

# Initial checks

Chişinău, 22/09/2025



# General



## Initial checks: general

### QA/QC:

We noted the reporting covers the years 1990-2022, we encourage you to report until (x-2), as required by Art. 8 of the adapted Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208, in your next submission.

Moldova reported 1990-2022 for the BTR in 2024:



Moldova reported 1990-2022 to the EnC and EEA in 2025: **FLEXIBILITY**



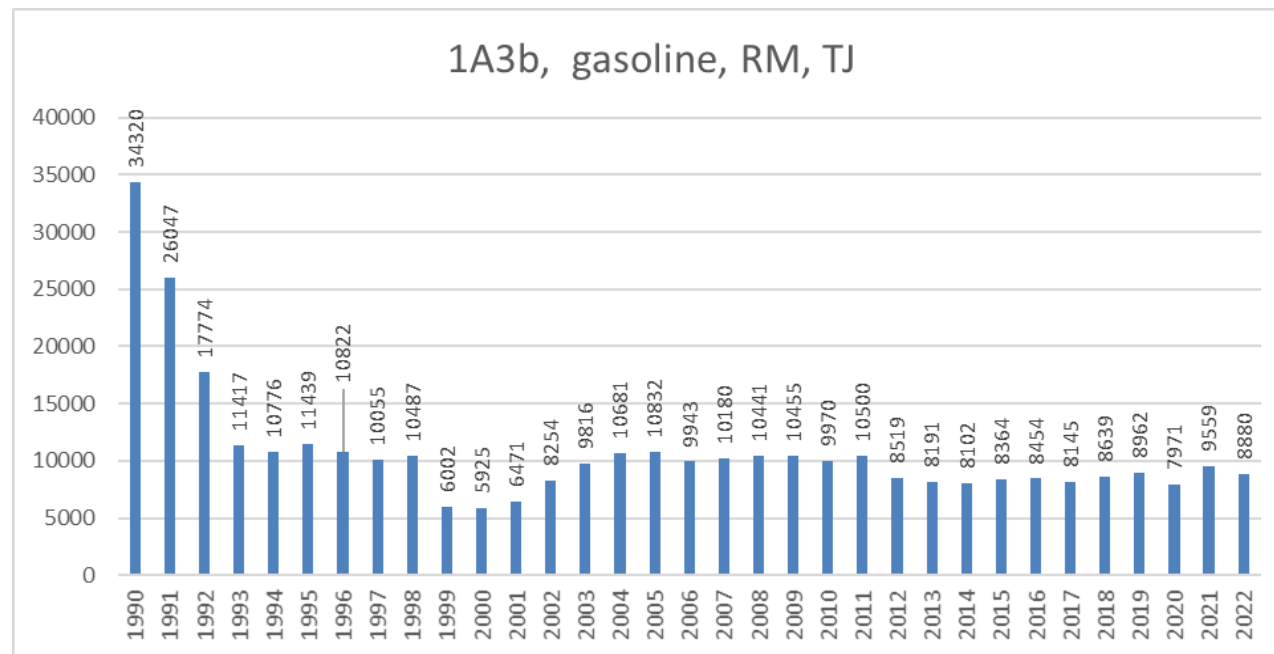
# 1 Transport



# Initial checks: Transport

## QA/QC:

Most of the questions are about the consistency of the trends and the explanations provided in the NID:

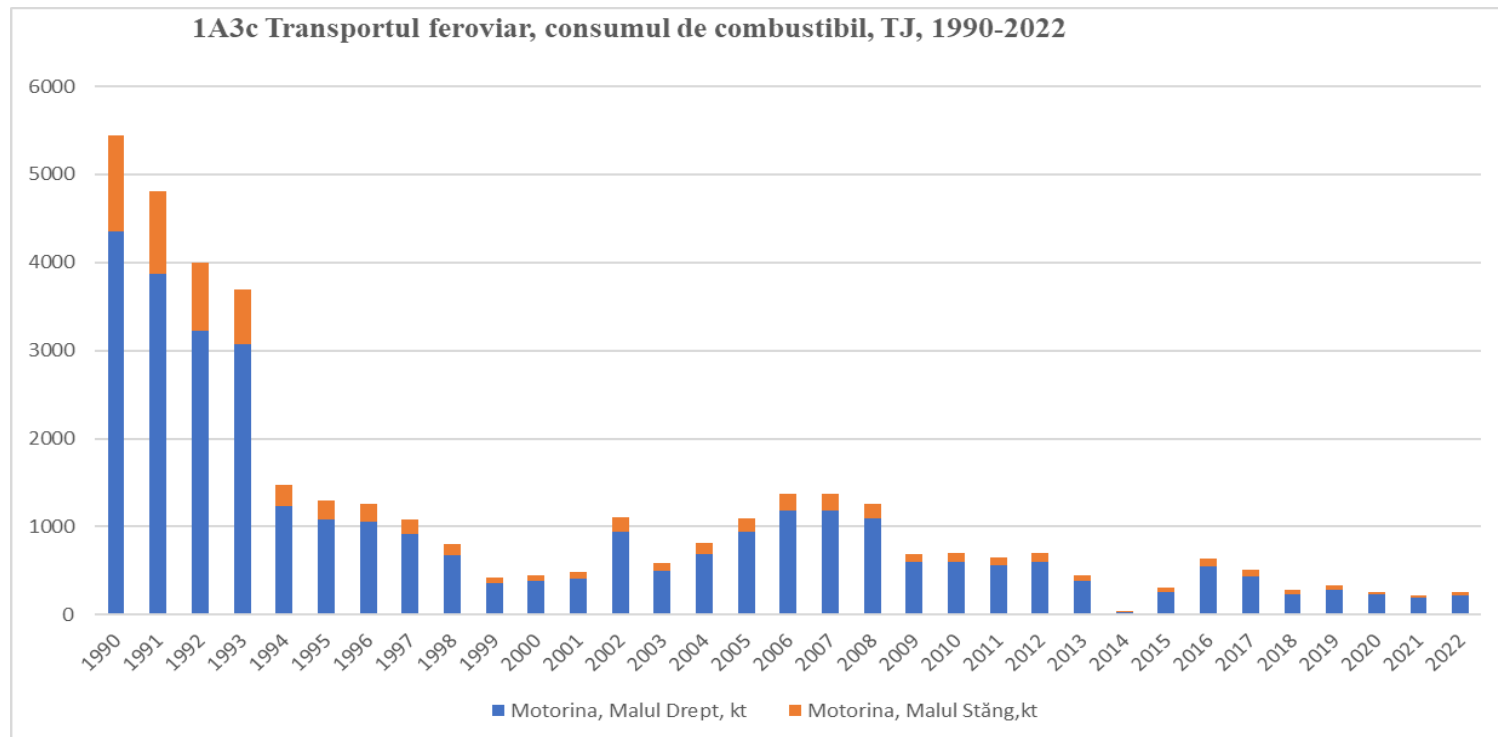




# Initial checks: Transport

## QA/QC:

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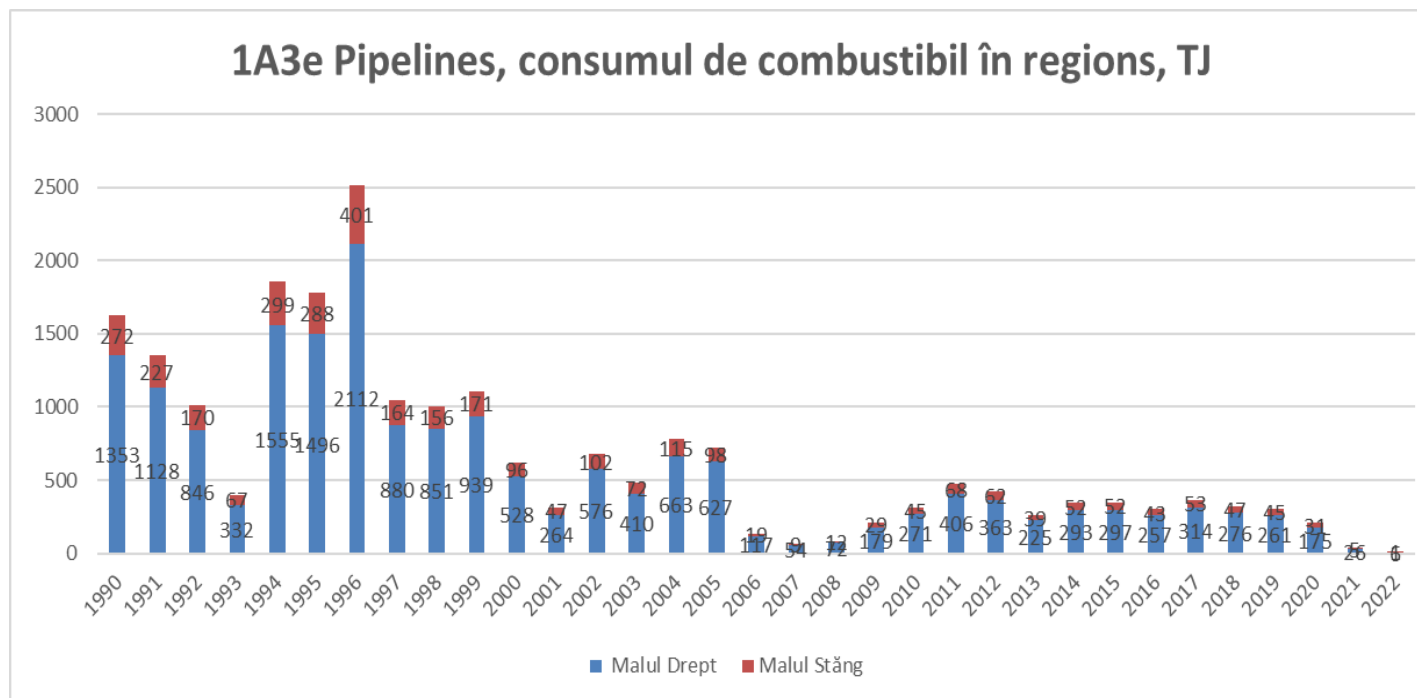




# Initial checks: Transport

## QA/QC:

Most of the questions are about the consistency of the trends and the explanations provided in the NID:





## Initial checks: focus on motorcycles

### QA/QC:

Moldova reports emissions for motorcycles using gaseous fuels. The reviewer would like to understand which type of vehicle could use such fuel. Could Moldova give some indication to understand the emissions?

### Answer:

The information received from the Public Service Agency (PSA) has been used (PSA manages the Fleet Registry). According to the received information, motorcycles using gaseous fuel have been introduced in the Fleet registry in the following years: 3 units (2016, 2017) and 4 units (2018, 2019). These data have been considered; other information is not available for GHG inventory team at this moment.

### QA/QC:

As it is not a key category, we do not have a follow up question. Indeed, it seems that natural gas-powered motorcycles have only begun to be built and sold in the world in the last 2/3 years. The review team recommends that Moldova find out more and provide clear information in the next NID submission. It will be checked in the next submission.





# Stationary combustion



# Initial checks: Time-series completeness

## **QA/QC:**

CO2 time-series are not complete for several sectors.

## **Answer:**

AD are based on the energy balance

## **QA/QC:**

Additional discussions could be organized with the energy statisticians to improve the time-series consistencies.



