



**The forty-second session of the Executive Body of the Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution, 12-16 December**

# **National perspectives and readiness for ratification of the Gothenburg Protocol**

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# Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution

Parliament decision no. 399 of 16.03.1995 for the accession

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- 1. Protocol on Heavy Metals, Aarhus**, the Republic of Moldova acceded by Law no. 1018/2002.
- 2. Aarhus Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 1998**, the Republic of Moldova acceded by Law no. 1018/2002
- 3. Protocol on Long-Term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)**, the Republic of Moldova acceded by Law No. 215/2015.
- 4. Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone, 1999**

# The policy framework on air protection

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- **Environmental Strategy for the period 2014-2023**, approved by Government Decision no. 301 of April 24, 2014;
- **Programme of Phased Suppression of halogenated hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the years 2016-2040**, approved by Government Decision no. 856 of 13.07.2016;
- **Low-Emissions Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030**, approved by Government Decision no. 1470 of 30.12.2016;
- **National Programme on Climate Change Adaptation (2020-2030)**, on the elaboration stage

# The national regulatory framework on air protection

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- **Law no. 1515/1993 on environmental protection;**
- **Law no. 1422/1997 on atmospheric air protection;**
- **Law no. 851/1996 on ecological expertise and environmental impact assessment;**
- **Law no. 1540 of 25.02.1998 on taxes for environmental pollution;**
- **Law no. 1536/1998 regarding hydrometeorological activity;**

# The national regulatory framework on air protection

(under development/implementation)

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- **Law on atmospheric air quality, adopted in April 2022**
  - Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (Text with EEA relevance )
  - Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1480 of 28 August 2015 amending several annexes to Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the rules concerning reference methods, data validation and location of sampling points for the assessment of ambient air quality
- ❖ Elaboration the Regulation on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, with support and of the Secretariat of LRTAP and IIASA

# National Air Quality Monitoring Network

(under development/implementation)

According to the study conducted by GIZ Moldova office, and management of ambient air quality, the location of stations is proposed based on delimited agglomerations, namely:

5 stations in Chisinau – 2 traffic, 2 background, 1-industrial and 13 stations in the localities:

Bălți (2 stations),

Comrat - 1 station,

Soroca - 1 station,

Cahul (2 stations),

Orhei - 1 station,

Ungheni - 1 station,

Mateuți - 1 station,

Leova - 1 station,

Tiraspol - 2 stations and

Râbnîța - 1 station.



# The national regulatory framework on air protection

- **Regulation of control of emissions of volatile organic compounds resulting from the storage and distribution of gasoline from terminals to fueling stations with petroleum products, approved by G.D. no 587/2020**
  - *Directive 94/63/EC of European Parliament and Council of 20 December 1994 on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations*
- **Regulation on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds caused by the use of organic solvents in certain paints, varnishes and in automotive refinishing products, approved by G.D. no 914/2020**
  - *Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC*
- **GD no. 72/2019 on approval of the changes that operates in some decisions of the Government**
  - *Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 on the quality of petrol and diesel with all amendments*

# The national regulatory framework on air protection

(under development/implementation)

- **Law on Industrial Emissions, adopted in July, 2022**
  - **Directive 2010/75/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 **on industrial emissions** (integrated prevention and control)
  - **Directive 2015/2193** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 **on the limitation of atmospheric emissions of certain pollutants from medium combustion plants.**
- **Law on fluorinated greenhouse gases, adopted in the first reading of the Parliament, December 1, 2022**
- Regulation (EU) no. 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 16, 2014 regarding fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 842/2006 (Text with relevance for the EEA), published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 150 of 20 May 2014.





# Decarbonisation Roadmap for the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community (under development/implementation)

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- **Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as adapted and adopted by the Energy Community Ministerial Council**
  - *Amendment to the Energy Law to introduce NECP development commitment into national legislation (amendments under promotion to be adopted)*
  - *Draft regulation on transposing the Regulation 2018/1999 into national legislation was developed. Public consultation and promotion for adoption will start by the end of 2022.*
  - *Development the National Energy and Climate Plan*
- **Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208** (on the on structure, format, submission processes and review of information reported by Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999)
- **Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1044** (with regard to values for global warming potentials and the inventory guidelines and with regard to the Union inventory system)
  - *Governmental decision 358/2021 on amending the GD 1277/2018 and GWP were updated based on the values established by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1044*

