

Ministerul Mediului al Republicii Moldova







Seminar on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) Implementation in Moldova – Contribution to GHG Emission Reductions in Moldova through the JCM – September 26, 2024

Moldova's Policy for Decarbonization and Expectations for the JCM

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Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova is located to the South-East of Europe. It occupies the biggest part between the rivers Dnester and Prut.Moldova borders to Romania in the West and to Ukraine in the North, East and South. The country covers a territory of 33800 sq. km (350 km from Nord to South and 150 km from East to West). The landscape of the republic represents a hilly plain inclined from North-West to South-East with an average altitude of about 150 m above the sea level. The central part is covered by the Codrii forest – the highest region with the maximum altitude of 429 m.

In 1997, the population of the Republic of Moldova amounted to 4.320 million. In 2022, the population of the Republic of Moldova - 2.539 million.

Climate change legal base

Key legislation

- Government Decision no.1277/2018 on the establishment and operation of the National System for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gases emissions and other information relevant to climate change; *(transposing EU legislation)*.
- ✓ GD no.544/2024 for the approval of the Regulation on monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions generated by maritime transport, which transposes Regulation (EU) 2015/757; Regulation (EU) 2023/2449 of 6 November 2023; Regulation (EU) 2016/1928 of 4 November 2016;
- ✓ GD 574/2024 for the approval of the Regulation on the monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary installations and activities in the field of aviation, which transposes Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 of 19 December 2018; Regulation(EU) 2018/2067.

International treaties

UNFCCC signed by the Republic of Moldova on June 12, 1992, and ratified on March 16, 1995, via the Decision 404/1995.

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, acceded by Parliament Law 29/2003.

Energy Community Treaty, ratified by Parliament Law no. 117 of 23.12.2009.

Paris Agreement ratified by Parliament Law no. 78 of 04-







Climate change legal base

Key legislation

- ✓ Law no. 74 of 11-04-2024 on Climate Actions, which enters in force in November 2025, enabling the low carbon development and climate resilience and establishing the long-term objective of its climate neutrality by 2050.
- Memorandum of Cooperation on the Joint Credit Mechanism between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Japan, signed on September 6, 2022.
- Decision no. 576/2024 of the Ministry of the Environment November 8, 2023 regarding the creation of the Joint Committee on the part of the Republic of Moldova regarding the Common Credit Mechanism (updated).





Climate change legal base



GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Law no. 74/2004 on Climate Actions, regulates the development of regulations for monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gases from stationary sources, aviation and maritime transport, the categories of activities to which the financial mechanism for setting the price for carbon dioxide emissions and responsibilities both for different institutions and for operators; transposes the EU regulations:

DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC;

REGULATION (EU) 2018/1999 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2018 on the **Governance** of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending several related regulations of EC;

REGULATION (EU) 2021/1119 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law');

REGULATION (EU) 2015/757 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2015 on the monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport, and amending Directive 2009/16/EC;

DIRECTIVE 1999/94/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 December 1999 relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO2 emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars.

Future plans for policy development and implementation



Institutional Capacity Development

Installation Capacity Development

Technology

Establishment of Regional ETS proposed by the Energy Community → Provide dedicated staff positions for Environment Agency a sufficient number of staff to manage emission permitting, reporting, and guality assurance to serve as competent authority.

Ensure dedicated staff in the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection to monitor and enforce emission reporting and permitting compliance from targeted installations under ETS and other projects activities. Host consultations with relevant public institutions on data for emission reporting,

including the National Bureau of Statistics, Trade Information Portal, and Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization, among other. Support MOLDAC public entity in setting up processes for verifier accreditation.

