be further enhanced if Tunisia could ensure time-series consistency back to the years 1994 and 2000 by recalculating emissions using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for those years and reporting them.

38. Tunisia described in its BUR2 the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2012 GHG inventory. The Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment is the governmental body responsible for climate change policies and is also responsible for Tunisia's GHG inventory, which has been prepared with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which supported Tunisia in designing its GHG inventory system. Tunisia did not report information on procedures and arrangements undertaken to archive

data and on the role of the institutions involved in developing its BUR2. During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment attempted to establish a formal national GHG inventory system but met resource constraints and so it was unable to reach operational stage. The Party further explained that it would need capacity-building to: choose the best system suitable for Tunisia's context; set up an archiving system, including informatics application for data storage; and improve the technical capacity of GHG inventory team members.

39. Tunisia reported a key category analysis performed for the level of emissions for all sectors. The list of key categories for 2012 is presented in table 22 of the BUR2. The first three key categories for Tunisia are: CO_2 emissions from production of electricity; CO_2 emissions from cropland remaining cropland; and CO_2 emissions from the use of diesel in road transportation. The TTE commends Tunisia for providing information in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance.

40. Tunisia reported information on CO_2 fuel combustion using both the sectoral and reference approaches. Tunisia explained in its BUR2 that the difference between those approaches is negligible.

41. Information was reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately from the national GHG emissions. In 2012, emissions from international aviation amounted to 882.5 kt CO_2 eq and from maritime bunker fuels amounted to 37.2 kt CO_2 eq.

42. Tunisia reported information on its use of global warming potential values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its Fourth Assessment Report based on the effects of GHGs.

43. Tunisia reported information on the uncertainty assessment (level) of its national GHG inventory. The uncertainty analysis is based on the tier 1 approach and covers all source categories and all direct GHGs. The results obtained, as reported in the BUR2, revealed that the level of uncertainty for all GHG emissions is 10.5 per cent. The TTE commends Tunisia for providing in its BUR detailed information on the selected uncertainty values for AD and EFs. The TTE noted that Tunisia did not report on the underlying assumptions of the uncertainty values associated with AD and EFs. During the technical analysis, Tunisia clarified that expert judgment was used. The TTE highlights that the transparency of the reporting on uncertainty would be enhanced if this information were reported in the BUR.

44. In paragraphs 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42 and 43 of the summary report on the technical analysis of Tunisia's BUR1, the TTE noted where transparency of reporting could be enhanced, namely: methods, data, assumptions and EFs used; uncertainty assessment of GHG inventories; and estimation of SF_6 and PFCs. The TTE noted that Tunisia took into consideration these areas of improvement in its BUR2, namely: chapter 5 on uncertainty analysis (p.55); annex 2 on methodologies, hypothesis and sources of information (p.151); and section 2.2 on industrial processes (p.34). The TTE commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of the information reported.

45. During the technical analysis, Tunisia further explained that the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, with support from UNDP, launched a process that will address most of the transparency issues raised in paragraphs 26, 28, 30, 36 and 43 (e.g. an organizational framework for the GHG inventory, methodological documentation and an information system for inventory). The recalculation of the emissions reported in the 1994 and 2000 GHG inventories according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines will not be part of this process as further resources are needed. The process will be completed by March 2018.

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

46. As indicated in table 2 in annex I, Tunisia 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.

47. Tunisia developed its national strategy on climate change in 2012 and further revised its mitigation policy within the framework of its NDC issued in 2015. The overall

objective of Tunisia's NDC is to reduce carbon intensity by 41 per cent compared with the 2010 level for the period 2015–2030. Tunisia's mitigation action plan as described in the BUR2 aims at reducing emissions by 9.6 Mt CO_2 eq for the period 2017–2020 compared with its baseline scenario. The TTE noted that the time-horizon presented in the BUR2 (2017–2020) and the time-horizon presented in Tunisia's intended nationally determined contribution (2015–2030) are different. During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that the 2017–2020 time-horizon was chosen for reporting in the BUR2 but that mitigation actions reported were consistent with a 2015–2030 time-horizon. The TTE noted that transparency of the mitigation action plan reported in the BUR2 could be further enhanced if such information were included in the BUR.

