



Fact Box MOLDOVA



UNFCCC ratification status and date

Date of signature:	12 June 1992
Date of ratification:	09 June 1995
Date of entry into force:	07 September 1995

Kyoto Protocol ratification status and date

Date of ratification:	22 April 2003
Date of entry into force:	16 Feb 2005

Country status under UNFCCC Non-Annex I Country

Greenhouse Gas Emissions 10502.40 Gg CO₂ eq (2005)
Total emissions, without LULUCF 11883.46

Latest reporting year to UNFCCC 2010 (National inventory report: 1990-2005. Greenhouse gases and sinks in the Republic of Moldova)
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/mdanc2nir.pdf>

Importance as an emitter According to UN Millennium Development Goal Indicator: 7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) Georgia in 2010 (est.) was 117th, among 214 countries.
(Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=749&crld>)

2020 pledge The Republic of Moldova communicated that it would reduce its total national GHG emissions by no less than 25% compared with the base year (1990) level by 2020

INDC The Republic of Moldova is committed to an unconditional target of a 64-67 per cent reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The 64 per cent reduction corresponds to a self-sufficiency power system development scenario, while the 67 per cent reduction allows for a 30 per cent import of electricity.

The reduction commitment could increase up to 78 per cent reduction below 1990 level conditional to a global agreement addressing important topics, including access to low-cost financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation commensurate to the challenge of global climate change.

The Republic of Moldova's approach to considering fairness and ambition is to assess how its INDC contributes to meeting the ultimate objective of the Convention, of achieving stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

National commitments are well in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 that correspond to keeping global warming below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels.

It is worthwhile to note that fairness considerations in the national perspectives include various aspects and no single indicator on its own can



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accurately reflect fairness or a globally equitable distribution of countries' efforts.

It is further important to note that the evolving nature of a country's circumstances is to be reflected in the fairness consideration:

- Responsibility is reflected in a country's past, current and future greenhouse gas emissions. Total emissions, as well as per capita emissions, are to be considered.

The Republic of Moldova's responsibility in terms of greenhouse gas emissions is low. In 2013, the Republic of Moldova emitted 12.8 Mt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF) and 12.7 Mt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF), which is less than 0.03 per cent of current world's emissions.

Total and net per capita emissions were less than half of the world's average (3.2 tCO₂ eq/capita vs 6.4 tCO₂ eq/capita (reference), respectively 3.1 tCO₂ eq/capita vs 6.8 tCO₂ eq/capita respectively)¹.

Also, the Republic of Moldova has a low level of historic emissions, of about 0.05 per cent (without LULUCF) and/or of about 0.04 per cent (with LULUCF), since 1990.

- The capacity to contribute to solving the climate change problem is closely related to the ability to invest in appropriate mitigation measures. Hence, one aspect of capacity is to take into account the GDP growth level and GDP per capita in fairness considerations.

In this context, it is worth mentioning that within 1990-2014 period, the Real GDP decreased in the Republic of Moldova by 29 per cent, from 9.8935 to 6.9881 billion 2010 US\$, while the real GDP per capita decreased by 14 per cent, from 2,261.9 to 1,950.2 2010 US\$².

- The mitigation potential and abatement costs are other core aspects in considering a fair contribution of a country.

The greenhouse gas intensity ("CO₂ emissions per GDP") indices decreased considerably within 1990-2013 period in the Republic of Moldova, from 4.4 to 1.9 kg CO₂ per real GDP 2010 US\$ (without LULUCF), or by 56.4 per cent; and, from 3.8 to 1.9 kg CO₂ per real GDP 2010 US\$ (with LULUCF), or by 56.8 per cent respectively.

These values are still among the highest within the transition economies from the Central and Eastern Europe and reveal a high mitigation potential to achieve the Republic of Moldova's reduction targets. But, in order to reach the conditional target of up to 78 per cent reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, appropriate international financial support approximately equal to US\$ 4.9-5.1 billion, i.e. about US\$ 327-340 million per year until 2030, is needed; the support needed will be in addition to the domestic allocations to cover the required abatement costs.