# Decarbonisation Roadmap for the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community (under implementation)

- **MRR regulation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions** amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2085 Amendment to the Energy Law to introduce NECP development commitment into national legislation (amendments under promotion to be adopted)
- *Draft Regulation on monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary installations was developed based on the ETS Directive, MRR regulation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 and AVR regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/2067. **The aspects related to the Aviation sector were not transposed.***
- **AVR regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/2067 on the verification of data and on the accreditation of verifiers** amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2084)
- **Accreditation Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products.** *Proposed period of transposition – 2023-2024*

# Decarbonisation Roadmap for the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community (under implementation)

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- **ETS Directive (Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union)**
  - *Partially transposed in the Law on industrial emissions*
  
- **Law relevant for the functioning of the ETS Directive and NECP**
  - *Concept note on Climate Law is developed*

# Reporting under CLRTAP

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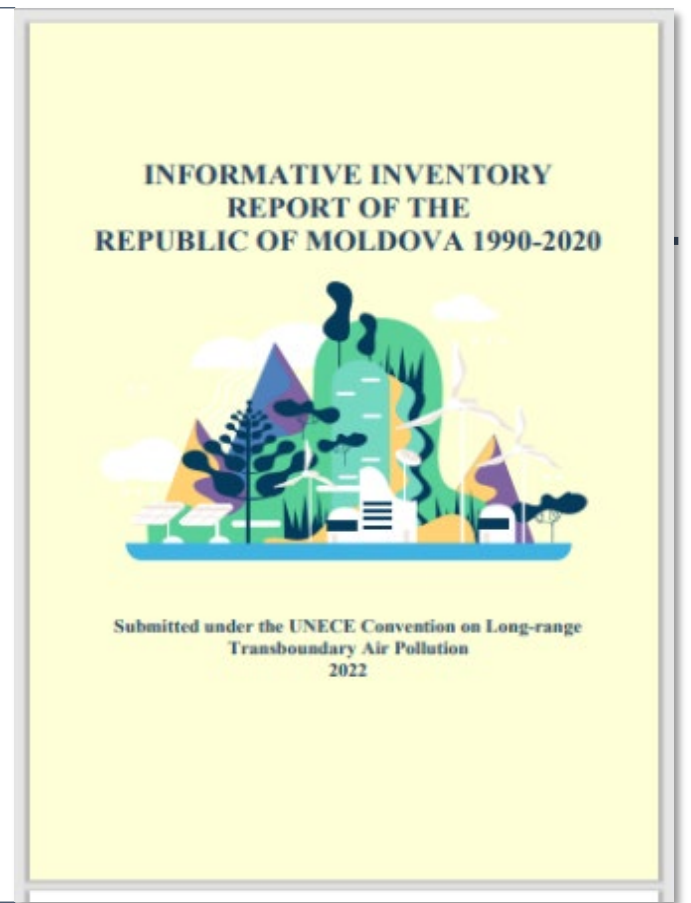
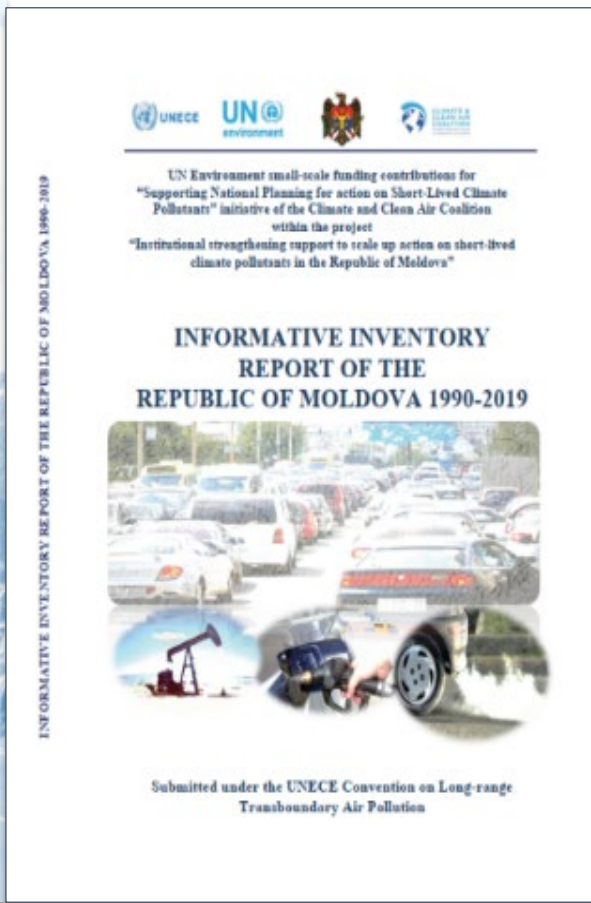
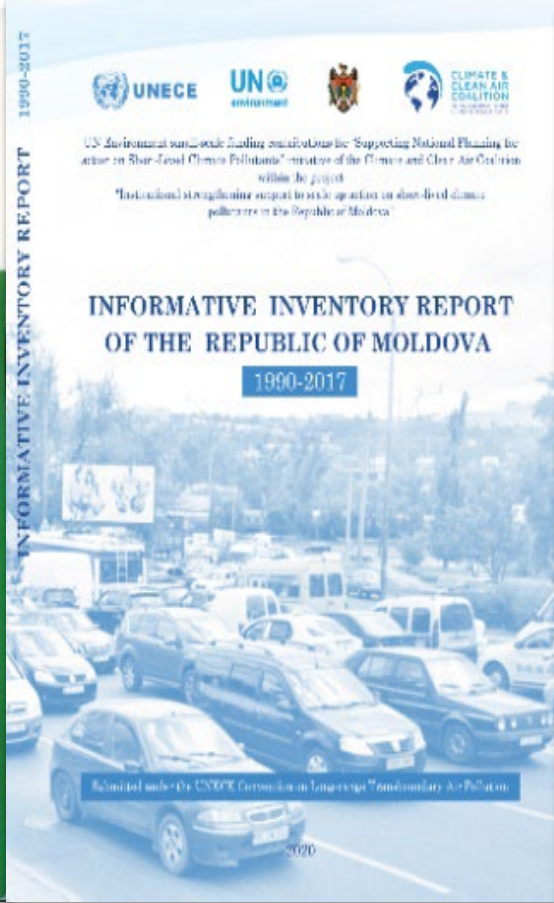
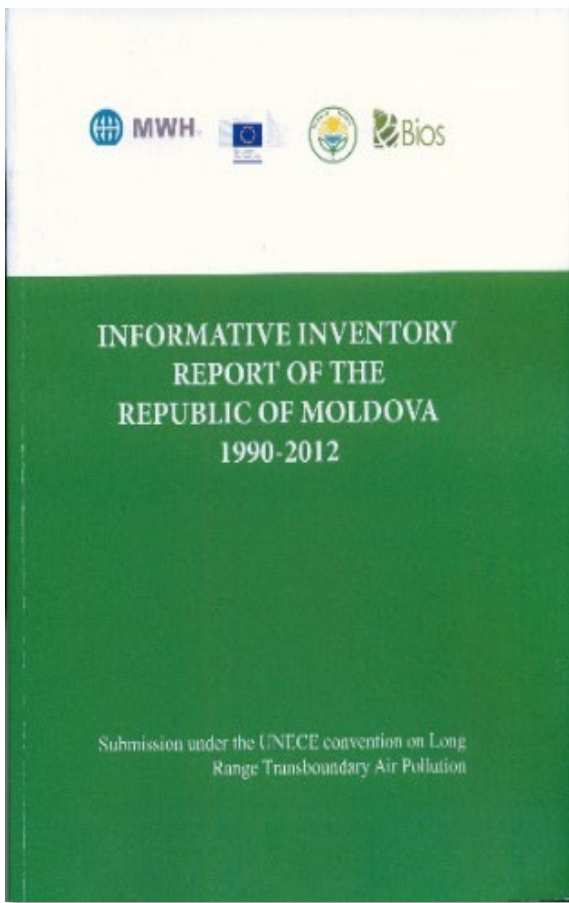
- **Historical Emission Inventory, NFR (done)**
- **Gridded emissions (work in progress)**