48. The information reported provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects, including its national context. In its BUR2, Tunisia frames its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its NDC and mitigation action plan for the period 2017–2020. Tunisia reported that, provided that all activities are well sustained, the anticipated reduction of GHG emissions is expected to be 9.6 Mt CO_2 eq between 2017 and 2020 compared with its baseline scenario. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy sector (66 per cent of the total potential emission reductions). The energy master plan for the period 2017–2020 was elaborated in the framework of Tunisia's new development plan covering the same period. Actions are also identified in the AFOLU and industrial processes sectors (23 per cent and 11 per cent of the total potential emission reductions, respectively). Tunisia is also considering new actions in the waste sector, which would lead to an additional 4 Mt CO_2 eq of emission reductions for the period 2017–2020. The TTE commends Tunisia for the transparency of the reported information and the extensive explanations on steps to identify mitigation actions. The TTE also commends the Party for its transparent reporting on how it accounts for the reduced GHG emissions and efforts to avoid double counting of emission reductions brought about by various mitigation actions.

49. Consistent with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), Tunisia reported the names of mitigation actions or groups of actions, coverage (sector and gases) and progress indicators for most actions, as well as partial information on methodologies and assumptions (see paras. 50–53 below). The Party reported some of its mitigation actions in tabular format and some in textual format. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that information in textual format concerns sectoral policies, while information in tabular format concerns nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported could be enhanced if all actions were reported in a tabular format.

50. Fourteen mitigation actions were reported for the energy sector: eight in energy efficiency (e.g. energy efficiency programmes for big consumers of electricity and for efficient lighting) and six in renewable energy (e.g. installation of wind power and solar generation facilities). The cumulative effect of all actions aims at a saving of 2.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent of primary energy and a reduction of 4.5 Mt CO_2 eq in emissions for energy efficiency actions and 1.9 Mt CO_2 eq for renewable energy actions over the period 2017–2020. An estimation of the financial support needed was included for each group of actions. The methodologies used and assumptions were included for the two NAMAs in this sector (NAMA on buildings and NAMA for the Solar Plan of Tunisia) but were not included for the other mitigation actions. The TTE noted that transparency of reporting on mitigation actions could be further enhanced by including the same level of information for sectoral policies and NAMAs, including additional detail on methodologies and assumptions and on progress indicators.

51. Mitigation actions have yet to be undertaken in the industrial processes sector. Extensive information is provided on the steps taken to identify actions up until 2016 in the cement and ceramics industry, as well as for the use of fluorinated gas. Tunisia provided information on actions that may be adopted in 2017, including a NAMA in the cement industry, which includes the utilization of waste as fuel, energy efficiency measures and the reduction of the clinker/cement ratio, and an action (installation of a catalytic N_2O destruction facility) in the nitric acid industry. Both types of actions could generate about 1 Mt CO_2 eq of emission reductions for the period 2017–2020, with the highest potential

lying in the nitric acid industry (71 per cent), followed by the cement industry (29 per cent). The objectives, methodologies and assumptions, and steps envisaged to achieve the actions are described in detail for the NAMA in the cement industry, while for the nitric acid industry a 'business as usual' scenario to identify the potential emission reductions is still to be prepared. The TTE noted that once scenarios are developed for the nitric acid industry, transparency of reporting on the potential emission reductions from the industrial processes sector could be increased. During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that it is participating in two initiatives in the nitric acid industry: the Nitric Acid Climate Action Group, in which scenarios for the nitric acid industry are being developed, and the Partnership for Market Readiness, in which the nitric acid industry is being considered for a potential NAMA. More details on the outcomes of these initiatives will be available in the second quarter of 2018.