This support will allow adjusting the development pathway of the Republic of Moldova towards a low-carbon economy, thus moving towards progressive decoupling of carbon emissions from economic growth and ensuring a decent level of Real GDP per capita, equal to 4,483 US\$/capita in 2030, which will still be approximately one-tenth of EU 28 average, forecasted to be US\$ 43,516/capita³ in 2030.

As stated above, along with the international financial support for covering the abatement costs, the country will also need assistance in form of technology transfer and capacity building.

Other international obligations

The Republic of Moldova submitted Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) to UNFCCC after Copenhagen Meeting of the Parties (2010) which states that Moldova communicated that it would reduce its total national GHG emissions by no less than 25% with the base year (1990) level by 2020



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through the implementation of global economic mechanisms focused on climate change mitigation, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention.

Beside UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (www.unfccc.int) ratified by Moldova in 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2003 Moldova is a party of the following environmental conventions:

- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (www.biodiv.org)
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (www.unccd.int)
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (<http://ozone.unep.org>)
- UNECE Convention on Long-Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution (<http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html>)
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (<http://www.unece.org/env/eia/eia.html>)

For a full list visit: <http://cim.mediu.gov.md/raport2004/en/policy/intconv.htm>
Moldova is a member of the Energy Charter Conference and had ratified the Treaty on 22.06.1996: <http://www.encharter.org>

Flagship Legislation on Climate Change

Currently Moldova has no flagship legal acts on climate change. Climate change mitigation and adaptation is dealt through different sectoral laws and policy documents.

List of other climate change relevant legislation /legal acts:

- The Governmental Resolution “On setting up the National Commission for the implementation and realization of the commitments under the UNFCCC and of the mechanisms and commitments of the Kyoto Protocol”

In order to meet eligibility criteria for participation in CDM, Moldova has established the Designated National Authority (DNA) following the approval in December 2003 of the Governmental Resolution “On setting up the National Commission for the implementation and realization of the commitments under the UNFCCC and of the mechanisms and commitments of the Kyoto Protocol”. The Resolution established composition of the National Commission: it has 18 members representing the Parliament, Government, private sector, research and academia institutions; and described its responsibilities and internal working procedures.

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- The Law on Renewable Energy (2007)

The Law provides the legal basis of functioning of sector of renewable energy, the social and economic relations arising in the course of assimilation of renewable energy sources, methods of production organization and sale renewable energies and fuels.

The Law regulates principles and purposes of the state policy in the field of assimilation of renewable energy sources; defines methods of integration of renewable energy sources in national power system; provides correlation of activity in the field of production, accounting, transportations, distributions and energy uses and fuels from renewable sources; defines financial sources and the financial and economic gear of support of process of assimilation of renewable energy sources; defines methods of information support of activity in the field of renewable energy sources; defines the economic and organizational measures directed on production incentive and energy uses from renewable sources; as well specifies principal directions of cooperation in the field.

The Law promotes increase of use of energy produced from renewable sources up to 20% of the total gross domestic consumption and 10% of annual electricity production by 2020, feed-in tariffs established for a 15-year period.

<http://www.east-invest.eu/en/Investment-Promotion/Moldova-2/MD-alternative-energy>



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- The Law on Energy Efficiency (2010)

Law No. 142 as of 02.07.2010 on Energy Efficiency 1) transposes EU Directive 2006/32/CE of April 5, 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services; 2) provides for creation of the AEE - institutional capacity in charge of EE and RES promotion and monitoring (e.g., development and maintenance of energy efficiency indicators, establishing mechanisms for monitoring and tracking energy savings and energy intensity, disseminating information and undertaking education campaigns on energy efficiency, etc.); 3) introduces mandatory energy auditing every 5 years; 4) requires the appointment of an energy manager and the development and implementation of energy efficiency plans for companies with energy consumption above three different defined thresholds; 5) creates a ground for ESCOs, third party financing, performance contracting, energy consumption metering; 6) requires adoption of minimum energy performance standards; 7) requires the adoption the National EE Program until 2020' and National Energy Efficiency Action Plans' every other 3 years at the national level; and 8) requires adoption of Local/Municipal EE Programs' every other 3 years and Local/Municipal EE Action Plans' every other year that would integrate in the national ones above.