Organize consultations and workshops with industry associations, installations, facility operators, and other relevant stakeholders to understand needs for emission reporting and awareness of carbon pricing, including the EU ETS. Draft handbooks, guidelines, and templates for data collection, emission calculation

and default values, benchmarks, and emission factors at the sector level

Update and operationalize the PRTR online reporting system. **Technology transfer and projects development under Art. 6 of PA.**

Engagement under the EnC leadership for development of a regional ETS: take a proactive and advocate role in establishing the regional ETS • Advise on free allowance exceptions for the electricity sector • Determine emission factors applicability for energy sector • Prepare stakeholders of installations for pending carbon pricing.

Projects development under Art.6 of the Paris Agreement.



- The main tool for reporting to the UNFCCC is National Communications (NCs); the Guidelines for the preparation of NCs by non-Annex I Parties were adopted at COP 2 (Geneva, 1996) (Decision 10/CP.2). The following were prepared and submitted to the Convention Secretariat:
 - **INC2** of RM to UNFCCC **27.01.2010**;
 - **INC3** of RM to UNFCCC **20.01.2014**;
 - **INC4** of RM to UNFCCC **09.02.2018**;
 - **INC5** of RM to UNFCCC by the end of **2022**.
- The RM has so far submitted three BURs to the UNFCCC:
 BUR1 of RM to UNFCCC on 05.04.2016;
 BUR2 of RM to UNFCCC on 19.04.2019;
 BUR3 of RM to UNFCCC on 21.12.2021.

Reporting under the UNFCCC

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 5NC and the NIR for the period 1990-2020, developed in 2022.
- 1st BTR to be submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024:
- National Inventory Report of GHG emissions;
- Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC2;
- Climate change impacts and adaptation (optional);
- Financial technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received.

Received support of the UNFCCC, Climate Transparency platform and MOEJ of Japan, online and hybrid format training (in 2023-2024):

- Mutual Learning Program for Enhanced Transparency (MLP): Reporting of mitigation actions in the Energy Sector under Article 13 (Georgia-Japan-Moldova), in 2023;
- Mutual Learning Program for Enhanced Transparency (MLP) Reporting of mitigation actions in the agriculture sector under Art.13 (Azerbaijan - Georgia - Japan - Moldova - Uzbekistan) in 2024;
- Capacity Building Support for JCM Partner Country, Online Training for the Moldova's Joint Committee Members, 8 August 2024.
- Support of the OECC, Japan in identification of JCM projects in Moldova. Others.

Institutional arrangements for NIS in Moldova



Inventorying GHG emissions is a cyclical iterative process



Policy frame for combating the climate effects



- Government Decision 55/2023 regarding the approval of the National Forest Extension and Rehabilitation Program for the period 2023-2032 and the Action Plan for its implementation for the period 2023-2027;
- Government Decision 624/2023 regarding the approval of the National Climate Change Adaptation Program and the Action Plan until 2030;
- Government Decision 659/2023 regarding the approval of the Low Emissions Development Program of the Republic of Moldova until 2030;
- > Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan until 2030.

Structure of the integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) includes 5 dimensions, proposed by the Energy Union



Dimension I. Decarbonization (1)

Assumed targets under UNFCCC (NDC) – 70% nonconditional and 88% conditional at country level

Energy Community (CEn) – 68.6%, right bank only.



Dimension I. Decarbonization (2)

The evolution of equivalent CO2 emissions assumed by the Republic of Moldova following the implementation of the policies and measures identified

The evolution trajectory of GHG, MtCO2e

Traiectoria evoluției emisiilor GES, MtCO2 e



Dimension I. Decarbonization (3)

The implementation of renewable sources is an important measure in achieving the decarbonization objective

The evolution of the share of SRE by types of consumption: thermal energy, electricity, transport, RES total Evoluția ponderii SRE pe tipuri de consum: energie electrică, energie termică și transport 45,0% 40.0% 40,1% 40.0% 39.8% 39,2% 35,0% 27,0% 30,0% 26,0% 25,0% 23,6% 25.0% 30,0% 20,0% 22,5% 15,0% 10,0% 13,1% 9,0% 5,0% <mark>5,5%</mark> 3,1% 0,0% 4,1% 0,0% 2020 2025 2027 2030 SRE-Î&C SRE-E SRE-T SRE Total

