

# Institutional Arrangements for Climate Reporting: Experience from Moldova

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*Thursday, 14<sup>th</sup> of March 2024, On-line Webinar - Institutional Arrangements  
for Transparency: Good Practices and Lessons Learned*

# Presentation outline



- ▶ National context
- ▶ Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC
- ▶ Institutional arrangements for climate reporting
- ▶ Institutionalization of the national system for monitoring and reporting
  - ▶ Example 1: Collecting information for energy sector
  - ▶ Example 2: Collecting information for IPPU sector
  - ▶ Example 3: Collecting information for agriculture sector
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  - ▶ Example 5: Collecting information for waste sector
- ▶ National System for Monitoring and Reporting
- ▶ The National Inventory System (NIS)
- ▶ Republic of Moldova Greenhouse Gas Inventory Institutional Arrangements
- ▶ The National System for Policies, Measures and Forecasts
- ▶ The National System for Adaptation
- ▶ Information on the support provided by the developed countries referred to in Annex I to the UNFCCC
- ▶ The lessons learnt and best practices: experience from Moldova
- ▶ Key challenges in climate reporting in the Republic of Moldova
- ▶ Next steps - country's plan for the subsequent climate report

# National context



**Independence:** 27 August 1991

**Area:** 33,846 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 2.97 million (2023)

**GDP (PPP) per capita:** 5,363 USD (nominal) / 18,367 USD (PPP) (2023)

**Average gross salary:** 651 USD / 604 Euro monthly (2022)

**Contribution to global GHG emissions:** less than 0.025 per cent (2022)

**Vulnerability:** highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme meteorological events, such as droughts, heat waves, heavy rainfalls, floods, hail, etc.