52. For the AFOLU sector, Tunisia explained that even though there is no specific mitigation strategy, the agriculture and forest policies are consistent with the mitigation of GHG emissions leading to the increased absorption capacity of the sector and reforestation and arboricultural plantations. Tunisia identified 9 actions in the agriculture sector (e.g. feed additive for ruminants) and 10 actions in the forestry sector (e.g. forest plantations). The estimated GHG emission reductions between 2017 and 2020 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario for the agriculture and forestry sectors are 818 kt CO_2 eq and 1.5 Mt CO_2 eq, respectively. The description includes quantified objectives disaggregated by action. Information on methodology and assumptions was not provided. The TTE noted that transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector could be enhanced by providing more detail on the methodologies and assumptions for the development of scenarios used for the estimation of emission reduction potential. The BUR2 reports a forestry NAMA, which includes forest plantations, forest regeneration and the plantation of olive groves, that could start a pilot phase in 2017–2018 if international finance is found to supplement the domestic funds earmarked for it.

53. Waste sector actions are divided into two categories: solid waste and sanitation (wastewater treatment). The BUR reports on two NAMAs: one for solid waste, which includes electricity generation from the methane generated in solid waste disposal sites and the mechanic and biologic treatment of the waste in order to produce refuse-derived fuel; and one for sanitation/wastewater treatment, which includes the use of sludge for energy generation and the increase of the amount of industrial wastewater that is treated. Both NAMAs are described by providing their objectives, progress indicators, methodologies and assumptions, as well as steps envisaged for implementation. Tunisia also gave an extensive account of its experience and lessons learned from two clean development mechanism (CDM) projects in the waste sector and identified capacity-building needs for developing mitigation actions in this sector. During the technical analysis, Tunisia further explained the capacity-building needs to conduct studies and analysis, to enhance technical expertise and to remain informed of new available technologies in the waste sector. The TTE commends Tunisia for its detailed report on the waste sector experience and lessons learned.

54. Tunisia provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. It documented several CDM projects, focusing on the MRV system developed for these projects in section 16.8 (two wind power projects, one waste management project and a programme of activities for solar water heating) of the BUR2 and on the lessons learned in the waste sector in section 10.3. Tunisia also identified one potential CDM project in the nitric acid industry in section 10.1 of the BUR2. The TTE noted that understanding of the reported information could be enhanced if all information on CDM projects were collated in one section of the report.

55. Tunisia is in the process of developing and designing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions but already has in place an MRV system for the energy sector, including energy efficiency and buildings. MRV systems in the context of the Solar Plan of Tunisia and of the cement industry and forestry sector NAMAs are being developed. The Party has reported information consistent with the voluntary general guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13, and has voluntarily reported in accordance with decision 21/CP.19, more particularly on the

institutional arrangements, the collection, management and archiving of data, reporting and verification procedures. Tunisia clarified during the technical analysis that it needs to build capacity to establish MRV systems for mitigation actions in the waste, forestry and agriculture sectors.

56. In paragraphs 54 and 60 of the summary report on the technical analysis of Tunisia's BUR1, the TTE noted where transparency of reporting on steps envisaged for implementing mitigation actions and on methodologies and assumptions could be enhanced. The TTE noted that Tunisia partially took into consideration these areas of improvement in its BUR2, and commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of the information reported.

4. Cross-cutting domestic measurement, reporting and verification

57. As indicated in table 2 in annex I, Tunisia reported in its BUR, in accordance with paragraph 13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, a description of its domestic MRV arrangements.

58. Tunisia has reported on its proposed domestic MRV system, which is designed at the national level in four main areas: the BUR preparation process, the GHG inventory system, the preparation of NAMAs and MRV of support needed and received. During the technical analysis, Tunisia clarified that at the time of submission of its BUR2, the MRV system was not in place but it has received funding for its implementation, starting in 2017.

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

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

60. Tunisia reported complete information on its constraints and gaps and its related financial needs. In order to implement Tunisia's mitigation action plan for the period 2017–2020, Tunisia would need an investment of USD 2,644.7 million, with 73 per cent of this investment required for mitigation actions in the energy sector (see para. 50 above). Further, Tunisia will need an additional USD 79.3 million for capacity-building activities.