Dimension I. Decarbonization (4)

Main RES that need to be implemented by 2030



Dimension I. Decarbonization (5) Basic policies and measures for decarbonization - 44

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (PM_DC1)

Emissions certificate trading (PM_DC2) and Joint Crediting Mechanism

Low- emission Development Programme, until 2030 (PM_DC6) and NECP

Implementation of sustainable agricultural land management practicies (PM_DC19)

Land afforestation (PM_DC23)

Promoting the use of RES in district heating (PM_DC30)

NDC 3.0 development in Moldova

Moldova's NDC Enhancement remains a priority for the Government, the immediate task to prepare for the enhancement and develop appropriate policy measures for the NDC 2025 is to take stock of the current NDC (submitted to UNFCCC in 2020). On the following sectors to be focused ambitious targets of NDC3: Agriculture, Waste and Energy, Transport.

 Stock-take of the current NDC (2022) implementation to inform recommendations/ measures for an enhanced new NDC

✓ Description of climate mitigation and adaptation targets and objectives.

- Framework of policy actions to achieve the national and international climate and development targets (i.e., showing the progress so far and the potential enhancement areas and support needs).
- ✓ Stakeholder mapping with relevant institutions that support the implementation of the NDC.
- ✓ Understand how targets and policy actions were chosen and complement each other.
- ✓ Provide a basis for decision-making to assess whether and where further new measures are needed to achieve the goals already formulated in approved policies.

Roadmap of NDC enhancement 2025 and support to the NDC implementation plan

UNEP CCAC supports in NDC 3.0 development



Project [001t] Moldova- Estimating and promoting SLCP emission reduction potential;

□ Project [002] Moldova-Develop a nationalSLCP Plan and National methane Roadmap;

Project [003] Moldova - Deliver manure management sub-sector strategy to inform NDC update and Strategy on Agriculture and Rural Development.

CCAC support party-countries, including Moldova, in development of

- National Action Plans for the reduction of SLCPs, based on specific needs of countries (Guidance and financial support).
- Methane Roadmap Action Programme (M-RAP) to support development and national methane emissions reduction (Guidance and financial support).
- ≻ Leveraging the Benefits of non-CO₂ Pollutants and Air Quality in NDC 3.0. (Guidance and training)

JCM Rules, Guidelines, and Forms

General	Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) Signed	
	1. Rules of Implementation (RoI) Approved	
	2. Glossary of Terms	
	3. Common Specifications of the JCM Registry - need for training and twining cooperation	
Project Cycle	4. Project Cycle Procedure (PCP)	JCM Approved Methodology Revision Request Form JCM Assessment of Reference Emissions Request Form JCM Credits Issuance Request Form JCM Issuance Request Withdrawal Form JCM Modalities of Communication Statement Form JCM Percentage of Credit Allocation Form Project Idea Note for JCM Project JCM Post-Registration Changes Request Form JCM Project Implementation Report Form JCM Project Withdrawal Request Form JCM Project Registration Request Form JCM Renewal of Crediting Period Request Form JCM Registration Request Withdrawal Form JCM Registration Request Withdrawal Form JCM Validation Report Form JCM Validation Report Form
	5. Guidelines for Developing Proposed Methodology	 Proposed Methodology Form* Need methodology for afforestation projects Proposed Methodology Spreadsheet
	 Guidelines for Developing Project Design Document and Monitoring Report 	Project Design Document (PDD) Form* (PIU)
	7. Guidelines for Developing Sustainable Development Implementation Plan and Report	 Sustainable Development Implementation Plan (SDIP)* Sustainable Development Implementation Report (SDIR)*
Third-Party Entity (TPE)	8. Guidelines for Designation as a Third-Party Entity	Application Form for Designation as a Third-Party Entity*
	9. Guidelines for Validation and Verification	 Validation Report Form Verification Report Form

Cycle of the JCM Project





Thank you for cooperation!