**Moldova**

# National context



1. The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova (RoM) ratified the UNFCCC on 16 March 1995 (Decision 404/1995), the Kyoto Protocol on 13 February 2003 (Law 29/2003) and the Paris Agreement (PA) on 4 May 2017 (Law 78/2017).
2. **Republic of Moldova's submissions to the UNFCCC:**
  - ▶ INC and the GHG Inventory for the period 1990-1998 (2000);
  - ▶ 2NC and the NIR for the period 1990-2005 (2010);
  - ▶ 3NC and the NIR for the period 1990-2010 (2014);
  - ▶ IBUR and the NIR for the period 1990-2013 (2016);
  - ▶ 4NC and the NIR for the period 1990-2015 (2018);
  - ▶ 2BUR and the NIR for the period 1990-2016 (2019);
  - ▶ 3BUR and the NIR for the period 1990-2019 (2021);
  - ▶ 5NC and the NIR for the period 1990-2020 (2023).
  - ▶ **BTRI and the NID started elaboration in 2022, to be submitted to UNFCCC by 31.12.2024.**

# Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC



## First National Communication of the Republic of Moldova

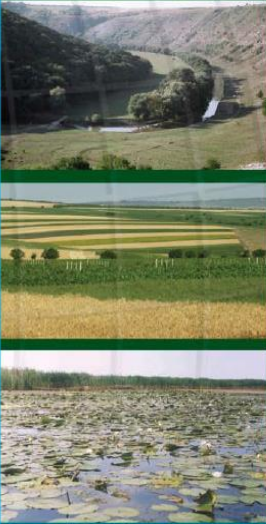
UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE



2000

## Second National Communication of the Republic of Moldova

under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



## National Inventory Report

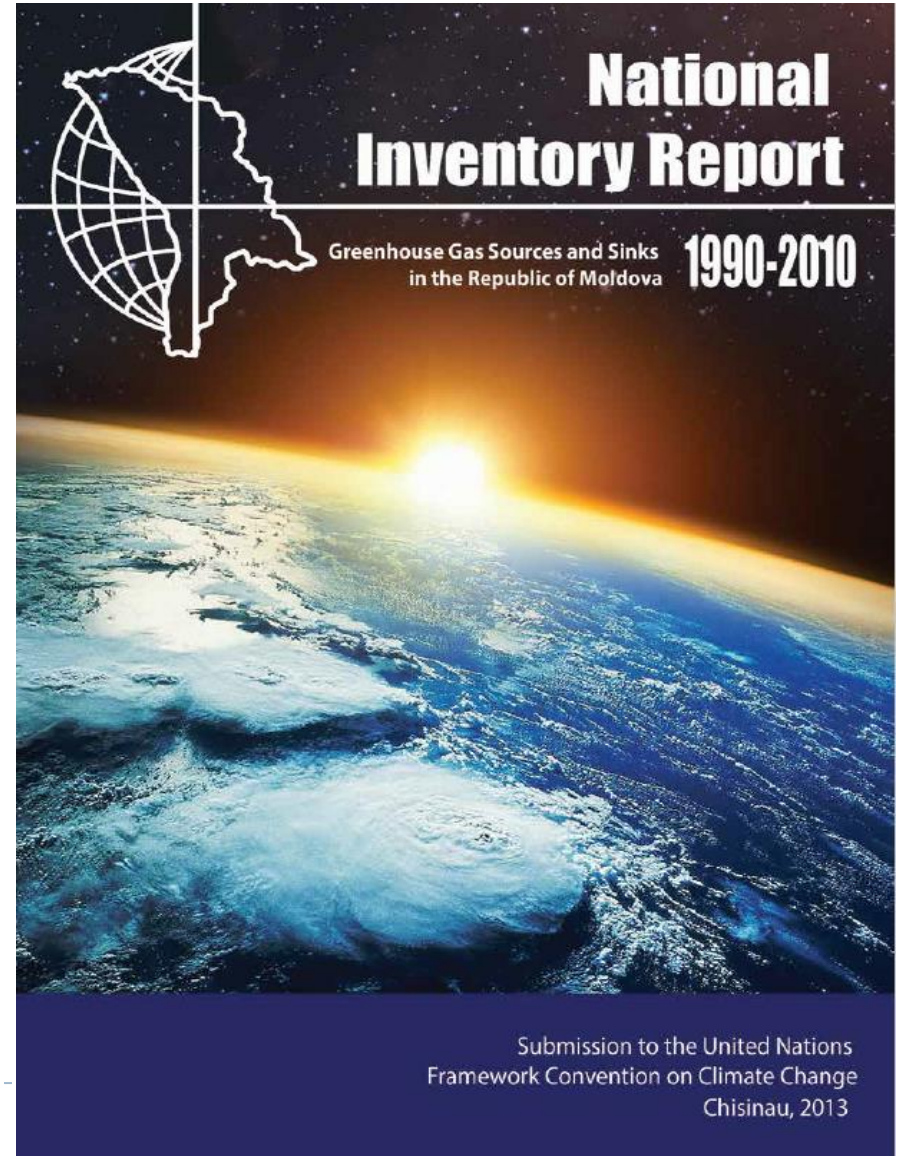
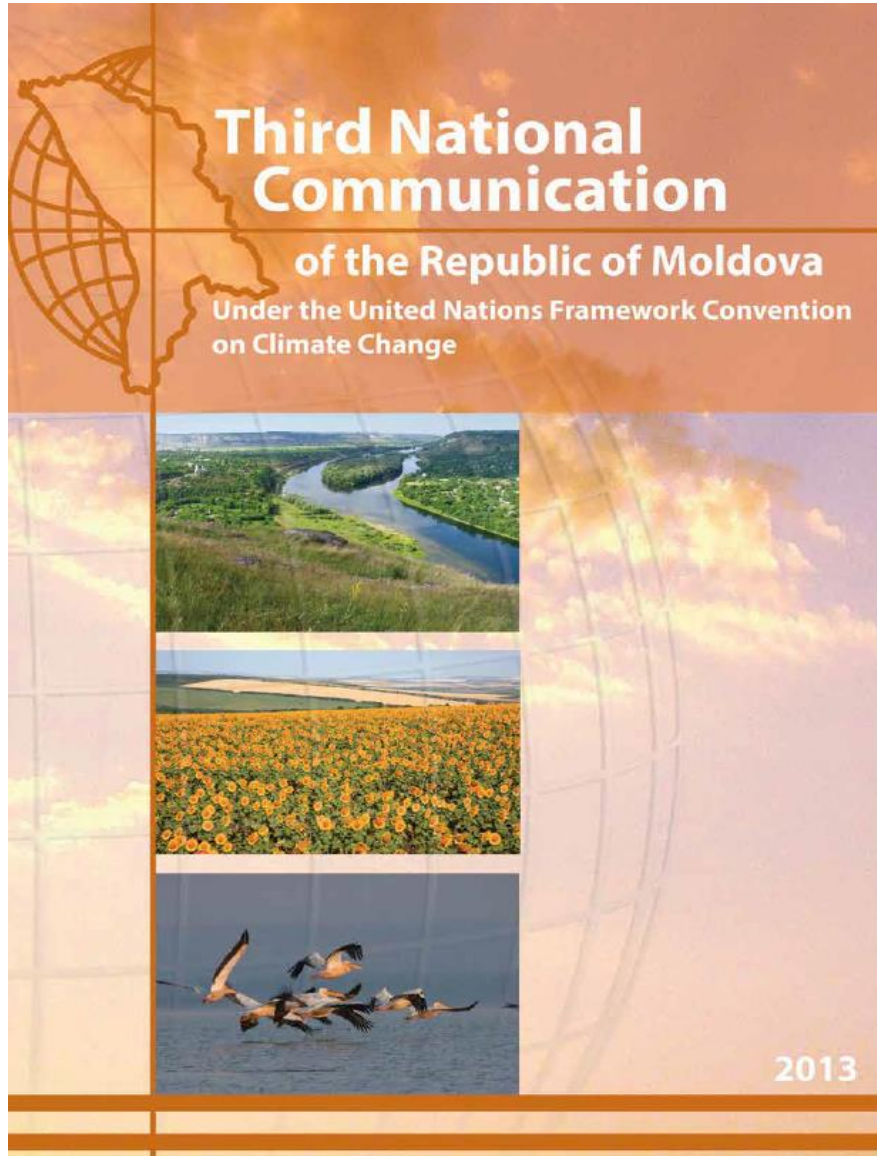
Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova 1990-2005



Submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

2009

# Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC



# Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC

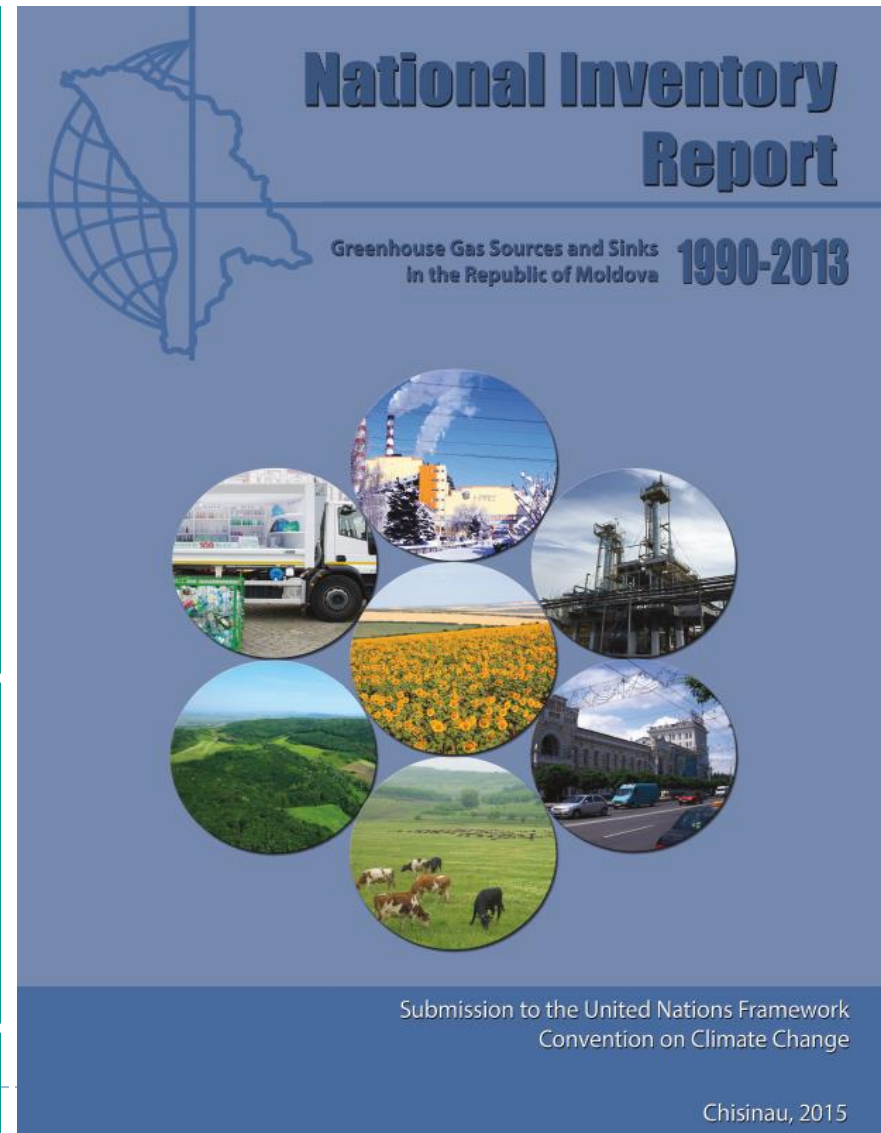


## FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

*Under the United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change*



March, 2016



# Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC



## Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Moldova

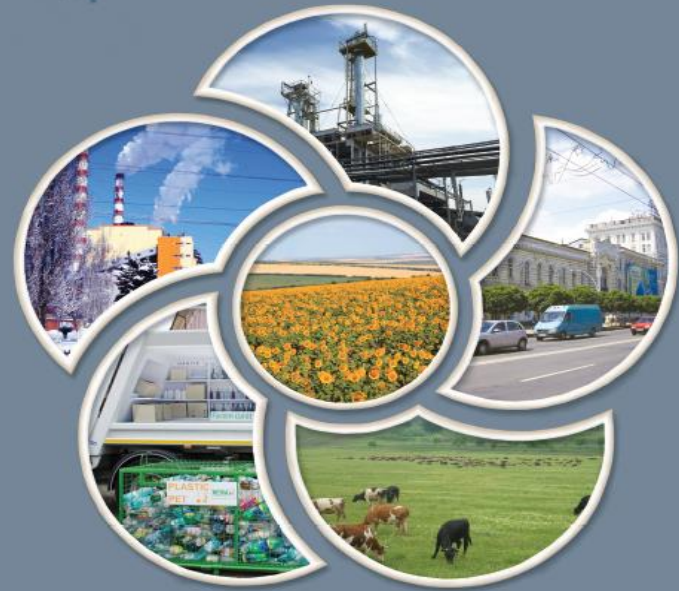
Submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



2018

## National Inventory Report

Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks  
in the Republic of Moldova **1990-2015**



Submission to the United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change

Chisinau, 2017



# Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC



## SECOND BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

*UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK  
CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE*



December, 2018

## National Inventory Report

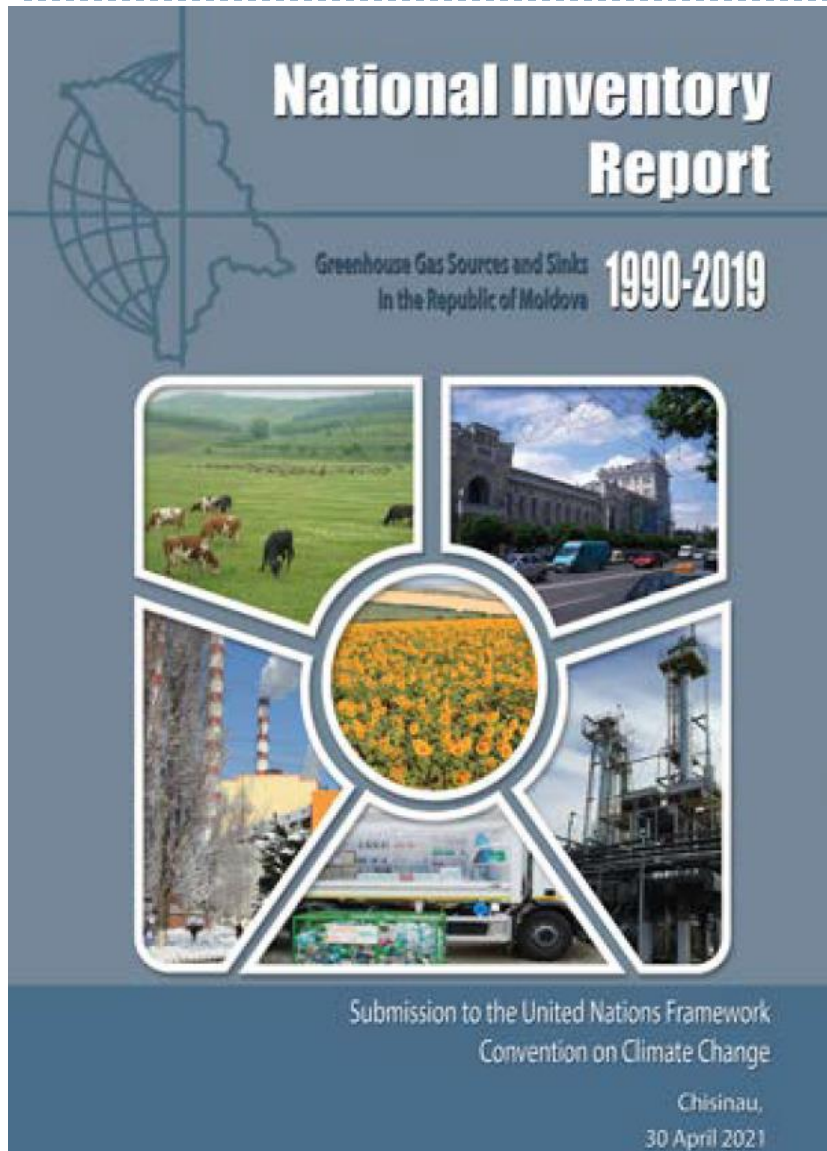
Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks  
in the Republic of Moldova **1990-2016**



Submission to the United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change

