



UNDP Project “Low Emission Capacity Building Project – Republic of Moldova”

UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Parties Commitments – Background Information

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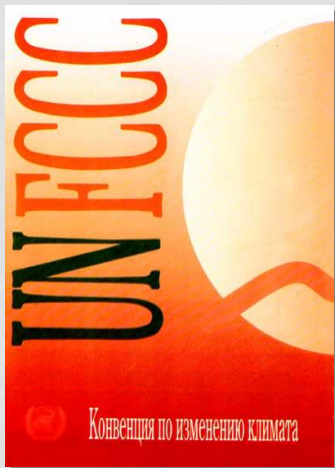
UNFCCC – ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE

Article 2.

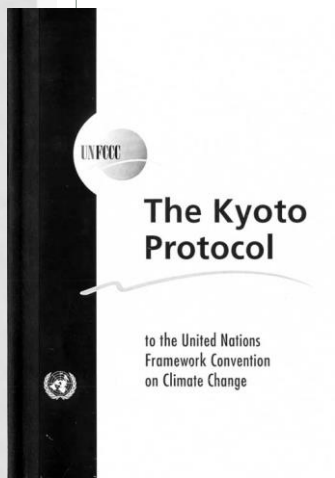
The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA BECOMING PARTS TO UNFCCC AND KYOTO PROTOCOL



THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
SIGNED THE UNFCCC
ON JUNE 12, 1992
AND
IT WAS RATIFIED BY THE PARLIAMENT
ON MARCH 16, 1995.



THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
RATIFIED THE KYOTO PROTOCOL
ON FEBRUARY 13, 2003

UNFCCC – REPORTING COMMITMENTS

Article 4, paragraph 1 (a) and Article 12, paragraph 1 (a) of the UNFCCC stipulate that each Party has to make available to the Conference of the Parties (COP)

- “a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, of all greenhouse gases uncontrolled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties; also
- a general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention; and
- any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, relevant data for calculations of global emission trends”.

REPORTING NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS UNDER THE UNFCCC

- The main mechanism for making this information available is NCs. COP 2 (Geneva, 1996) adopted the Guidelines on NCs for non-Annex I Parties (Decision 10/CP 2).
- In conformity with the respective Guidelines, during 1998 to 2000, under the UNDP-GEF Project “Enabling Activities for the preparation of the 1NC under the UNFCCC”, Republic of Moldova developed its 1NC to UNFCCC, submitted to the COP 6 (Hague, 2000).
- The COP 8 (New Delhi, 2002) adopted a new Guideline on national communications for non-Annex I Parties (Decision 17/CP 8).
- In conformity with these Guidelines, during 2005-2009 time period, under the UNEP-GEF Project “Enabling Activities for the preparation of the 2NC under the UNFCCC”, Republic of Moldova developed its 2NC under the UNFCCC, within 2010-2013 period – the 3NC, while from 2014 to 2017, the 4NC is under preparation.

UNFCCC AND KYOTO PROTOCOL

- With reference to UNFCCC implementation instruments it should be noted that the COP 3 (Kyoto, 1997) adopted the Kyoto Protocol .
- KP represents an instrument setting binding targets for the Parties under Convention, by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition (37 industrialized countries and the European Union) included in Annex I to Convention, to reduce total emissions of direct GHG by at least 5 per cent, against 1990 levels over the five-year period: January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2012.
- The Republic of Moldova ratified the Kyoto Protocol on February 13, 2003.
- As a non-Annex I Party, the Republic of Moldova has no commitments to reduce GHG emissions under this Protocol.

FROM BALI ACTION PLAN TO COPENHAGEN ACCORD

- According to the Bali Action Plan, adopted at the 13th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (2007), developing countries agreed for the first time to develop and implement National Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the context of sustainable development, supported by technology transfer, adequate financing and capacity-building actions.
- The COP 15 held in Copenhagen in December 2009, approved and proposed for implementation a policy statement adopted in support of limiting global warming to no more than 2°C compared to pre-industrial level, in the context of equity and sustainable development.
- This statement, known as the Copenhagen Accord, reaffirms development issues in the context of climate change, inclusive through the implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies.

COPENHAGEN ACCORD

- The Republic of Moldova associated itself to the Copenhagen Accord on January 2010 and submitted an emissions reduction target that is specified in Annex II of this Agreement "National Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Developing Countries."
- The target of mitigation actions for RM under this Agreement is:
 - "to reduce, to not less than 25% compared to the base year (1990), the total national level of GHG emissions by 2020, by implementing economic mechanisms focused on global climate change mitigation, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention".*
- This target is presented without indicating specific national appropriate mitigation actions, identified and quantified, and without further clarification of the necessary support to achieve it.
- Simultaneously, it is recognized that achieving this target will require significant financial, technological and capacity-building support, which can be provided through the UNFCCC mechanisms.

