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The second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC2) of Moldova

EU4Climate closing event

Brussels, Belgium

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Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Moldova



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- The Republic of Moldova presented its first NDC on 25 September 2015

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Republic%20of%20Moldova%20First/INDC_Republic_of_Moldova_25.09.2015.pdf

- On 4 March 2020, the Republic of Moldova presented its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and accompanying information, to ensure clarity, transparency and understanding with regard to Decision 4/CMA.1.

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Republic%20of%20Moldova%20First/MD_Updated_NDC_final_version_EN.pdf

NDC of the Republic of Moldova



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- The Republic of Moldova is the fourth country in the world which has presented the updated NDC to the Paris Climate Agreement
- NDC2 was developed with the support of the EU4Climate Regional Project, funded by the European Union and implemented by UNDP



Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) structure in the Republic of Moldova



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I. MITIGATION

In its updated NDC (2020), the Republic of Moldova set more ambitious targets compared to its NDC1 (2015). Its new economy-wide target is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70 percent compared to 1990 levels by the year 2030, compared to the 64-67 per cent laid out in NDC1.

II. ADAPTATION

The Republic of Moldova also included an adaptation component in its updated NDC, in line with Articles 2.1 and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Rulebook (COP 24). This adaptation component sets the country's adaptation priorities, which are derived from existing documents establishing national policies covering intersectoral and sectoral issues of national development.

The Republic of Moldova's priority adaptation sectors are: agriculture, water resources, human health, forestry, energy and transport.



The GHG reduction target by 2030 compared to 1990



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Objective	Unconditional GHG reduction (%)	Conditional GHG reduction (%)
NDC1	64-67%	78%
NDC2	70%	88%

If the Republic of Moldova will receive technical, financial and technological support from the international community (transfer of environmentally friendly and climate-efficient technologies), the conditional reduction level of greenhouse gas emissions could be up to 88% as compared to the level of the reference year.

Thus, NDC2 of the Republic of Moldova corresponds to the requirements of art. 4.3 of the Paris Agreement, reflecting greater ambition and indicating progress compared to commitments made in NDC1.

Process for implementing the NDC in the Republic of Moldova



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Two national strategies were developed with the goal of achieving the objectives set out in the NDC:

- The Republic of Moldova's 2030 Low-Emission Development Strategy and implementation Plan of Action. Approved by GD number 1470 of 30 December 2016
- The Republic of Moldova's 2020 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and implementation Plan of Action. Approved by GD number 1009 of 10 December 2014.

These framework strategies form the basis for the development and implementation of sectoral strategies and plans of action.

Low Emissions Development Programme (LEDP)



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- ❑ The European Union and UNDP have supported the Government of the Republic of Moldova to develop its first ever Low Emissions Development Programme (LEDP).
- ❑ The Programme, which enters into force on 1 January 2024, systematizes policies and sectoral action plans that aim to achieve emission reduction objectives of greenhouse gases exposed in the updated NDC reported in March 2020 to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC.

Low Emissions Development Programme (LEDP)



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According to the LEDP, by 2030, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are to be reduced compared to 1990:

- in the energy sector, with 81%;
- in the transport sector, with 52%;
- in the buildings sector, with 74%;
- in the industrial sector, with 27%;
- in the agricultural sector, with 44%;
- in the waste sector, with 14%.

Thank you for cooperation!

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