61. Tunisia reported complete information on its key technology needs, including on a specific study targeting technology transfer ("Evaluation of technology needs for adaptation and mitigation of GHGs") and hence enhanced the transparency of its reporting compared with its BUR1. Tunisia also stated that its sectoral technology needs priorities are mainly for the industry, energy and transport sectors and provided a table that lists specific technologies for each of the sectors (e.g. solar energy and technology related to production and use of biodiesel). It further listed some needed technologies for its agriculture, forestry and waste sectors, in line with the outcomes of the above-mentioned study. The TTE further noted that Tunisia has capacity needs for the estimation of the financial needs for technology transfer.

62. Tunisia provided updated information, in tabular format, on financial support received. However, no textual explanation accompanied the table, hence it is not clear whether this table provides complete information on support received. During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that the table covers all support received, but that to gather all the information presents a technical challenge as the information is not centralized. The TTE noted that transparency of the reporting on financial support received could be further enhanced if the Party includes such information in the next BUR.

63. Tunisia received support of USD 136.8 million for the period 2012–2017; 80 per cent of this support is a credit line for actions in the energy and environment sectors from the Agence Française de Développement, with the main beneficiary being the private sector.

64. The TTE noted that Tunisia did not include information related to technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received. During the technical analysis, Tunisia explained that it has difficulties in assessing and clearly distinguishing between

what can be considered a concrete technology transfer activity and what is just a capacity-building activity. The TTE noted that the inclusion of this information in the next BUR could enhance the transparency of the reporting on technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

65. In consultation with Tunisia, the TTE identified the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

(a) Establish a sustainable national GHG inventory system (see para. 38 above) that operates in a cost-efficient manner, including capacity to:

(i) Choose the best national GHG inventory system that would adapt to Tunisia's national context;

(ii) Set up an archiving system, including an information technology application for data collection and storage;

(iii) Improve the technical skills of GHG inventory team members;

(b) Establish MRV systems for mitigation actions in the waste (solid and liquid), forestry and agriculture sectors (see para. 55 above);

(c) Identify and best use climate-related technologies, particularly for the waste sector, including enhancing technical capacity and remaining informed of new available technologies (see para. 53 above);

(d) Estimate the financial needs for technology transfer (see para. 61 above);

(e) Assess and report on technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received (see para. 64 above);

(f) Assess and clearly distinguish between what can be considered a technology transfer activity, a concrete technology transfer or just a capacity-building activity (see para. 64 above).

66. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Tunisia reported in section 13.1 of the BUR2 a list of capacity-building needs, which cover topics such as strengthening of institutional capacities, implementation of MRV systems and creation of innovative financial mechanisms.

67. In paragraph 69 of the summary report on the technical analysis of Tunisia’s BUR1, the TTE, in consultation with Tunisia, identified capacity-building needs. The TTE notes that most of the capacity-building needs that were identified in the previous summary report are still relevant (e.g. enhancing the capacity to set up a sustainable GHG inventory system and to identify and implement mitigation actions in sectors other than the energy sector).

III. Conclusions

68. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR2 of Tunisia in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The TTE concluded that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and provides an overview of: national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; mitigation actions and their effects, including partial information on associated methodologies and assumptions; constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed (whereas on support received, Tunisia provided information only on finance); and domestic MRV. During the technical analysis, additional information was

provided by Tunisia on methodologies for the preparation of inventories, a domestic MRV system, and methodologies and assumptions. The TTE concluded that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

69. Tunisia transparently described in its BUR the existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its national communications and BURs on a continuous basis. It has taken significant steps to create institutional arrangements that allow for the sustainable preparation of BURs. These include organizational improvements. Under the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, three permanent thematic working groups were established for the preparation of its national climate reporting: (1) awareness, information and capacity-building on climate change; (2) adaptation and vulnerability; and (3) GHG inventories and mitigation. The TTE commends Tunisia for the progress made and noted that the plans to improve the overall MRV system of GHG emissions and reductions, as outlined in its BUR2, would contribute to achieving sustainable reporting to the secretariat.