CANCUN AGREEMENTS

- The COP 16 held in Cancun in December 2010, adopted the Cancun Agreements, which encourages developing countries to prepare LEDS for sustainable development and to undertake NAMAs.
- The Cancun Agreements highlights the fact that *"stopping climate change requires a paradigm shift towards building a low-carbon emissions society, which offers substantial opportunities and ensures continued economic growth and sustainable development."*
- At COP 16 it was also established the periodicity of NCs for the countries non-Annex I (Decision 1/CP.16).
- In line with this, the non-Annex I Parties should prepare and submit to the UNFCCC NCs every 4 years and BUR every 2 years.
- The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a National Inventory Report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in Decision 17/CP.8.
- The inventory section is expected present in a detailed and transparent manner the procedures of national inventory for anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources or removals of carbon dioxide through sequestration, including information on emissions trends, key categories, AD, EFs, assessment methodologies, QA and QC, uncertainties, recalculations and planned improvements, for each source or sink category included in the national inventory.

DURBAN DECISIONS

- The COP 17 that took place in Durban in 2011 adopted the UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (Decision 2/CP.17 and Annex III to this Decision).
- According to this decision, developing countries, non-Annex I Parties, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were expected to submit their first BUR to the UNFCCC by December, 2014.
- The Report should be submitted to the UNFCCC at every two years as a stand-alone report or as a summary of the NCs, where their reporting years coincides.
- Simultaneously, regarding the non-Annex I Parties, the COP 17 in Durban approved (Decision 2/CP.17 and Annex IV) the Modalities and Guidelines for International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) consisting of two steps:
 - (i) the technical analysis of BURs and
 - (ii) a facilitative sharing of views among Parties on BURs content and the results of technical analysis.
- The process aims to enhance the transparency and accountability of information reported in BURs by non-Annex I Parties. The technical analysis will be conducted by a team of technical experts (TTE) and will be initiated within 6 months of BUR submission to the Secretariat.

DOHA AMENDMENT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

- The COP 18 (Doha, 2012) adopted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol which establishes a second commitment period (January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2020) for the Parties included in Annex I to the Kyoto Protocol; adds a revised list of greenhouse gases to be reported; and a series of amendments to several articles of the KP regarding the first commitment period.
- By December 21, 2012, the UN General Secretary, acting as depositary, presented the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to all Parties of the UNFCCC, in accordance with provisions of Articles 20 and 21 of the Protocol.
- Under Doha Amendment, within the second commitment period, the developed countries should reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 18 per cent compared to 1990 levels.
- By August 15, 2015, only 41 countries had ratified the Doha Amendment to the KP, most of which are non-Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC and the KP.

WARSAW CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2013

- At COP 19 (Warsaw, 2013), the Parties agreed to communicate their intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) (Decision 1/CP.19), in order to include them in the new Climate Agreement to be considered and adopted by the COP 21 in 2015, in Paris.
- It is expected that the new climate agreement will establish a new commitment period (1st of January 2021 – 31st of December 2030) for reducing the GHG emissions.
- Also, COP 19 adopted General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties (Decision 21/CP.19).
- This document provides a solid foundation for the new Climate Agreement 2015.

LIMA CALL FOR CLIMATE ACTION 2014

- The COP 20 took place in Lima (2014). The Parties agreed over Lima Call for Climate Action and were repeatedly invited to communicate to the Secretariat their intended nationally determined contributions, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding.
- The INDC may include, as appropriate, inter alia:
 - (i) quantifiable information on the reference point;
 - (ii) time frames and/or periods for implementation;
 - (iii) scope and coverage;
 - (iv) planning processes;
 - (v) assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals; and
 - (vi) how the Party considers that its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2.

LIMA CALL FOR CLIMATE ACTION 2014 (CONT.)

- According to Lima Call for Climate Action, countries were invited to communicate their intended nationally determined contributions by March 31, 2015, the deadline for the presentation being 1st of October 2015.
- The request to the Secretariat was to prepare by 1st of November 2015 a synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the INDC communicated by Parties.
- The Republic of Moldova is fully committed to the UNFCCC negotiation process towards adopting at COP 21 a Protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, applicable to all Parties, in line with keeping global warming below 2°C.
- Following this statement, at 25th of September 2015, the Republic of Moldova communicated its INDC and the accompanying information to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding, with reference to decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20.

INTENDED NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

- According to its 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.

Thank you for attention!

A large field of wind turbines under a blue sky with light clouds. The turbines are white and arranged in rows across a grassy field. The sky is a mix of blue and light grey clouds.

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