United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
Ministry of Environment

وزارة البيئة
Ministry of Environment

Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV21)

Tunisia's progress in climate reporting

Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) and recent developments since its submission



Pre-recorded video presentation · Antalya, Türkiye | SB 65 | 14 November 2026

Presented by: Dr. Samir AMOUS (APEX Conseil)

Presentation outline

01 National context and domestic MRV

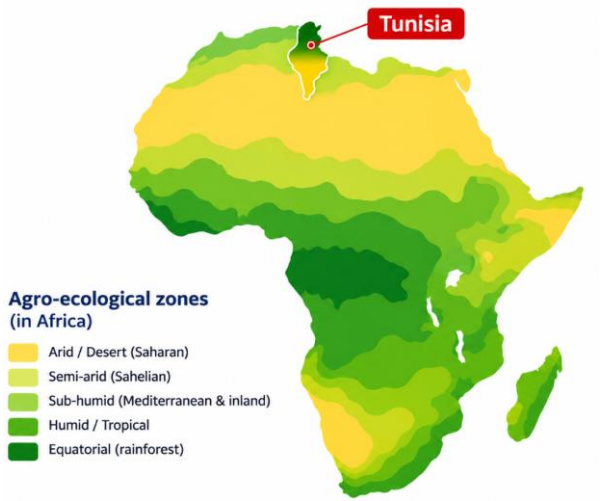
02 GHG inventory — 2010 to 2021

03 Mitigation actions and effects

04 Support received and needed

05 Transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework

National context and institutional arrangements



BUR3 reporting basis

National coordination

Ministry of Environment and the Climate Change Management Unit (UGPO) coordinate BUR preparation and transparency work with sector institutions.

Domestic MRV: sector systems

Energy: ANME / EnerInfo

Transport and buildings: sectoral MRV tools

Wastewater and solid waste: ONAS / ANGeD

GHG inventory: sectoral data providers

Planned integrated architecture: SNIEGES (inventory) + SNSEMA (mitigation) + SNSS (support tracking) + Later, SNSA, (Adaptation) was added as the fourth pillar of the transparency system

To date, the system is still not fully operational and requires significant human and programming resources to be completed and, ideally, fully integrated and digitized.

GHG inventory: BUR3 results and subsequent progress

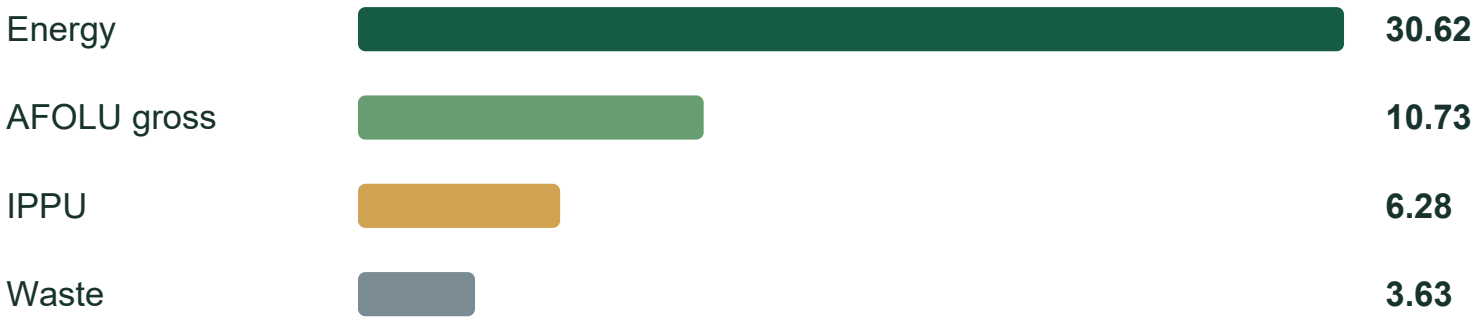
51.26 Mt CO_2e

2021 gross emissions (BUR3)

35.37 Mt CO_2e

2021 net emissions (BUR3)

2021 gross emissions by sector (Mt CO_2e)



Trend 2010–2021: gross +6.8%; net +1.3%. 2022 NID: 52.64 Mt gross / 35.17 Mt net (recalculated series).

Sources: BUR3, pp. 54–55, Table 4; NID 2024, pp. 14–16. Editions use different GWP conventions; avoid direct unadjusted comparison.

GHG inventory: BUR3 results and subsequent progress

51 Mt CO_2e

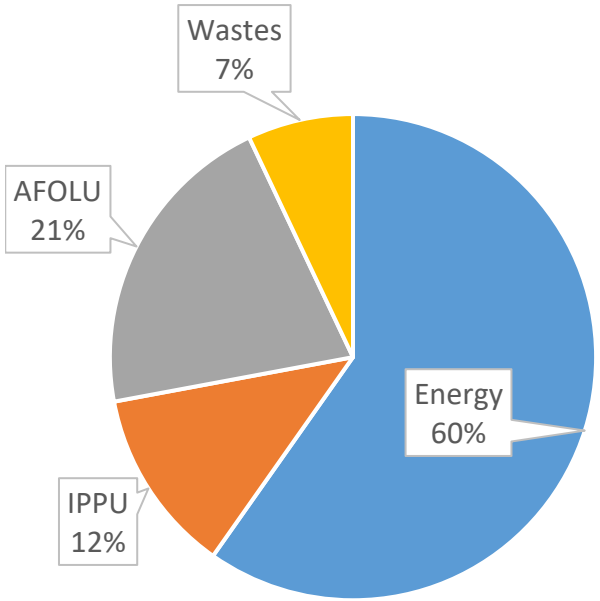
2021 gross emissions (BUR3)