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- The second-tier legislation and regulations on RES and EE

In 2009 the National Agency for Energy Regulation (ANRE) approved as well as in the second-tier legislation, e.g., the Methodology for the Determination, Approval and Application of Tariffs for the Electricity Generated from Renewable Electric Energy and Biofuel; and the Regulation on the Guarantees for Origin of Electricity Generated from Renewable Electric Energy and Biofuel.

Moldova also adopted Regulation on Energy Auditors' Certification; Regulation on Minimum Energy Performance; Requirements for Buildings; Operational Manual for the Energy Efficiency Fund; and GDs transposing the energy labelling directives.

<http://energyefficiency.clima.md/public/files/EnergyProfileMoldova.pdf>
<http://www.energy-community.org/pls/portal/docs/1274193.PDF>

- Amendments to the Customs Code of the Republic of Moldova, (2000)

By the Law No. 154 of 21.07.2005, the Parliament has approved amendments to the Customs Code, which prohibit the imports of passenger cars and minibuses which have been in operation for more than 7 years and trucks and buses which have been in operation for more than 10 years.

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- The Water Law of the Republic of Moldova (2013)

Recently adopted Water Law (entered into force on October 26, 2013) states: "priority measures to promote adaptation to climate change, including identifying and combating water scarcity, to denote to the long-term imbalance between supply and demand of water and increased risk of droughts and floods". Number of references on climate change impacts in the Water Law demonstrates significant progress in vision on environmental protection. It also puts in place new water management principles like participation, pollution prevention, polluter-pays principle, precaution, and sustainable water use.

<http://lawsmd.blogspot.com/search/label/water%20law>
<http://mca.pixmania.md/en/Legea-apelor-a-fost-publicata-in-Monitorul-Oficial.html>

- The "On the protection of the atmospheric air" (1997)

The purpose of this law is preserving purity of the Atmospheric air as component of environment, improvement of its quality, prevention and level recession of harmful physical, chemical, biological, radioactive and other impact on the atmosphere, bringing to negative consequences for the population and/or for environment. This law regulates activities of physical persons and legal entities, which directly or indirectly can affect air quality.

<http://www.airgovernance.eu/index.php?a=main&pid=30&lang=eng>

Relevant climate change policy documents:

- Republic of Moldova signed the Paris Agreement

President of the Republic of Moldova signed the degree Nr. 2328 from 08.09.2016 approving the signature of the Paris Agreement.



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[Degree nr. 2328-VII from 08.09.2016](#) In January 2017 Government of Moldova has sent the Paris Agreement for the ratification to the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

