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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-fourth 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 the 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 modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis, contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by a team 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.
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 20 and 21 May 2016 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 44 the first workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for the 13 non-Annex I Parties, including Tunisia, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 29 February 2016.² Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Tunisia received 10 written questions in advance from European Union, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland.
5. The first workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, comprised three three-hour sessions. Each three-hour session covered five Parties in alphabetical order.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² The BURs and summary reports are available at <<http://unfccc.int/8722.php>>.

6. 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 BUR,³ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Tunisia.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. During the workshop, Tunisia made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation Tunisia provided an overview of its national circumstances, institutional arrangements and national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, which amounted to 32 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2010. There has been an overall decrease in the Party's carbon intensity since 1994. Tunisia highlighted the mitigation road map for 2014, with its intended nationally determined contribution to decrease carbon intensity by 41 per cent by 2030 compared with in 2010. It presented the various nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) being developed to achieve the stated objectives and identified its financial needs for 2015–2020, of less than USD 4 billion for investment in mitigation (excluding solid waste) and USD 116 million for capacity development. In addition, Tunisia detailed the national arrangements for domestic measurement, reporting and verification for its NAMAs and national inventory system, and reflected on its experience of the ICA process.

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

10. Following the presentation, Austria made an intervention commending Tunisia for its efforts and asked for further clarification on the Party's integration of public and private enterprises in compiling its GHG inventory. The United States of America commended Tunisia on its BUR and follow-up actions, observing that the ICA process seems to have been quite beneficial to Tunisia.

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

12. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Tunisia for a successful facilitative sharing of views and completing the first round of the ICA process. He thanked Tunisia and all other Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

³ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2015/TASR.1/TUN.

⁴ Available at <http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/bonn_may_2016/events/2016-05-21-09-05/tunisia>.