70. In its BUR2, submitted in 2016, Tunisia reported information on its national GHG inventory for the years 1994, 2000, 2010, 2011 and 2012. This included GHG emissions and removals of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O for all relevant sources and sinks, as well as the precursor gases. Estimates of fluorinated gases were provided except for PFCs as this gas is not imported as clarified by the Party in the BUR2. The inventory for 2012 was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The total GHG emissions for 2012 were reported as 46,632 kt CO_2 eq (excluding AFOLU) and 32,604 kt CO_2 eq (including AFOLU). Fifty-four key categories were identified, with CO_2 and the energy sector identified as the main gas and key category, respectively.

71. Tunisia reported information on mitigation actions and their effects. Mitigation actions are formulated and updated in the context of the national strategy on climate change and the NDC of Tunisia. The overall objective of Tunisia's NDC is to reduce carbon intensity by 41 per cent compared with the 2010 level for the period 2015–2030. The mitigation actions were categorized in the context of sectors. The following GHG emission reductions for the period 2017–2020, when compared with the 'business as usual' scenario, were reported for the following sectors: 6.3 Mt CO_2 eq for the energy sector; 1 Mt CO_2 eq for the industrial processes sector; 818 kt CO_2 eq for the agriculture sector; 1.5 Mt CO_2 eq for the forestry sector; and 4 Mt CO_2 eq for the waste sector.

72. Tunisia provided information on its financial, technical and capacity-building needs and on financial support received; however, Tunisia did not report information related to technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received. In order to implement Tunisia's mitigation action plan for the period 2017–2020, Tunisia would need an investment of USD 2,644.7 million, with 73 per cent of this investment required for mitigation actions in the energy sector.

73. The TTE, in consultation with Tunisia, identified six[1] 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. Tunisia prioritized these capacity-building needs (see para. 65 above).

[1] This refers to the number of capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Tunisia in its second biennial update report

Table 1
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the second biennial update report of Tunisia

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/ Partly/No/NA*	*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	Tunisia submitted its second BUR in December 2016; the GHG inventories reported are for 1994, 2000, 2010, 2011 and 2012
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established by the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties approved by the COP or those determined by any future decision of the COP on this matter	Yes	Tunisia used a combination of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (see para. 37 above)
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the sections on the 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 emission factor may be made in the subsequent full national communication	No	
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) Tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	Yes	Tunisia reported comparable information on AFOLU in table 18 of and annex 1 to its second BUR
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	Yes	Tunisia reported comparable information in tables 10 (energy), 13 (industrial processes) and 21 (waste) of and in annex 1 to its second BUR
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 the previous	Partly	There is time-series inconsistency as the Party used the Revised 1996 IPCC

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/ Partly/No/NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	national communications		Guidelines for 1994 and 2000, while the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used for 2010, 2011 and 2012 (see para. 37 of this document)
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their national communications are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000)	Yes	
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 decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:		
	(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)	Yes	Tunisia reported comparable information in annex 1 to its second BUR
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)	Yes	Tunisia reported comparable information in table 14 of its second BUR
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex	Yes	
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	Partly	Tunisia did not report information on procedures and arrangements undertaken to archive data and on the role of the institutions involved in developing its GHG inventory (see para. 38 of this document)
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	Yes	
	(b) CH_4	Yes	
	(c) N_2O	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:	Yes	
	(a) HFCs	Yes	

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/ Partly/No/NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(b) PFCs	Yes	PFC emissions did not occur in 2012
	(c) SF_6	Yes	
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:		
	(a) CO	Yes	
	(b) NOx	Yes	
	(c) NMVOCs	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as SOx, included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of the Parties	Yes	Tunisia reported SO_2 emissions
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	Yes	
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	Yes	
	(b) Marine bunker fuels	Yes	
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 Second Assessment Report based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon	NA	Tunisia used the GWP provided in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report
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 emission factors and activity data. 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, emission factors and activity data used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to		