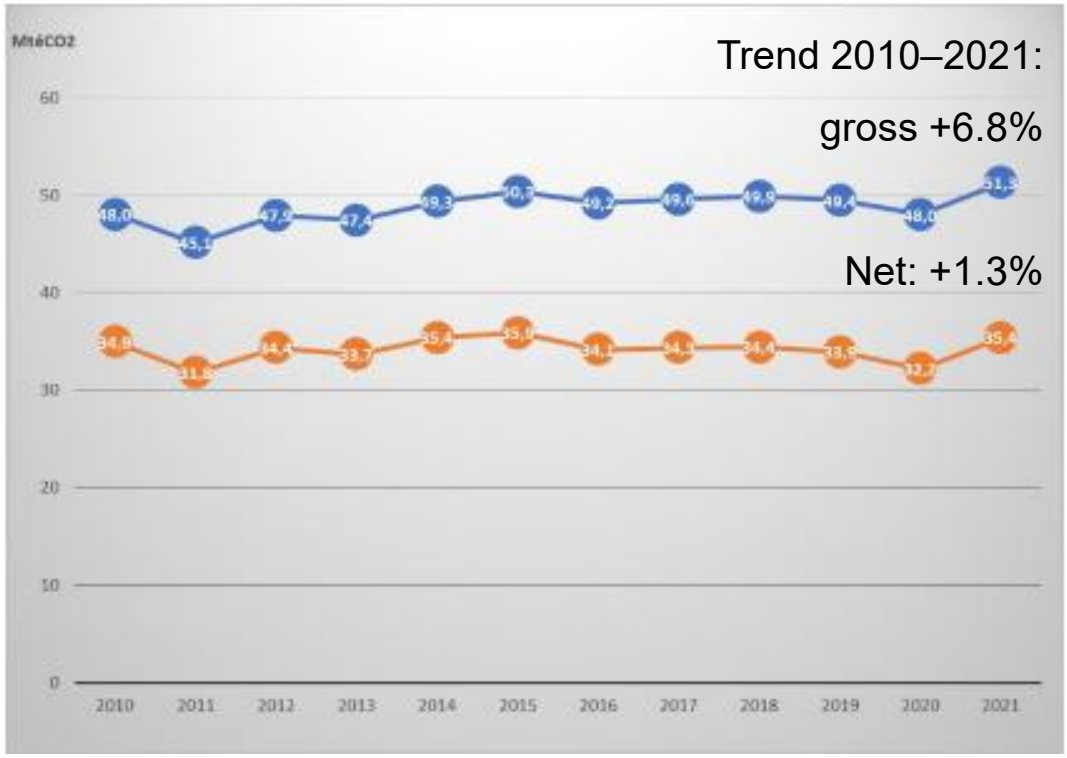
35 Mt CO_2e

2021 net emissions (BUR3)

LULUCF compensates for 32% of the gros emissions

2021 gross emissions by sector (%)





Mitigation actions and effects

Illustrative reported achievements in Energy sector, 2010–2021

8.5 Mt CO_2e

estimated avoided emissions

Power-generation efficiency

3.9 Mt CO_2e

estimated avoided emissions

End-use efficiency programmes

194 MW

grid-connected PV installed

PV development (to 2021)

Mitigation framework

Updated NDC, energy efficiency, renewable energy, industrial processes, AFOLU and waste-sector programmes.

Tunisia is continuing to improve the monitoring of mitigation outcomes. Since then, numerous improvements have been made to estimate the GHG impacts of most programs (Ref. CTF), although much work still needs to be done to refine these estimates

Support received and needed

Tunisia BUR3 | Financial support, investment needs and capacity-building

SUPPORT RECEIVED

USD 388 million

Identified international finance for energy-sector mitigation **2010–2021**

INVESTMENT NEEDS

USD 14.4 billion

Mitigation investments under the updated NDC **2021–2030**

CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS

USD 744 million

Estimated capacity-building programmes for mitigation **2021–2030**

What was reported and where the gaps remain

- Bilateral and multilateral funding supported energy mitigation.
- National tracking was incomplete; other sectors and some projects were not covered.
- Stronger finance tracking, data systems and technical capacity remain priorities.

Important reporting distinction

Received support and future needs refer to different periods and scopes. They must not be used to infer a funding coverage ratio.

Transition from BUR to the Enhanced Transparency Framework

Tunisia’s first BTR (December 2024) — moving from ICA reporting to ETF implementation

BUR3 (2022) → BTR1 + NID (2024) → Regular, more comprehensive ETF reporting

01 GHG INVENTORY

1990–2022 inventory and NID; 2023 proxy for NDC tracking

IPCC 2006 methods; CRT tables

02 TRACKING NDC PROGRESS

Policy and measure reporting with CTF tables; top-down and bottom-up analysis

Drivers and effects decomposition

03 PROJECTIONS & TRANSPARENCY

WOM, WEM and WAM pathways to 2040; mitigation, adaptation and support chapters

No flexibility used in NDC tracking

04 NATIONAL SYSTEMS

Strengthening inventory, mitigation and support tracking, with sectoral coordination

Priorities: data quality, QA/QC and finance tracking

Next priority: institutionalize reliable sector data flows, QA/QC and tracking of climate support.

Thank you!

Tunisia welcomes this facilitative exchange and looks forward to continued cooperation on transparency, implementation and capacity-building.

Dr. Samir AMOUS (APEX Conseil)

Representative of the Republic of Tunisia in this FSV21