# Initial checks: 1A2gv/gaseous fuels

## QA/QC:

The CO<sub>2</sub> IEF is around 56.1 t/TJ every year with peaks in 1990 (104.6 t/TJ --> looks like solid fuels ) and 1993 (63.1 t/TJ --> looks like LPG). Could Moldova explain the time-serie consistency?

## Answer:

- 1) The discrepancy revealed in 1990 year for category 1A2gv (Construction) 3.2861 kt for biomass (wood waste) was mistakenly included in the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. We were not able to correct it in the current inventory cycle, but it will be considered accordingly in the next inventory cycle.
- 2) In 1993 year, only LPG consumption was indicated in the Energy Balance, with EF(CO<sub>2</sub>)=63,100 kg/TJ.

## QA/QC:

The correction will be checked in the next submission.

LPG should be reported under Liquid fuels and not Gaseous fuels.



# Initial checks: 1A4a-b/gaseous fuels

## QA/QC:

The CO<sub>2</sub> IEF varies according to the years with peaks in 1990 (57.2 t/TJ), 1995 (56.77 t/TJ), 2009 (56.59 t/TJ). Could Moldova explain the time-serie consistency?

## Answer:

1A4a/gaseous fuels: this category includes natural gas and LPG, with different CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors. Therefore, the IEF varies depending on the contribution of each fuel.

## QA/QC:

LPG should be reported under Liquid fuels and not Gaseous fuels.



# 3 Fugitive emissions

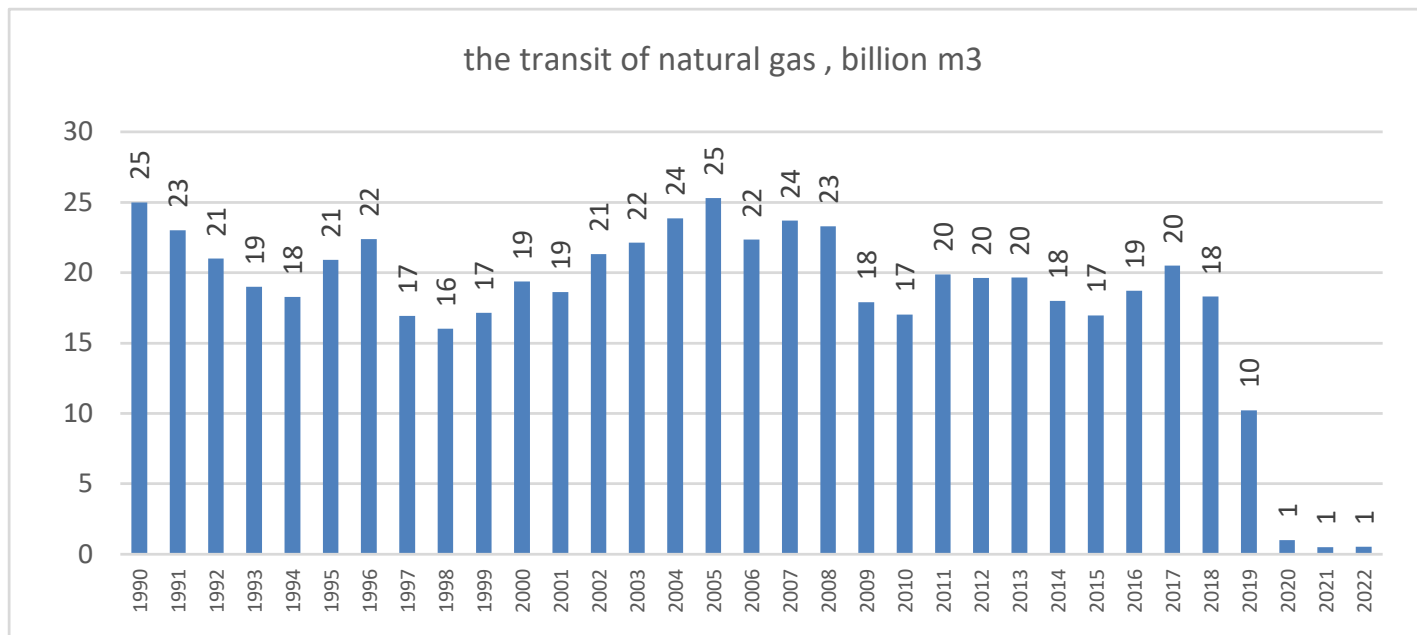


# Initial checks: 1B2

## QA/QC:

Questions on the trends observed

→ Answers provided should be included in the NID to improve the transparency.





