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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020: Republic of Moldova**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted<sup>2</sup> the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>3</sup> according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 24 to 27 November 2020 at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the ninth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 17 non-Annex I Parties, including the Republic of Moldova, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 31 July 2020.<sup>5</sup> Interested Parties were

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. The Republic of Moldova received 13 written questions in advance from Australia, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and addressed them in the course of its presentation.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised five sessions and covered the 17 Parties.

5. This FSV record for the Republic of Moldova summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 25 November 2020, the Republic of Moldova made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. The Party was represented by Marius Taranu and Ion Comendant from the Climate Change Office, Environmental Projects Implementation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment of the Republic of Moldova.

8. In its presentation, the Republic of Moldova provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, 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, and support needed and received.

9. The Republic of Moldova presented its nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement. The Party shared on its low-emission development strategy and the action plan, which entered into force on 24 March 2017, which aim to facilitate NDC implementation. Its economy-wide and sectoral emission reduction targets compared with the 1990 level were presented up to 2030, including under the “with measures” and “with additional measures” scenarios. With respect to reaching its 2030 GHG emission reduction target of 2,295 kt CO<sub>2</sub>/year, the Party outlined 12 registered nationally appropriate mitigation actions, together with the associated financial needs. Regarding the mitigation actions under the ‘with measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ scenarios, the Republic of Moldova indicated significant potential GHG emission reductions of 70 per cent and 88 per cent, respectively. The Party also indicated that the energy sector provided the most significant contribution to reaching its 2030 targets (90 per cent and 76 per cent ‘with measures’ and ‘with additional measures’, respectively).

10. The Republic of Moldova highlighted that its total GHG emissions were 14.9 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2016 and that they decreased between 1990 and 2016 by 67.5 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 68.5 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to emissions from the energy sector. Other relevant sources are represented by the agriculture and waste sectors. The Party explained that the decrease in important socioeconomic indicators during the same period, such as heat consumption (83 per cent), primary energy resources consumption (74 per cent) and electricity consumption and GHG intensity (54 per cent), real gross domestic product (28 per cent) and population (12 per cent), were the main drivers of the emission trends.

11. The Republic of Moldova presented key policies and measures for achieving its target in the energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors. The Party also indicated that its GHG emission projections were calculated for the ‘with measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ scenarios. Among its mitigation actions, the Party outlined 10 clean development mechanism projects, with expected annual emission reductions of 1,378,784 t CO<sub>2</sub>, two of which are ongoing and four are at the end of the crediting period.

12. Furthermore, the Republic of Moldova provided information on support received and needed. The Party outlined financial needs relating to technical and capacity-building of USD

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<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.2/MDA.

1.4 million and USD 4,961 million, respectively, for mitigation actions until 2030. Financial support received amounted to EUR 232.05 million, with 58.2 per cent, 40.8 per cent and 1 per cent allocated to mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting projects, respectively. The Party also indicated that since joining the Global Environment Facility, it has received non-repayable financial support equal to USD 176.11 million and USD 515.08 million as co-financing for 46 projects, including 10 climate change related projects (USD 352,000 as grant and USD 37,000 as co-financing for enabling activities for the second BUR). Information on obstacles and barriers in different sectors was also presented. In addition, the Party provided information on its robust domestic measurement, reporting and verification system, including two regulatory acts (establishing a national system for monitoring and reporting GHG emissions and a mechanism for coordinating activities on climate change) and the creation of the Environment Agency.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending the Republic of Moldova on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, European Union, India, Luxembourg, Slovakia and United Kingdom. The questions were related to the notable high value of the recalculation of total GHG emissions in 2013; increased GHG emissions from agricultural soils in 2016; use of the Fourth Assessment Report rather than the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; overcoming challenges encountered in the collection of data for the tier 3 approach in the transport sector; work undertaken on the European Union regulation which governs the monitoring and reporting on GHG emissions and the sector in which it was used; significant steps in the implementation of the renewable energy mitigation actions in the energy sector; and lessons learned on how the low-emission development strategy guided the implementation of specific mitigation actions and financial support received.

14. The Republic of Moldova provided responses, in particular explaining that the notable increase in total GHG emissions for 2013 (17 per cent) was due to a manual error, specifically for the direct GHG emissions of nitrous oxides and the use of a global warming potential value lower than 25; the observed increase in emissions for agricultural soils in 2016 is due to the considerable increase in the use of nitrous fertilizers; the use of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its second BUR was to ensure consistency with its NDC, to fulfil its decision to use the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* to prepare the GHG inventory and to enable its use of common tabular format tables similar to those reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, which provide a clear separation of GHG emissions from the agriculture and LULUCF sectors; the main challenge in activity data collection for the transport sector, using tier 3 and the corporate 4 model, is accessing available activity data from 1990 to 1995. This is because of a lack of the required financial resources, but this challenge will now be addressed as the State Property Agency, is now responsible for maintaining activity data and is collaborating with the relevant agencies to obtain this data; the Republic of Moldova was able to partially transpose European Union regulation 525 into national legislation in 2018 through government decision 1277, which established a national system for measuring and reporting GHG information. It has been very useful in collecting global activity data to compile the national GHG inventory for reporting under the Convention.

15. The Party also clarified that it enabled sustainable institutional arrangements to be established, which will facilitate reporting under the enhanced transparency framework; the lessons learned low-emission development strategy, the Party has made progress in achieving its 2020 targets in the energy sector, with renewable energy sources being the best option to meet local demand. A government decree outlines the share of renewable energy sources which are implemented; the Party noted that in 2020 2.7 per cent of the national energy demand was met by solar and wind power.

16. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the Skype broadcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

17. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated the Republic of Moldova for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of its ICA process. He

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <<https://vimeo.com/484500980>, [1:47:49]

thanked the Republic of Moldova and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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