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/ Partly/No/NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	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	Tunisia used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (see para. 28 of this document)
	(b) Explanation of the sources of emission factors	Partly	Tunisia used tier 1, 2 and 3 methodologies to estimate GHG emissions in the waste and industrial processes sectors depending on the sectors and categories, which suggests that emission factors are default or country-specific (see para. 28 of this document)
	(c) Explanation of the sources of activity data	Partly	Tunisia did not report on the sources of activity data used for the waste sector (see para. 28 of this document)
	(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:		
	(i) Source and/or sink categories	Yes	Tunisia used a country-specific method to estimate emissions from waste generated by olive oil production that was developed by Sfax Biotechnology Center
	(ii) Methodologies	No	See paragraph 28 of this document
	(iii) Emission factors	No	See paragraph 28 of this document
	(iv) Activity data	No	See paragraph 28 of this document
	(e) Identification of 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 and 2 of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information which is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation	Partly	Tunisia reported comparable information in table 14 of and in annex 1 to its second BUR for 2012 only. Tunisia did not use notation keys where numerical data were not provided (see para. 30 of this document)

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/ Partly/No/NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	keys as indicated		
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	No	
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties	Yes	

Note: The parts of the "UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g), and paragraphs 3–10. Further, as per paragraph 3 of those guidelines, Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paragraphs 8–24 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention", contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. 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.

Abbreviations: AFOLU = agriculture, forestry and other land use, BUR = biennial update report, COP = Conference of the Parties, GHG = greenhouse gas, GWP = global warming potential, 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*, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NMVOC = non-methane volatile organic compound, Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines = *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties = "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention", 2006 IPCC Guidelines = *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*.

Table 2
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the second biennial update report of Tunisia

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/ Partly/No*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in a tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol	Partly	Although information has not been reported in tabular format for all actions to mitigate climate change, most of the information is presented in textual format in the second BUR. Only NAMAs are reported in tabular format (see para. 49 of this document)
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	Partly	Progress indicators are mentioned only for the mitigation actions presented in tabular format (NAMAs) and

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/ Partly/No*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	progress indicators		coverage of gases is not detailed for the industrial processes sector
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies	Partly	For mitigation actions reported in textual format, information on methodologies used was not detailed
	(ii) Assumptions	Partly	For mitigation actions reported in tabular format (NAMAs), information on underlying assumptions is missing
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action	Partly	The objectives for the AFOLU sector were not reported
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action	Yes	
	(d) Information on the:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions	Yes	
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged	Partly	Progress indicators are mentioned only for the mitigation actions presented in tabular format (NAMAs)
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible	Yes	
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms	Partly	Three CDM projects are not reported in the second BUR: the Programme for Grid Connected Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region; the LRT System in Tunis; and the partial substitution of fossil fuels with biomass at Les Ciments Artificiels Tunisiens cement plant, Tunis
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on the description of domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements	Yes	

Note: The parts of the "UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in biennial update reports are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraphs 11–13.

Abbreviations: AFOLU = agriculture, forestry and other land use, BUR = biennial update report, CDM = clean development mechanism, NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

Table 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 second biennial update report of Tunisia

Decision	*Provision of the reporting requirements*	*Yes/ Partly/No*	*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 received	Yes	
	(b) Information on technology transfer	No	
	(c) Information on capacity-building received	No	
	(d) Information on technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, 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 biennial update report	Yes	
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) Technology needs, which are nationally determined	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received	No	

Note: The parts of the "UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in biennial update reports are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraphs 14–16.

Abbreviation: non-Annex I Parties = Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

Annex II

Documents and information used during the technical analysis

A. Reference documents

"Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts for undertaking the technical analysis of biennial update reports from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex to decision 20/CP.19. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf#page=12.

"Modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis". Annex IV to decision 2/CP.17. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf.

"UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex III to decision 2/CP.17. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf.

"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex to decision 17/CP.8. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop8/07a02.pdf#page=2.

First and second biennial update reports of Tunisia. Available at http://unfccc.int/8722.php.

First and second national communications of Tunisia. Available at http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/items/2979.php.

Summary report on the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Tunisia. Available at http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/technical_analysis_of_burs/items/10054.php.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

The following document[1] was provided by the Party in response to requests for technical clarification during the technical analysis:

GHG inventory of Tunisia 2011–2012 : Main report of results – Inventaire des gaz a effet de serre en Tunisie pour les annees 2011 et 2012 – Rapport principal de présentation des résultats.

[1] Reproduced as received from the Party.