# 4 IPPU



## Initial checks: 2A3 and 2D

### QA/QC:

Questions on the CO<sub>2</sub> IEF trend for the glass production → **Reco**: include the information in the NID

Questions on the CO<sub>2</sub> emission trend for 2D → **Reco**: include the information in the NID and additional discussion needed with the professional experts





# Initial checks: F-gas

## QA/QC:

The QA/QC team encourage Moldova to improve the reporting in the CRT tables until next submission.

Also check if  $\text{SF}_6$  was used in the window industry in the previous years.



# 5 Agriculture



## Initial checks: 3A2

### **QA/QC:**

We noted, that RoM is calculating CH<sub>4</sub> from 3A2 Sheep by using the Tier 2 methodology and welcome the Party for its efforts. In the CRT, Table 3.A, Column I, additional information are required only for those livestock types for which tier 2 was used. This is already perfectly done for cattle. Do you consider including the relevant information for sheep as well?

### **Answer:**

Yes, we considered including the relevant information for sheep in the CRT, Table 3.A, however we did not succeed to do it in this inventory cycle due to our lack of experience while using for the first time the ETF reporting tool. On the other side, we have checked on the UNFCCC website, and many Annex I Parties did not report additional information referred to Column I in CRT Table 3.A for sheep, including for instance Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, etc. In this extent, please clarify the reason for raising this issue.



## Initial checks: 3A2

### QA/QC:

Thank you for the comprehensive answer. Austria, Germany and Czechia as examples do include additional information in their CRTs, Table3.A, Column I for all respective livestock numbers, either by including the numbers or the respective notation keys. Please refer to <https://unfccc.int/documents/646482> (Austria), <https://unfccc.int/documents/646519> (Germany) and <https://unfccc.int/documents/646491> (Czechia). Do you consider including the relevant information on sheep in the CRT in future submissions?



## Initial checks: 3A4

### **QA/QC:**

According to the CRT (Table3.A), (Table3.B(a) and Table3.B(b)) all other animals than cattle, sheep and swine should be reported under 3A4/3B4, which is perfectly done by Moldova. However, Parties are encouraged to report disaggregated data using the predefined drop-down menu. Do you consider a separate reporting of the emissions and AD from the remaining livestock categories (all other than cattle, sheep and swine) in future submissions?

### **Answer:**

Yes, we considered reporting separately the emissions and AD from the remaining livestock categories in future submissions, we did not succeed to do it in this inventory cycle due to our lack of experience while using for the first time the ETF reporting tool.



## Initial checks: 3A4

### QA/QC:

Thank you very much for your detailed reply. We do not have a follow up question. Note that this issue is considered as partly resolved. Therefore, we encourage that you keep on working on this issue and to consider the separate reporting of the other livestock categories in future submissions.



# Initial checks: 3A1, 3A2, 3A3, 3B1, 3B2, 3B3, 3D1a

## QA/QC:

We noticed that the livestock numbers for cattle, sheep and swine and N amounts of inorganic fertilizers between CRT and UNECE reporting (NFR, 7.2.2025) are not consistent, at least for the years 2021 and 2022. Could you please check for the entire time series and provide explanation?