- Draft Government Decision on the approval of the forestry sector strategy on adaptation to climate change for the years 2016-2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation
The Strategy was sent to the Government for approval
- Low Emission Development Strategy up to 2030
The Strategy was approved by the Government on 14 December 2016
- Republic of Moldova's Intended National Determined Contribution
According to the INDC, the Republic of Moldova intends to achieve an economy-wide unconditional target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 64-67 per cent below its 1990 level in 2030 and to make best efforts to reduce its emissions by 67 per cent. The reduction commitment expressed above could be increased up to 78 per cent below 1990 level conditional to a global agreement addressing important topics including low-cost financial resources, technology transfer, and technical cooperation, accessible to all at a scale commensurate to the challenge of global climate change.
http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Republic%20of%20Moldova/1/INDC_Republic_of_Moldova_25.09.2015.pdf
- The Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova to the year 2020
Another important energy policy documents is the Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova to the year 2020 approved by Government Decision No 958 dated 21.08.2007 which has three strategic objectives: 1) security of energy supply; 2) promoting energy and economic efficiency; and 3) liberalization of the energy market and restructuring of power industry. The Energy Strategy foresees an increase of the share of renewable energy sources in the country's energy balance up to 6 per cent in 2010 and 20 per cent in 2020. The Energy Strategy stipulates the development of the energy potential of biomass (production of biofuel from cereals, sugar sorghum and oily technical cultures - rape, sunflower, grape seeds from wine industry etc.), solar energy by conversion to electricity and heat, wind, hydropower, and, in the future, new sources of energy.
<http://energyefficiency.clima.md/public/files/EnergyProfileMoldova.pdf>
- The National Energy Efficiency Program 2011-2020 (NEEP)
The National Energy Efficiency Program 2011-2020 (NEEP) provides for cross-sector measures, as well as EE activities for energy generating, building, municipal, transport, industry sectors, and sets the annual, intermediate and long-term energy saving and CO2 emissions reduction targets.
<http://www.energy-community.org/pls/portal/docs/1274193.PDF>
- The National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030"
National Development Strategy: 7 solutions for economic growth and poverty reduction for 2020 states: "The imperative to implement environmental protection measures will be taken into account while designing, constructing and operating the roads, including by applying environmental impact assessment procedures, promoting construction and operational standards under climate change conditions, maintaining, restoring and expanding road plantations areas (green protective strips along roads etc.)". The document also considers establishment of competitive and efficient energy sector for 2020, which will provide consumers with quality energy resources, on affordable and reliable terms, will respond to the challenges of energy price increases, dependency on imports of energy resources, and energy sector impact on climate change.

The new version of the strategy was approved by the government in February 2013.
http://www.serviciulocale.md/public/files/Energy_Strategy_2030_Final.pdf
http://www.gov.md/public/files/Moldova_2020_ENG.pdf

– National Renewable Energy Action Plan of the Republic of Moldova for 2013-2020

Approved by Government Decision No. 1073 of 27 December 2013.

The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) considers not only the assessment developed by the relevant Governmental and local institutions, but also the commitments within the Energy Community framework by the approval of the Decision of the Energy Community Ministerial Council on the implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC and amending Article 20 of the Energy Community Treaty on 2012, October 18. <https://www.energy-community.org/pls/portal/docs/3044025.PDF>

– The Land Transport Infrastructure Strategy for 2008-2017

The Land Transport Infrastructure Strategy for 2008-2017, approved through the Government Resolution No. 85 of 01.02.2008, is focused on 3 priority directions:

- (i) infrastructure rehabilitation;
- (ii) institutional framework; and
- (iii) infrastructure development.

Short term and mid-term actions have been scheduled along each of the priority directions.

The road infrastructure rehabilitation plan includes:

- (a) the rehabilitation program covering the entire national and local road network;
- (b) urgent repair and maintenance works on the roads - in poor condition prior to the launch of the rehabilitation work;
- (c) running maintenance (normal and periodical) of all rehabilitated roads, understood as adding a new coat of asphalt or surface treatment at least once in 8 years.

Key performance indicators characterizing the deliverables of implementing the above Road Transport Infrastructure Strategy for 2008-2017 include:

- (i) increased freight and passenger transport flows;
- (ii) increased traffic speed in the rehabilitated networks;
- (iii) reduced running vehicle maintenance costs, including reduced fuel consumption;
- (iv) a decreasing road accident curve, etc., therefore the implementation of the Strategy supposed to have a positive impact on public health and safety, reducing the number of accidents and air pollution levels as result of keeping the traffic speed on particular sections of the rehabilitated road more constant.

<http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/statistics/investment/Country-responses/Moldova.pdf>

– National Agriculture Sector and Food Processing Industry Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2008-2015 (2008)

The National Agriculture Sector and Food Processing Industry Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2008-2015 period is the main document of the strategic coordination of the main political, economic and social development of agriculture sector and food processing industry, combining the updated assessments of the level of adaptation of the agriculture sector to the conditions and mechanisms of market economy, the main directions and tools to modernize the agricultural sector, the role of state in the development of agriculture's sector in the post-privatization stage, the expected economic effects and the risks of its implementation. In addition it promotes innovative approaches to land cultivation, which will contribute to conservation of carbon in soil; as well as use of new technologies, which will help reduction of GHG emissions from cattle-breeding.

