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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: 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
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 that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>2</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>3</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the fourteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 58 from 6 to 7 June 2023 in Bonn for the following 15 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>4</sup> by 22 March 2023: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea,

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, the Republic of Moldova received 12 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>5</sup> from the European Union, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. This FSV record for the Republic of Moldova summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 7 June 2023 the Republic of Moldova made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. The Republic of Moldova was represented by Stela Drucioc from the Air Policy and Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment.

8. The Republic of Moldova presented 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 also presented its nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce emissions by 70 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level under an unconditional ‘with measures’ scenario and by 88 per cent under a conditional ‘with additional measures’ scenario.

10. The Republic of Moldova highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2020 were 13,660.00 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq and they decreased between 1990 and 2020 by 69.8 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that the decrease in emissions was due to the economic decline from 1990 to 1999 following the break-up of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Moldova’s declaration of independence. Between 2000 and 2020, the consumption of primary energy resources increased by 54 per cent, while the GHG intensity (CO<sub>2</sub> eq emissions per unit of gross domestic product) decreased by 43 per cent, showing signs of the decoupling of economic growth from GHG emissions.

11. The Republic of Moldova presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including the Low Emissions Development Strategy 2030 and the action plan for its implementation. Mitigation actions focusing on renewable energy have the highest mitigation impact and are expected to achieve emission reductions of at least 844.54 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2025 and up to 1,126.05 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030 compared with a baseline scenario.

12. Furthermore, the Republic of Moldova provided information on support needed and received. As at the end of 2022, the Global Environment Facility had provided USD 35.8 million for implementing national projects, including support amounting to USD 352,000 and USD 500,000 for the Party to prepare its third BUR and fifth national communication respectively. Technical capacity and development needs were estimated at around USD 1.5 million. The financial needs for implementing the conditional and unconditional mitigation actions under the Low Emissions Development Strategy 2030 were estimated at USD 10.9 billion.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending the Republic of Moldova on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Algeria, Czechia, European Union, Germany, India, Japan, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

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<sup>5</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2022/TASR.3/MDA.

14. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the reasons for the decrease in energy consumption in recent years in the residential sector; the reasons for the decrease in estimated emissions due to recalculations between the Party's first and second BUR, which for some years is more than 10 per cent; the advantages of submitting a detailed national inventory system report with the BUR; and the reason for the increase in emissions from the waste sector between 1990 and 2020 when there was a decrease in the population.

15. In response, the Republic of Moldova explained that energy efficiency measures were adopted for the residential sector, including replacing doors, windows and roofs, replacing old heating systems with new and more efficient ones and promoting energy savings and the use of biomass. Regarding the recalculations, the Party explained that there are two main reasons for the difference in estimated emissions: despite the difficulties in collecting data from the uncontrolled territory of Transnistria, new activity data became available; and higher-tier methodologies and country-specific emission factors were used, which resulted in lower estimated emissions, in particular for cropland in the LULUCF sector. On the national inventory system report, the Party explained that as one of the non-Annex I Parties that provide such reports it considers this a very useful exercise as it increases institutional capacity for and lends more transparency to the whole process of compiling the GHG inventory. Regarding emissions from the waste sector, the Party clarified that there has been no significant increase in emissions from the sector. However, the share of waste sector emissions of total emissions has increased significantly (from 3.5 to 11.5 per cent) over the period 1990–2020. The Party also clarified there has been an increase in the amount of waste per capita over the same period of time, which is observed across the region, and that recycling and collection of waste is a problem in the country; the Party is trying to promote measures to reduce emissions from waste, such as using waste for energy production and composting.

16. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to lessons learned in developing emission projections; any updates on mitigation actions in the transport sector aimed at introducing low- or zero-emission vehicles; and how gender considerations are integrated into climate policies.

17. In response, the Republic of Moldova explained that as a contracting Party to the Energy Community Treaty it is required to report on energy projections. The Party also explained that it is developing a national energy and climate action plan and using this exercise to increase its capacity to project emissions in the long term (up to 2050). The Party further explained that it is using more reliable models such as MARKAL/TIMES and that it expects to have more reliable projections for its next submission. Regarding mitigation actions in the transport sector, the Party stated that it is modifying the legal framework for air quality, with taxes and penalties related to air pollution being introduced, and has plans to improve railways and introduce electric vehicles. On gender, the Party explained that an increased focus on gender considerations was a proposal from its internal submission review team that was reflected in the national adaptation plan. The Republic of Moldova will also explore including consideration of gender within the framework of its Low Emissions Development Strategy 2030.

18. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

19. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated the Republic of Moldova for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of the ICA process. He 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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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/14th-fsv-workshop-part-iii>.