# Initial checks: 3A1, 3A2, 3A3, 3B1, 3B2, 3B3, 3D1a



## Answer:

In the case of UNFCCC reporting, which is a project-based activity, being financed by GEF through NCs, BURs and BTRs projects, in the most recent years this type of projects are approved once in 2-3 years (e.g., NC5 in 2019, BTR1 in 2022, BTR2/NC6 in 2025), the GHG inventory team makes the effort to collect the activity data also for the administrative-territorial units on the left bank of Dniester River (the so called Transnistrian region), while in the case of UNECE reporting, which is done by another team of experts, this exercise is limited only to the territory located on the right bank of Dniester River (effectively controlled by the state authorities of the Republic of Moldova). It is to be noted that the state authorities of the Republic of Moldova do not control the administrative territorial units on the left bank of Dniester River since 1992, respectively the statistical system of the Republic of Moldova does not include the statistical data for Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova since 1993. This is clearly stated on the website of the NBS. Concomitantly, on the website of the State Statistical Service of the Ministry of Economic Development of the administrative territorial units on the left bank of Dniester River, there are available statistical data for various sectors, including agriculture sector, which have been used to compile the national GHG inventory of the Republic of Moldova, this is clearly stated in the NID & BTR1, submitted recently to UNFCCC.



# Initial checks: 3A1, 3A2, 3A3, 3B1, 3B2, 3B3, 3D1a



## QA/QC:

Thank you very much for your comprehensive answer. We understand that for the UNFCCC reporting, the whole territory is accounted for, while in the case of the UNECE reporting, only the territory located on the right bank of Dniester River is considered. However, the comparison conducted for 2022 shows for example that 77 420 heads of dairy cattle are reported under the UNECE, while 75 303 heads of dairy cattle are reported in the CRT tables. However, as the geographical coverage for UNFCCC is wider, we supposed that more animals would be reported in the CRT tables compared to the NFR tables. Could you please provide an explanation for lower numbers reported in the CRT tables than NFR tables?



# Initial checks: 3I

## QA/QC:

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Other Carbon-Containing Fertilizers are reported as NO according to the CRT and the NIR. The use of other carbon-containing fertilisers is in most countries the use of calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN). According to FAO-data (Fertilizers by Product, <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RFB>) it seems as there is AD for Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) fertilizers for RoM. Could you please check and provide further information?



# Initial checks: 3I

## **Answer:**

In the Republic of Moldova, the information on use of fertilizers is provided by the NBS to the national GHG inventory team through the Statistical Report no. 9-AGR 'Use of phytosanitary products and introduction of chemical and organic fertilizers by crop agricultural enterprises and farmer households with agricultural land area of 50 hectares and more'. Unfortunately, the information on the use of chemical fertilizers is provided by the NBS at aggregated level (inorganic fertilizers – total (in kg of active substance), respectively grouped by N fertilizers, P fertilizers and K fertilizers). At this moment we are unable to confirm the use of calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizers in the Republic of Moldova, but this issue will be investigated by the state authorities and reflected in the next inventory submission.



# Initial checks: 3I

## QA/QC:

Thank you very much for your detailed reply. We do not have a follow up question. Note that this issue is considered as partly resolved. Therefore, we encourage that you keep on working on this issue by doing further investigations and by including information in the next submission.



# 6 Waste



# Initial checks: 5A

## QA/QC:

In the NIR, it is stated that the FOD model has been used to estimate CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from solid waste disposal. From the description provided several parameters used are not sufficiently described, this concerns: the selected region, the selected climate zone, the change of used landfill types over time (affecting the applied MCFs). It is also not clear how the amount of industrial waste was estimated for the timeseries. Could you please provide more information on the mentioned parameters and industrial activity data?



## Initial checks: 5A

### Answer:

Moldova is situated in Eastern Europe and has a temperate continental dry climate. The methane generation rate (k) used for emissions estimation is 0.139.