Chişinău, 2018

# Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC



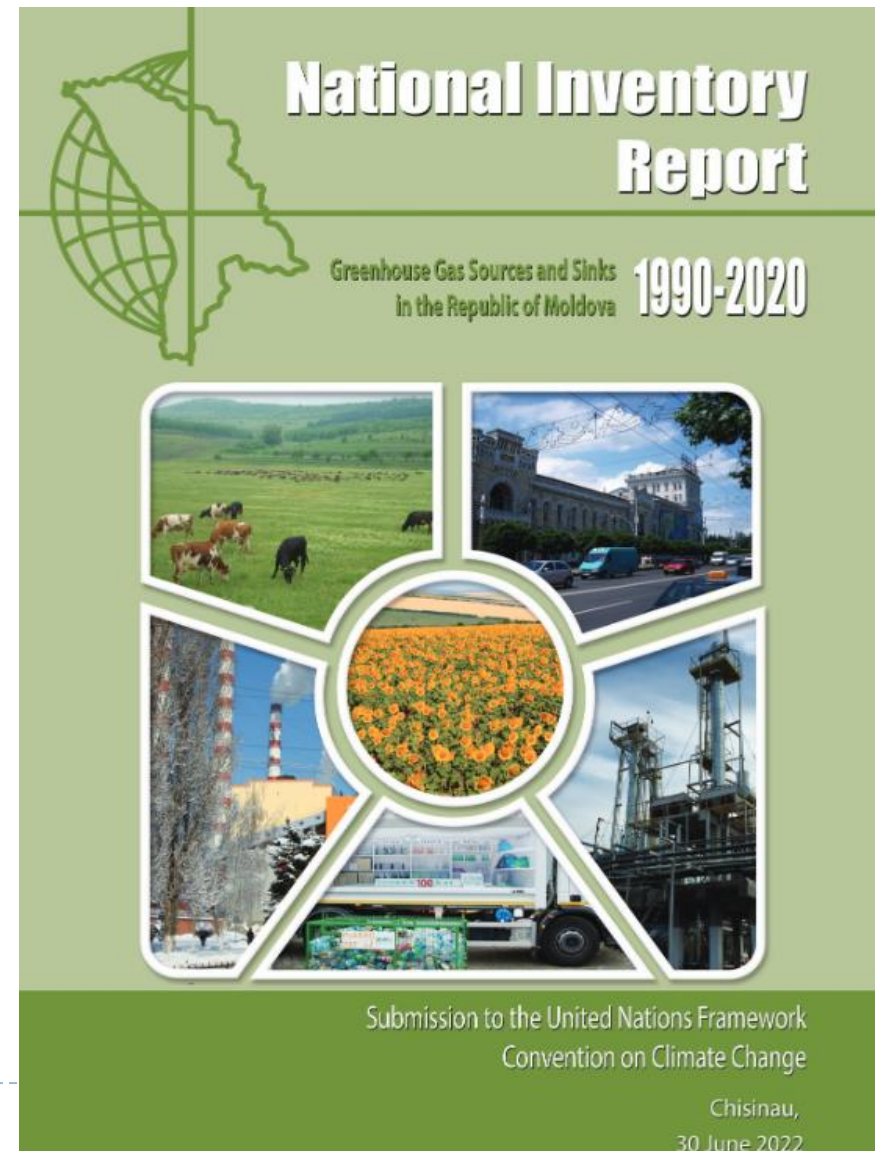
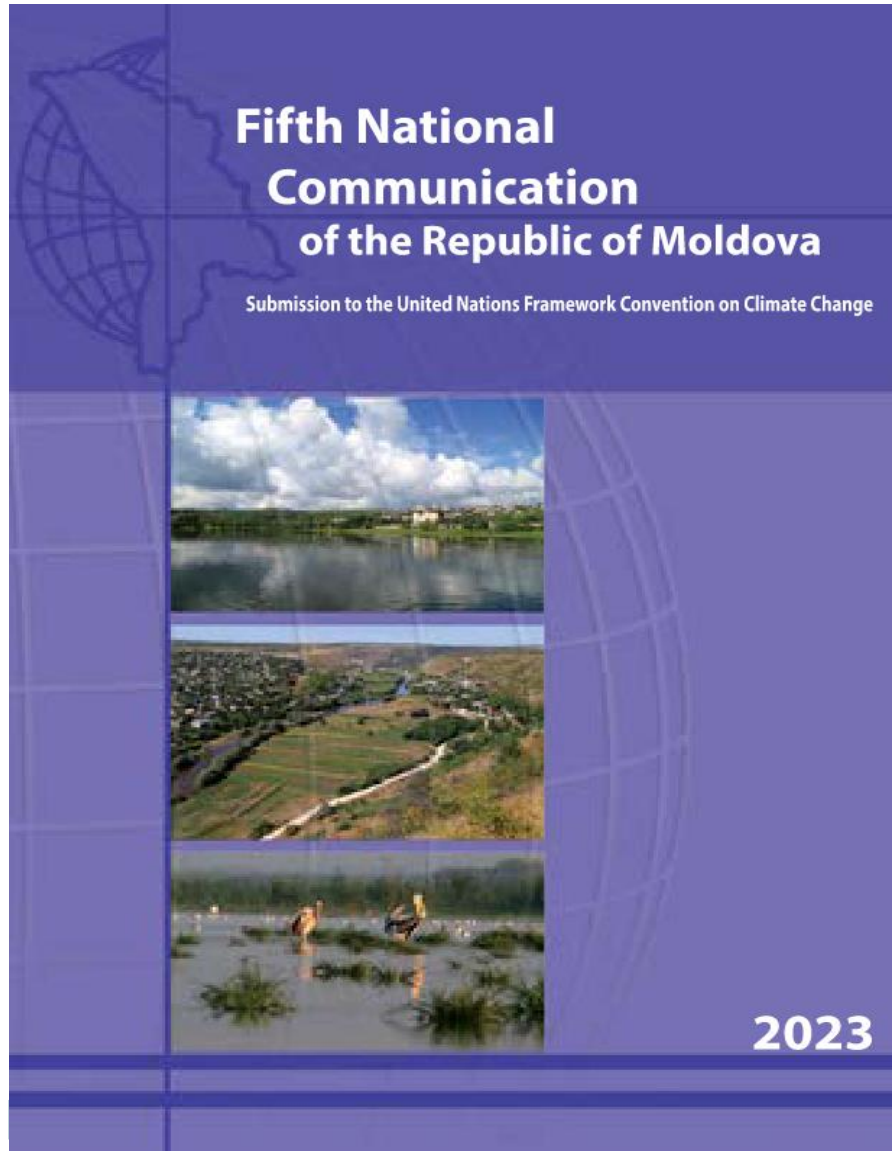
## THIRD BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

*DEVELOPED TO BE REPORTED TO THE UNITED NATIONAL  
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION IN CLIMATE CHANGE*



June, 2021

# Republic of Moldova's submissions to UNFCCC



# Institutional arrangements for climate reporting



- ▶ On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Environment (MoE) is in charge with implementation the UNFCCC. Minister of the MoE is the UNFCCC National Focal Point and Head of Climate Change Policies Division in the MoE is the UNFCCC Technical Focal Point.
- ▶ The Climate Change Office (CCO) of the MoE, established through Ministerial Order #21 as of 11.02.2004, used to be responsible until 2019 for the preparation of the GHG Inventories, NCs and BURs to the UNFCCC.
- ▶ According to the Government Decision (GD) #1249 as of 19.12.2018 on organization and functioning of the Public Institution “Environmental Projects National Implementation Office” (P.I. “EPNIO”), the later absorbed 7 legal entities of the MoE, including the Climate Change Office.
- ▶ In accordance with the GD #1277 as of 26.12.2018 on setting-up the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Climate Change Relevant Information, the Environmental Agency, established by GD #549 as of 13.06.2018, became the competent authority responsible for implementing the NSMR; P.I. “EPNIO” supports the Environment Agency in its implementation.