*A series of workshops organized by the secretariat on emission inventories for Moldova in 2020 and 2021 improved the understanding and skills of national experts, leading to improved reporting of emissions under the Convention. Practical training sessions were also held on gridding emissions and preparation of GNFR reporting;*

- **Emission projections (work in progress)**

*LEAP-IBC developed for estimating emissions from all major energy and non-energy sectors*

- **Large pollutant sources (LPS), includes the coordinates**



**The most significant contributors to total emissions in 2020 and the need to develop measures to reduce emissions must be paid to two sectors**

- **Residential: Stationary and**
- **Road transport: Passenger cars.**

**Also a number of other sectors, the emissions of which are considered key (separately for each pollutant), require attention.**

# The largest contributors to total emissions in 2020

## 91% emissions of SO<sub>x</sub> in 2020:

- Road transport: Passenger cars- 1A4bi (44.0%),
- Stationary combustion in manufacturing industry and construction: Non-metallic minerals 1A2f (34.8%),
- Commercial/institutional sector: Stationary 1A4ai (12.2%).

## 82.2% NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from:

- Road transport: Heavy duty vehicles and buses 1A3biii (31.2%),
- Public electricity and heat production 1A1a (16.4%),
- Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road vehicles and other machinery 1A4cii (9.7%),
- Road transport: Passenger cars 1A3bi (8.9%),
- Da1 (8.5%),
- Residential: Stationary 1A4bi (7.4%).

## 81.2% NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from:

- Manure management - Swine 3B3 (24.9%),
- Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application) 3Da1 (17.7%),
- Animal manure applied to soils 3Da2a (16.5%),
- Residential: Stationary 1A4bi (8.5%),
- Other organic fertilizers applied to soils 3Da2c (7.3%),
- Domestic wastewater handling 5D1 (6.2%).

## 83.2% MVOC emissions from:

- Other solvent use 2D3i (26.6%),
- Road transport: Passenger cars 1A4bi (23.5%),
- Coating applications 2D3d (10.7%),
- Food and beverages industry 2H2 (6.1%),
- Chemical products 2D3g (5.5%) 2D3a (5.5%),
- Biological treatment of waste - Solid waste 5A (5.2%).



# Republic of Moldova's national context information to reduce methane emissions

- Since **1990 to 2020**, the total national methane emissions (with contribution of LULUCF sector) in the Republic of Moldova decreased by **55.7%**, from 5.40 Mt to 2.39 Mt.
- In the respective period of time, the methane emissions originated in **energy sector** decreased by **62.5%** (from 1.25 Mt to 0.47 Mt), in **agriculture sector** – by **83.9%** (from 2.68 Mt to 0.43 Mt), in **LULUCF sector** – by **69.7%** (from 2.65 kt to 0.80 kt), while those originated in **waste sector** increased by **1.6%** (from 1.47 Mt to 1.49 Mt).
- In 2020, **62.3%** of total national methane emissions (with contribution of LULUCF sector) originated from **waste sector** (including, 52.1% from category 5A ‘Solid Waste Disposal’, 9.9% from category 5D ‘Wastewater Treatments and Discharge’, 0.3% from category 5C ‘Incineration and Open Burning of Waste’ and 0.1% from category 5B ‘Biological Treatment of Solid Waste’), **19.5%** originated from **energy sector** (including, 10.0% from category 1.B.2 ‘Oil and Natural Gas’, 8.9% from category 1A4 ‘Other Sectors’, 0.5% from category 1A3 ‘Transport’ and 0.1% from category 1A1 ‘Energy Industries’), and **18.1%** from **agriculture sector** (including, 16.3% from category 3A ‘Enteric Fermentation’ and 1.8% from category 3B ‘Manure Management’).

# **In the next few years, the following actions will be considered by the Government of the RoM**

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- Updating national total emissions (NFR), Annex 1
- Improving the Informative Inventory Report (IIR), Annex II
- Estimation of the emissions projections, Annex IV
- Development the gridded emission data (GNFR), Annex V
- Reporting on Large point sources (LPS)m Annex VI



# Needs for transposing under the Association Agreement EU- RoM

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- **The Regulation (EU) 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles)**
    - *The draft Law on the homologation of road vehicles and*
    - *The draft Regulation on the homologation of motor vehicles and the certification of their components*
  - **Directive no. 2007/46/EC establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, as well as systems, components and separate technical units intended for those vehicles, Regulation (EU) no. 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of January 15, 2013 regarding the approval and market surveillance for two- or three-wheeled vehicles and quadricycles.**
    - *The draft Law on the approval and market supervision of road vehicles and their component parts (elaboration stage)*
  - **Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC**

# Main impediments

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- The EU Directives on vehicle standards are not yet transposed;
- Not estimated the national emissions ceilings and sectoral emissions reduction targets, to establish a political commitment, signal expectations and enable better planning;
- Lack of the secondary legal base and programmes, including measures like leak detection and repair programmes, technology and equipment standards, limits on flaring and venting, and measurement and reporting requirements;
- Directing funding towards research and development on abatement and measurement technologies and support for verifiable mitigation projects through grants, targeted finance or other incentives;
- Lack of Capacity-building and awareness-raising to promote ratification and implementation.
- *We need long term planning, human resources and funds.*



source: <http://www.conversationagent.com>