<http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=327309&lang=2>

http://unfccc.int/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20130327164106567/TechnologyNeedsAssessmentAdaptation-ProjectIdeas_Moldova.pdf

– National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) (2013-2027)

This Strategy aims to develop infrastructure and services necessary to properly protect the environment and human health, develop legal and



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institutional framework required to support the gradual correspondence of domestic waste management practices to the European Union ones through international, national and local partnerships attracting investments needed for sustainable development of the sector according to the priority needs and in a pace accessible to the society. The development of the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) aims at creating the necessary framework for the development and implementation in an integrated and efficient system in social, economic and environmental terms. Through implementation of the strategy it is supposed to reduce GHG emissions, however, no specific targets are established.

<http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=347341&lang=2>

http://www.serviciilocale.md/public/files/deseuri/2013_01_24_NATIONAL_WASTE_MANAGEMENT_STRATEGY_2013-27_ENG.pdf

– The Low Emissions Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova to the year 2020

The Low Emissions Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova to the year 2020 was elaborated in 2012. The Strategy defines targets of climate change mitigation for the country in line with obligations undertaken under the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Measures (NAMA) in 2010.

The Strategy says: “to provide a general policy framework focused on national sustainable development, that is likely to lead to low greenhouse gas emissions and will help to reach and, if possible, to increase the level of the Republic of Moldova’s reduction commitment under the Copenhagen Accord”.

The specific objectives of the Strategy are:

- To propose mitigation solutions providing economic opportunities;
- To highlight the barriers to the conversion to the low carbon emissions economy development;
- To reinforce and build on existing projects/investments;
- To prioritise the proposed NAMAs;
- To propose besides domestically implemented NAMAs, such for international support.

The Strategy is yet is not approved by the government of the Republic of Moldova.

<http://www.clima.md/doc.php?!=en&idc=236&id=2527>

– The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan

The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is addressing the following 3 key objectives:

- Improve the management and dissemination of disaster and climate risk information in Moldova.
- Ensure that climate change adaptation is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis.
- Build climate resilience through reducing risk and facilitating adaptation in priority sectors.

The strategy underlines that regional cooperation with Romania and Ukraine is crucial to tackle climate change challenges.

The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy was approved by Governmental Decision No. 1009 as of 10.12.2014.

<http://www.clima.md/doc.php?!=en&id=2529&idc=237>

– Amendments and Supplements to the Regulation on Organization and Functioning of the National Agency for Energy Regulation

Strengthens institutional structure. The Agency sets up prices on electricity and energy and secures methodological approach for calculations. Regulations approved by the Parliament #238 October 26, 2012

– Government Decision Nr. 199 of 20.03.2014 on the approval of water and sanitation Strategy (2014-2028)

This Decision aims at improving health security of the population by improving drinking water quality as part of climate change adaptation measures for dry seasons



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- Government Decision № 141 of 24.02.2014 on establishing a system of energy statistics This Decision will improve policy planning of climate change mitigation activities by providing quality data
- Law Nr. 27 of 13.03.2014 amending and supplementing the Law on Electricity number 124-XVIII of December 23, 2009 Law on Electricity was amended in accordance with the Directive 2005/89/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 on the measures to ensure security of electricity supply and infrastructure investment.

Governmental bodies carrying responsibility on areas of climate change policy:

- Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova The Ministry of Environment Protection the Republic of Moldova is a republican body of executive authority, which elaborates and implements the policies of the Government in the areas of climate change an protection environmental protection. It is key ministry responsible for implementation of international environment treaties to which Moldova is a Part (including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). The Minister is a focal point of UNFCCC. The <http://www.mediu.gov.md>
- The National Commission for the implementation and realization of the commitments under the UNFCCC and of the mechanisms and commitments of the Kyoto Protocol The Commission is designated as Supreme National Authority responsible for the implementation and realization of the commitments under the UNFCCC and of the mechanisms and commitments of the Kyoto Protocol. The Minister of Environment chairs the National Commission, and Director of the State Hydrometeorological Service assumes position of Vice-Chair. NC is the national body responsible for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol in the Republic of Moldova. It was mandated to elaborate and promote national strategies and policies for participation in CDM. In this capacity, Commission collaborates with the National Committee for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction, with Commission for European Integration, as well as with other Commissions and National Committees. Detailed TOR, including responsibilities and organizational procedures, is presented in the annex to the Governmental Resolution on DNA establishment. <http://www.clima.md/lib.php?l=en&idc=241&>
- The Climate Change Office The Climate Change Office under the MoE is responsible for the activities related to preparation of National Communications in the Republic of Moldova, climate change related projection/modelling, support in formulation of policy documents, etc. www.clima.md
- State Hydrometeorological Service (SHS) The State Hydrometeorological Service is subordinated to the Ministry of Environment. The main functions of the State Hydrometeorological Service are:
 - To monitor the state and evolution of the hydrometeorological conditions and environment quality with the purpose to protect the population and economical agents from dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena and from environmental pollution;
 - Elaborate meteorological, aeronautical, agrometeorological, hydrological forecasts as well as the forecast on the environmental pollution;
 - To issue warnings on hydrometeorological hazardous phenomena, as well as on the environmental pollution;
 - To meet the demand for hydrometeorological information of the population, economic agents, national security, public authorities;
 - Establish and operate the Hydrometeorological Data State Fund in support of hydrometeorological justification, design, construction and exploitation of socio-economic objects;
 - Participate in the international data exchange within the global observing system and to fulfill the commitments under the conventions and international agreements signed by the Republic of Moldova.<http://www.meteo.md>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Institute of Ecology and Geography 	<p>The Institute of Ecology and Geography is partly subordinated to the Ministry of Environment and its objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studying of dynamics and emphasizing of tendencies of modifications of geo- and ecosystems components under natural and anthropogenic factors' influence. - Evaluation of factors that can cause appearance of geo-ecological disasters. - Optimization of geo-systems structure to ensure their stable functionality - Implementation of environmental and natural resources' Geographical Informational System. - Creation of informational database for integrated monitoring. - Training of scientific personnel of high qualification in specialties: ecology, environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources; meteorology, climatology and agro-meteorology; radiobiology; tourism. <p>http://ieq.asm.md</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Moldova 	<p>The Ministry is a republican body responsible for develops and implements policy related to economic growth and development.</p> <p>http://mec.gov.md/</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Energy Efficiency Agency (EEA) 	<p>The Energy Efficiency Agency (EEA) under the Ministry of Economy was created by Government Decision No. 1173 as of December 21, 2010. The Agency as a central public authority and the focal point in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy has the mission to reach the objectives set out in the National Energy Efficiency Program 2011-2020 (NEEP).</p> <p>http://economie.moldova.org</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Regional Development and Constructions of the Republic of Moldova 	<p>The Ministry is a republican body responsible for develops and implements policy related to regional development, spatial planning and construction.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Republic of Moldova 	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture is a republican body of executive authority, which is in charge of regulation of economic activity in the agricultural sector and formulation and implementation of agricultural policy.</p> <p>http://www.maia.gov.md</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agency "Moldsilva" (Moldavian Forest) 	<p>Agency Moldsilva is the central public administration body on state policy in forestry and hunting in the country. The general task of the Agency is to implement the constitutional prerogatives and international ratified obligations of the Republic of Moldova on development, promotion and implementation of its policy in forestry and hunting, directed on the international trends of socio-economic sustainable development, rural development, rural employment, sustainable forestry, development, guarding, forests and wildlife protection, maintenance and conservation of biodiversity, professional training, access to environmental benefits and forestry research and education.</p> <p>http://www.moldsilva.gov.md</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Statistics Bureau of the Republic of Moldova 	<p>The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is the central administrative authority which, as the central statistical body, manages and coordinates the activity in the field of statistics from the country.</p> <p>The NBS elaborates independently or in collaboration with other central administrative bodies and approves the methodologies of statistical and calculation surveys of statistical indicators, in accordance with international standards, especially those of the European Union, and with the advanced practice of other countries, as well as taking into account the peculiarities of the socio-economic conditions of the Republic of Moldova, organizes, following the programme of statistical works, annually approved by the Government, statistical surveys regarding the situation and economic, social, demographic development of the country, performing the works related to the collection, processing, centralizing, storage and dissemination of statistical data.</p> <p>www.statistica.gov.md</p>