# Institutionalization of the national system for monitoring and reporting



- ❖ The NSMR regulates all institutional and procedural aspects set up for estimating the level of anthropogenic GHG emissions by source and removals by sinks, the reporting aspects, as well as the documentation and archiving the information used to develop national GHG inventories.
- ❖ NSMR represents a system set up to collect, process and report all data and information needed for elaborating the national GHG inventories, NCs and BTRs, in accordance with relevant UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, and subsequent decisions.
- ❖ **Since its adoption in 2018, the GD #1277/2018 has been amended 3 times:** through GD #358 as of 24.11.2021, through GD #117 as of 07.03.2023, and through GD #31 as of 17.01.2024. **The last time it has been amended with the purpose of transposing the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1044 with regard to values for global warming potentials and inventory guidelines and with regard to Energy Union inventory system, and the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 on structure, format, submission procedures and review of information, as per reporting requirements to the Energy Community Treaty, to which Moldova is a Party since 2010.**
- ❖ **The activity data and indicators needed to be collected on regular basis, as well as the deadlines for presenting them to the competent authority, are set up in the Tables 1-5 of the Regulation for organization and functioning of the NSMR, contained in Annex I to GD #1277/2018.**

# Example 1: Collecting information for energy sector



**Table 1:** Activity data needed for compiling the National GHG Inventory - Energy Sector

No.	Required parameter	Measuring unit related to parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
	<b>Sector: Energy</b>					
	<b>Sub-sector: GHG emissions from Energy Industries</b>					
1.	<p>Stocks as of January 1, production, inputs from other sources of the country, import, export, stocks as of December 31, total resources, total distributions and total consumed, for the following fuels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthracite coal, tonnes</li> <li>• Coal coke</li> <li>• Other bituminous coke, tonnes</li> <li>• Sub-bituminous coal, tonnes</li> <li>• Lignite, thou. tonnes</li> <li>• Oven coke, tonnes</li> <li>• Coke gas, tonnes</li> <li>• Coke powder, tonnes</li> <li>• Semi-coke, tonnes</li> <li>• Solid briquetted fuels, tonnes</li> <li>• Brown coal briquettes</li> <li>• Coal tar, tonnes</li> <li>• Coal gas, generator gas and similar gases, except petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons, thousand m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Other coal products, tonnes</li> <li>• Peat and peat products, tonnes</li> <li>• Shale, tonnes</li> <li>• Natural gas, thousand standard m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Crude oil, tonnes</li> </ul>	tonnes, thou. m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No.1-BE	-	Annually, prior to September 30 for previous year

# Example 2: Collecting information for IPPU sector



**Table 2:** Activity data needed for compiling the National GHG Inventory – Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector

No.	Required parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
<b>SECTOR: INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES</b>						
<b>SUB-SECTOR: CEMENT PRODUCTION</b>						
1	Quantity of produced cement by type (show type)	tonnes	National Bureau for Statistics (NBS)  Respondents	Statistical Report PRODMOLD-A	Direct interviewing	Annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
2	Quantity of produced clinker	tonnes				
3	Average CaO fraction in clinker	%				
4	Average MgO fraction in clinker	%				
5	Average fraction of electrostatic dust in the cement kiln (CKD <sup>1</sup> )	%				
6	Consumption of natural gas	thou. m <sup>3</sup>				
7	Consumption of coal	tonnes				
8	Consumption of other fuels (specify, petroleum coke, lignite, oil shale, fuel oils, waste, tires, etc.)	tonnes				
9	Carbonates used in cement production, show type and total quantity used (calcite - CaCO <sub>3</sub> , magnesite - MgCO <sub>3</sub> , dolomite - CaCO <sub>3</sub> ·MgCO <sub>3</sub> , siderite - FeCO <sub>3</sub> , anchor - Ca (Fe, Mg, Mn) (CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> , rhodochrosite - MnCO <sub>3</sub> )	tonnes				
10	Clay used in cement production	tonnes				
11	Quantity of cement (tariff headings <b>2523 10 000 – 2523 90 800</b> ) imported/exported to/from country, by type (according to tariff headings of Moldovan Nomenclature Classificatory)	tonnes	Customs Service (CS)	-	Direct interviewing	Annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
12	Quantity of clinker (tariff heading <b>2523 10 000</b> ) imported/exported to/from country	tonnes				

# Example 3: Collecting information for agriculture sector



**Table 3: Activity data needed for compiling the National GHG Inventory – Agriculture Sector**

No	Needed parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				Existent	Needed	
	<b>SECTOR: AGRICULTURE</b>					
	<b>SUB-SECTOR: ENTERIC FERMENTATION</b>					
1.	<p>Annual number of livestock (as of January 1), by following categories:</p> <p><b>Cattle, total</b>, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dairy cattle</li> <li>• other cattle, including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- young cattle, over one year</li> <li>heifers, over 18 months</li> <li>heifers, over 24 months</li> <li>- breeding bulls</li> <li>- work oxen</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Swine, total</b>, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sows</li> <li>• swine over 4 months</li> </ul> <p><b>Sheep and goats</b></p> <p><b>Sheep</b>, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ewes over 1 year</li> </ul> <p><b>Goats</b>, of which :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• birth able goats</li> </ul> <p><b>Horses</b>, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work horses</li> <li>• mares over 3 years</li> </ul> <p><b>Birds of all species</b>, of which:</p>	thou. heads	National Bureau for Statistics (NBS)	Statistical Reports No. 6, No. 15-AGR, No. 24-AGR	-	Annually, prior to June 30 for previous year



# Example 4: Collecting information for LULUCF sector



**Table 4:** Activity data needed for compiling the National GHG Inventory – LULUCF Sector

No	Needed parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				Existent	Needed	
	<b>SECTOR: LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY</b>					
1	Total land divided in following categories and sub-categories: Land – total, of which: Agricultural land, of which: Arable land Perennial plantations, of which: Orchards and nurseries Vineyards and vine nurseries Meadow, of which: Pastures Hayfields Fallow Forests and other land covered by forest vegetation, of which: Forests used as forests; Other land covered with forest vegetation; Land of water fund (rivers, lakes, pools and ponds) Land of communities Land for industry, transport, communications and other special purposes Other land (specify)	ha	Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre (ALRC)	Land Cadastre as of January 1 of the reporting year (aggregated cadastre file)	-	Annually, prior to November 30 of previous year

# Example 5: Collecting information for waste sector



**Table 5: Activity data needed for compiling the National GHG Inventory - Waste Sector**

No	Needed parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
<b>SECTOR: WASTE</b>						
<b>SUB-SECTOR: DEPOSITED SOLID WASTE</b>						
1	Total population of the Republic of Moldova, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>urban population</li> <li>rural population</li> </ul>	inhabitants	National Bureau for Statistics	„StatBank” Database	-	Annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
2	The amount of municipal waste (household waste and similar waste coming from commercial, industrial and administrative activities, including street waste, green space waste) <b>generated</b> in the Republic of Moldova (by territory) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transfer coefficient of the volume of Municipal Solid Waste by quantity (<i>rate of waste compaction using a pressing mechanism of a special vehicle for waste transportation</i>)</li> </ul>	thou. m <sup>3</sup> / thou. tonnes  m <sup>3</sup> in tonnes	National Bureau for Statistics  Sanitation services	Statistical Report No. 2 - Waste  -	-  Direct interviewing	Annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
3	<b>Average rate of municipal waste generation</b> , including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the urban area</li> <li>in the rural area</li> </ul>	kg/person/day	National Bureau for Statistics Sanitation services	-	Direct interviewing	Annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
4	Amount of <b>recycled municipal waste</b> in the Republic of Moldova (by territory) – <i>data collected by the State Ecological Inspectorate from companies authorized by the Ministry of Environment to manage waste</i>	thou. tonnes	State Ecological Inspectorate (SEI)	-	Direct interviewing	Annually, prior to June 30 for previous year