The evolution in the types of landfills used over time reflects an increase in managed landfill sites and a corresponding decrease in unmanaged sites. For the period 1959–1992, the distribution of landfill types is based on expert judgment, whereas for the period 1992–2022, it relies on actual statistical data on waste disposal sites. A more detailed explanation is provided in Table 7-9, including the MCF (Methane Correction Factor) values applied for estimating CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from solid waste disposal sites, as presented in the National Inventory Report (page 422 of NIR).

Regarding industrial waste, Moldova does not have dedicated landfills for such waste. Instead, industrial waste is co-disposed with municipal solid waste. Therefore, statistical data on waste deposited in municipal landfills also include industrial waste quantities.

The expert team will include this information in the next NIR.



# Initial checks: 5A

## QA/QC:

Thank you for your reply and the additional information provided stating that a methane generation rate ( $k$ ) of 0.139 is used. The FOD model as xls tool provided by the IPCC, provides a default  $k$  value of 0.05 (range 0.04-0.06) when the region "Europe: Eastern", "bulk waste" and "dry temperate climate". Can you please provide an explanation for using a  $k$  value, which is so much higher? Additionally, we note the information provided in table 7.9, referring to five types of disposal sites, whereas in your reply you mentioned only managed and unmanaged landfills. Can you please provide more information on the landfill types considered, and include in your next submission the change in landfill types over time (e.g. using the sheet "MCF" from the FOD model).





## Initial checks: 5B1

### QA/QC:

In the NIR (page 432-433) it is described that the activity data used for composting are derived from the total amount of waste stored. Following the information, it seems that the amount of waste stored is only available for the years 2000-2016, when some land was used for waste storage during city sanitation. Can you please clarify how the activity data for other years have been estimated?

### Answer:

In order to ensure full timeseries for the period 1990-2022, the activity data was estimated based on the assumption that the amount of waste subject to composting constitutes 1% from the total amount of municipal waste landfilled, as presented in the Table 7-19 of the NIR (page 433). The data for the years 2000-2016 were included in the report for information purposes and were not used for estimation of CH<sub>4</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The expert team will include this information in the next NIR.



# Initial checks: 5B1

## QA/QC:

Thank you for the comprehensive answer, which clarifies the activity data used. Can you please provide further information on the assumption that 1% of the total amount of waste landfilled is composted, any underlying references, studies?



## Initial checks: 5C

### QA/QC:

Moldova reports emissions from municipal waste and clinical waste incineration. In the NIR (page 438) it is stated that there are three methods for burning clinical waste: open burning, closed burning in heating boilers or metal barrels or transport for pyrolysis treatment. From the description, it is not clear which part of the activity data is used for calculation emissions reported under 5C1bii (Incineration of clinical waste) and which part for calculation of emissions reported under 5C2. Does 5C2 cover municipal waste and a share of clinical waste or only municipal waste?

### Answer:

There are no emissions estimated and reported under under 5C1 (Waste incineration). All the emissions are generated by open burning of waste, as in Moldova there are no authorized incinerators. So, the emissions are reported under 5.C.2.b. Non-biogenic, as follows:

5.C.2.b.i. Municipal solid waste - municipal waste

5.C.2.b.ii. Other (please specify) - clinical waste



## Initial checks: 5C

### QA/QC:

Thank you for your reply stating that Moldova does not report emissions under category 5C. According to the CRT tables submitted, Moldova is reporting emissions under 5C1 from clinical waste incineration (5C1bii3), and under 5C2 from open burning of municipal waste (5C2bi). Can you please clarify this inconsistency in your reply and the data submitted? Further we noted, that in the NID on page 435, it is stated that "GHG emissions from waste thermal treatment including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, plasma and open-air combustion without energy recovery are reported in the waste sector, while those with energy recovery are reported in the energy sector". According to the information provided in the CRT tables, in the energy sector emissions from the combustion of other fuels (which is the place to account for waste incineration) is reported as not occurring. Can you please clarify where you accounted for the GHG emissions resulting from waste incineration with energy recovery?