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- Moldovan Forest Research and Management Institute
Moldovan Forest Research and Management Institute undertake research, analysis, collection and processing of forestry data, and verification of received information related to forestry sector development in the Republic of Moldova.

Key non-governmental, international or other organisations:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Moldova
United Nations Development Programme Moldova started its operation in early 90's. It supports the government to reach national development priorities and the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.
<http://www.md.undp.org>
- The Regional Environmental Centre for Moldova
REC Moldova is an independent, international, non-profit and non-political organization with international character.

The Regional Environmental Centre-Moldova (REC-Moldova) was established to assist in solving environmental problems in Moldova and neighboring countries through the promotion of co-operation between NGOs, Governmental bodies, local communities, the business sector and all other environmental stakeholders at both national and regional level. The REC aims to increase public participation in environmental decision making process.
www.rec.md
- BIOTICA - Moldova
BIOTICA Ecological Society was registered as a national NGO in 1993. Since then, dozens of projects have been successfully implemented, mainly with the support of foreign and international funds. There are 25 members in BIOTICA. BIOTICA has three main areas of activity: Biodiversity Conservation; Development of «third sector»; Environmental Law and Policy. <http://www.biotica-moldova.org/>
- Ecological Movement of Moldova - MEM
Ecological Movement of Moldova (EMM) is a voluntary and non-governmental environmental organisation committed to restoring the natural balance of the environment in Moldova through sustainable development, conservation of natural resources and preservation of important ecological sites and monuments. EMM was founded on 15th of November 1990, being officially registered in July 1991. <http://www.mem.md>

Cooperation with EU

Moldova is a partner country within the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). A joint EU-Moldova ENP Action Plan lays out the strategic objectives based on commitments to shared values and effective implementation of political, economic and institutional reforms. It also encourages implementation of provisions under the Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The EU-Moldova ENP Action Plan is based on the Partnership & Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and encourages and supports Moldova's objective of further integration into European economic and social structures.

The EU and the Republic of Moldova are currently negotiating an Association Agreement to succeed the PCA. This Association Agreement will significantly deepen Moldova's political association and economic integration with the EU. The objective is to start negotiations on a deep and comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), a core element of the Association Agreement, as soon as Moldova is deemed to be ready to sustain the impact of far-reaching liberalisation of its trade with the EU. Among other issues under negotiations, which started in 2010, on the Association Agreement climate chapter was discussed.

Moldova is a priority partner country within the Eastern Partnership and Moldova is a partner country within the Black Sea Synergy. For both initiatives, environmental management and climate change are priority issues.



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Moldova became member of the Energy Community in 2010.

Another major instrument for providing assistance is the so-called Sector Policy Support Programme, which provides direct financial assistance to the State's treasury ("Budget Support") based on an intensive policy dialogue. Among supported activities is started in 2011, Policy Support Programme for the Reform of the Energy Sector in Moldova (€42.6 million) which aims at helping Moldova to achieve the objectives of the Energy Strategy Energy Strategy, with special focus on the Energy Efficiency Action Plan (which includes promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy). For the project list please visit: www.climaeast.eu

EU Delegation to Moldova:

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/eu_moldova/index_en.htm

Cooperation with other international institutions

Moldova actively cooperates with other international organisations and partners. Among them are:

- UNEP, with financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supports preparation of the National Inventory Reports/Communications to UNFCCC.
- Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Republic of Moldova and the Kingdom of Denmark is considered as the legal basis for CDM activities implementation.

(Source: <http://www.clima.md/lib.php?l=en&idc=241&>)



This project is funded by the European Union



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