# National System for Monitoring and Reporting

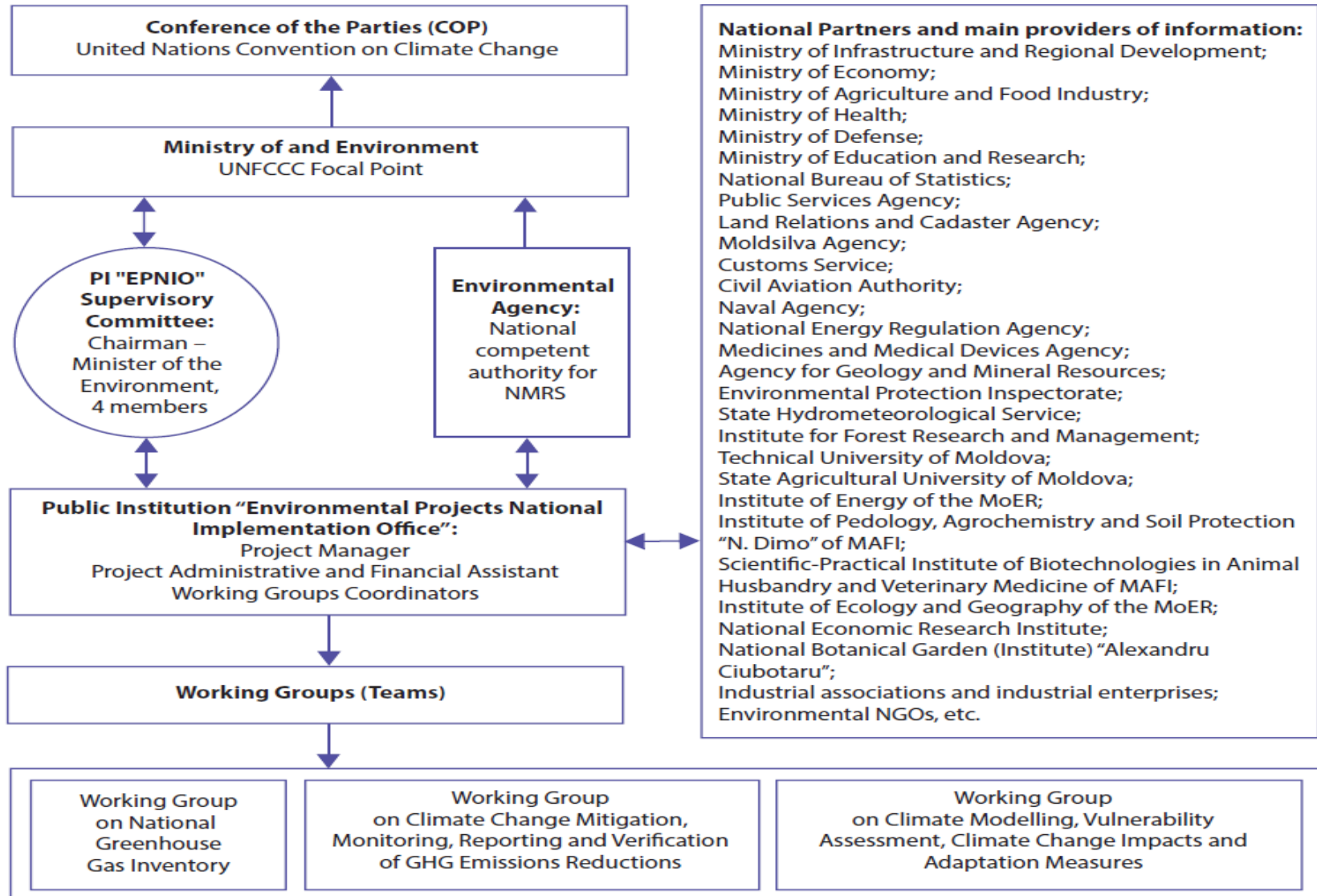


▶ The NSMR includes 2 subsystems:

1. The **National Inventory System (NIS)**, which provides institutional, legal and procedural framework for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases compiled in the national inventory of GHG emissions, as well as for the reporting and archiving of inventory information, in accordance with decisions made under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;

2. The **National System for Policies, Measures and Prognosis (NSPMP)**, which provides the institutional, legal and procedural framework for assessing progress in implementing climate change mitigation policies, for developing projections of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources or removals by sinks.

# Institutional arrangements on climate reporting as a scheme



# The National Inventory System (NIS)



- **The Environmental Agency, as the competent authority**, in direct collaboration with the responsible authorities and institutions that are part of the NMRS and with the support of the central authority for natural resources and the environment (MoE), **ensures the organization and operation of the NIS.**
- **Within the NIS, the competent authority shall draw up a national greenhouse gas inventory every two years.** The national inventory data are displayed according to the format set out in Table I of Annex no. I to GD no. 1277 of 26.12.2018.
- Based on the national greenhouse gas inventory, **the competent authority is responsible for drawing up, every two years, the National Inventory Report (NIR)/(NID)** in the state and English languages, using the structure set out in the relevant decisions of the Conferences of the Parties to the UNFCCC.
- Every two years the competent authority publishes the National Inventory Report (NIR), as well as the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in tabular format on its official website (<<http://am.gov.md/>>). Summary tables show the trends in greenhouse gas emissions by gas and by sector.
- The elaborated by the Environment Agency and submitted to the Ministry of Environment the national inventory data should be submitted to the Energy Community Secretariat and European Environment Agency, which will carry out a comprehensive review in terms regulated by the GD no. 1277/2018.

# The National Inventory System (NIS)



- ▶ **The central authority** for the sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and climate change (MoE) transmits to the UNFCCC Secretariat, **based on the data provided by the competent authority, by December 31 of the year in which the report is made (year X), the national inventory of greenhouse gases completely, for the period between the base year (1990) and the year X-2.**
- ▶ **Starting from 2025, the central authority** for the sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and climate change (MoE) **annually presents to the Secretariat of the Energy Community, by March 15, the national inventories of the final anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions for the year X-1.**

# Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System



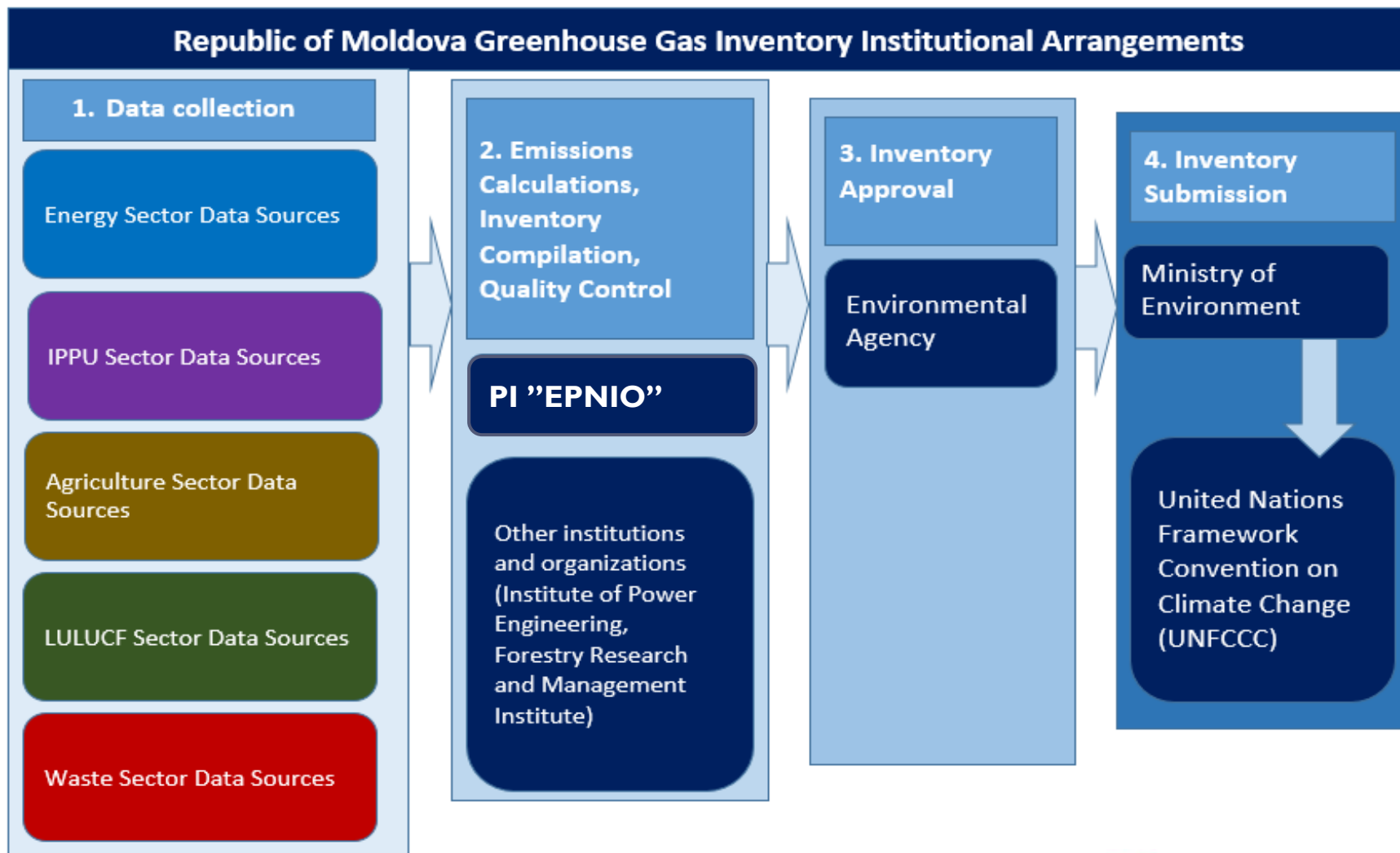
Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in the Republic of Moldova – 2021



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# Republic of Moldova Greenhouse Gas Inventory Institutional Arrangements





# Republic of Moldova Greenhouse Gas Inventory Institutional Arrangements



## Relevant Providers of Inventory Data by Sources and Sink Categories

Sector 1 "Energy"	Sector 2 "IPPU"	Sector 3 "Agriculture"	Sector 4 "LULUCF"	Sector 5 "Waste"
National Bureau of Statistics	National Bureau of Statistics	National Bureau of Statistics	National Bureau of Statistics	National Bureau of Statistics
State Statistical Service of the Ministry of Economical Development of ATULBD	State Statistical Service of the Ministry of Economical Development of ATULBD	State Statistical Service of the Ministry of Economical Development of ATULBD	State Statistical Service of the Ministry of Economical Development of ATULBD	State Statistical Service of the Ministry of Economical Development of ATULBD
Customs Service	Customs Service	National Agency for Food Security (ANSA)	Agency „Moldsilva”	Environmental Agency
Ministry of Defense	Public Services Agency	State Hydrometeorological Service	Environmental Agency	Inspection for Environmental Protection
Public Services Agency	Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources	Research and Practical Institute for Livestock Biotechnology and Veterinary Medicine	Inspection for Environmental Protection	Municipal Enterprise „Autosalubritate” Chisinau
Civil Aeronautical Authority	Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices	Institute for Pedology, Agrochemistry and Soil Protection „N. Dimo”	General Inspection for Emergency Situations	
National Agency for Energy Regulation	Agency for Interventions and Payments in Agriculture	State University of Moldova	Agency for Land Relations and Cadaster	
Naval Agency of the Republic of Moldova	National Ozone Unit of the PI “EPIU”		Forestry Research and Management Agency	
State Enterprise “Fluvial Port Ungheni”	State Enterprise „State Administration of Roads”		National Botanical Garden (Institute) „Alexandru Ciubotaru”	

# The National System for Policies, Measures and Forecasts



- ▶ **The competent authority (EA)** communicates to the central authority (MoE), by **December 15** of the year in which the report is made (year X), and **thereafter every two years**, the following:
  - ▶ 1) description of the National Reporting System regarding policies, measures/groups of measures and forecasts
  - ▶ 2) the progress made in achieving the long-term low-carbon development strategy, including its updates;
  - ▶ 3) information on the progress made in achieving the objectives of the NDC and its updates according to the CTF tabular format
  - ▶ 4) information on the policies and measures/groups of measures that limit/reduce anthropogenic emissions
  - ▶ 5) national forecasts regarding emissions from sources and sequestration by sinks of greenhouse gases, by gas or group of gases and by activity sector, in accordance with the Paris Agreement.
- ▶ **The information on the policies, measures, and forecasts** is a component part/chapter of the BTR and NC and shall be submitted by the central authority to the UNFCCC Secretariat by **31 December of the reporting year**.
- ▶ The information is also presented to the Secretariat of the Energy Community by **March 15, once every two years, starting from 2025**.

# The National System for Adaptation



- In accordance with the UNFCCC reporting schedule, by 15 December of the reporting year (year X), and every thereafter every two years thereafter, the competent authority (EA) shall communicate to the central authority (MoE) the updated information on:
  - 1) climate models, projections and scenarios, considered to be relevant for the assessment of climate change vulnerability, such as extreme temperatures, droughts, floods etc;
  - 2) key economic, social and/or environmental risks associated with the current or anticipated impact of climate change;
  - 3) actual observed impact, i.e., the potential or future impact of climate change;
  - 4) institutional framework for adaptation to climate change, national and sectoral strategies and action plans, implemented or planned to facilitate adaptation to climate change
  - 5) approaches used in monitoring and evaluating progress, associated with the implementation of national and sectoral policies, strategies and action plans in climate change adaptation.
- Information on climate change vulnerability, climate change impacts and adaptation actions is part/chapter of the NC or BTR and shall be report by the MoE to the UNFCCC Secretariat by 31 December of the reporting year.
- The MoE, reports to the Secretariat of the Energy Community, by March 15, once every two years, starting from 2025, the information related to the national adaptation actions.

# Information on the support provided by the developed countries referred to in Annex I to the UNFCCC to fulfil their obligations towards the UNFCCC



- ❑ By 15 December of the reporting year (year X), and every two years thereafter, the competent authority (EA) shall communicate to the central authority (MoE), the summary of information on the support provided by the developed countries referred to in Annex I to the UNFCCC to fulfil their obligations towards the UNFCCC.
- ❑ The competent authority (EA) shall provide the central authority (MoE), the information based on the 'Rio Benchmarks', on the financial flows provided by developed countries for support in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and methodological information on the implementation of the 'Rio Benchmarks' methodology on climate change, when relevant or applicable under the UNFCCC.
- ❑ The information on financial and technological support provided by the developed industrial countries is part/ chapter of the BTR and NC and shall be submitted by the central authority (MoE), to the UNFCCC Secretariat by 31 December of the reporting year.
- ❑ The competent authority draws up the BTR every two years, and the NC – every four years.

# Lessons Learned & Best Practices: Experience from Moldova



- ✓ While establishing the NSMR it was used the ongoing experience of the national experts while reviewing the GHG Inventories, NCs and BRs of Annex I Parties, by considering the best practices in place;
- ✓ It was used also the **U.S. EPA templates for documenting the national GHG inventory management system; as result, National Inventory System Reports were produced and submitted to the UNFCCC** as technical annexes of 3 BURs and most recent 2 NCs;
- ✓ It was revealed the need to have experienced experts for each IPCC sector – **it's important to invest in organization of trainings** at the national level with participation of international trainers and/or participation of national experts to dedicated international trainings;
- ✓ In order to create a better understanding for data quality needs, introduce the climate reporting to the key sectoral institutions, relevant public authorities and data providers, awareness raising is a must;
- ✓ **Regular consultations are important to be organized with key sectoral institutions,** relevant public authorities and data providers;
- ✓ The **involvement of stakeholders into planning process** is necessary from early beginning;

# Lessons Learned & Best Practices: Experience from Moldova (cont.)



- ▶ **Data management** - investing in establishing and maintaining reliable database is a must;
- ▶ National statistical data are used in the climate reporting to keep time series consistency; if possible, check also available data with the national industrial associations;
- ▶ Ensure that the competent authority for implementing the NSMR makes use of reporting system established for ODS & HFCs import and consumption data under the Montreal Protocol: data on ODS & HFCs quantities are obtained from the annual reports that importers, operators and service companies are required to report each year since 2013 to the MoE;
- ▶ **Developing and using for inventory purposes a Land Use Matrix is necessary for a higher quality LULUCF inventory** - it is a very difficult, costly and time-consuming task, but it merits the efforts;
- ▶ **Ensure responsibility for the quality of inventory**, both, at the experts level, as well as the level of the competent authority responsible for implementing the NSMR;
- ▶ **As much as possible** and available budget allow, in each reporting cycle, **try investing in identifying country-specific EFs** and implement the needed researches and studies;



# Lessons Learned & Best Practices: Experience from Moldova (cont.)



- ▶ It was used the experience of the EU MSs that already have advanced inventory systems in place; also, the Regulations (EU) 525/2013, 2018/1999, 2020/1044 and 2020/1208 were transposed into the national legislation through the GD #1277/2018 on establishing the NSMR;
- ▶ Through the NSMR, Moldova enhanced considerably the national arrangements (more clear roles, responsibilities and deadlines) and the domestic coordination of the climate change related activities;
- ▶ Through its NSMR Moldova targeted to achieve the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of reporting to the UNFCCC;
- ▶ The NSMR is also the foundation for complete and rigorous inventories and an important element of the domestic MRV system for mitigation actions and activities;



# Lessons Learned & Best Practices: Experience from Moldova (cont.)



- ▶ The process of developing, considering and approving the GD #1277/2018 on NSMR was used to highlight the needs and requirements for the national authorities in charge with various aspects related to climate change;
- ▶ It provided also the opportunity to highlight to decision makers the relevance of enhancing institutional arrangements needed for ensuring a timely, transparent and complete reporting; but also for establishing an effective instrument to monitor the undertaken actions and assess the progress regarding compliance with the adopted mitigation targets;
- ▶ This process highlighted also the importance of the institutional memory, and that of maintaining the key technical expertise within the national institutions involved in the reporting process.



# Key challenges in climate reporting in the Republic of Moldova



The key challenges experienced in the process of the establishing the NMRS:

- ✓ **Reliance on international financial support** (the functionality of the NMRS is partly project based; no dedicated national budget, except for the data collection);
- ✓ **Vulnerability of the NMRS due to continuous institutional reforms and change of the responsible authorities for its implementation;**
- ✓ Low staff numbers at line ministries and at the competent authority responsible for implementing the NSMR;
- ✓ **Lack of understanding for the inventory work from the involved key institutions and data providers;**
- ✓ Different level of disaggregation in the national statistical system and available databases, as compared with the needs of the inventory team;
- ✓ **Limited access to facility level data due to the confidentiality issues;**
- ✓ Insufficient financial resources for undertaken studies on establishing country-specific EFs and moving to higher tier methodologies;
- ✓ Lack of qualified inventory experts and continuous need to train new ones.

# Next steps - country's plan for the subsequent climate report



- ▶ In the period August – December 2021, it has been developed by PI “EPNIO” the GEF/UNEP Project Proposal “Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of First Biennial Transparency Report (BTRI) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)”;
- ▶ The project proposal has been coordinated with UNEP within the period January-March 2022 and submitted to GEF for approval in April 2022; on 19 May 2022 it has been approved by GEF Chief Executive Officer;
- ▶ The BTRI project was initiated at the national level by PI “EPNIO” in August 2022 and has to be completed by March 2025;
- ▶ The Republic of Moldova intends to submit its BTRI by the end of December 2024, and it will be accompanied by a technical annex - the ‘National Inventory Document: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’.



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**Thank you for  
attention!**

