



**Republic of Moldova**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DECISION No. 1277**  
of 26.12.2018

**on the Establishment and Functioning of the National System  
for Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions  
and other Information Relevant to Climate Change**

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08.02.2019

Pursuant to article. 8 of the Law No 1515/1993 on Environmental Protection (Journal of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, No 10, art. 283 of 1993), as well as the Enforcement of the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ratified by Parliament Decision No 404/1995 (Official Journal of the Republic of Moldova No 23, art. 239, 1995); the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to which the Republic of Moldova acceded by Law No 29/2003 (Official Journal of the Republic of Moldova, No 48, art. 193, 2003); and the provisions of the Paris Agreement, ratified by the Republic of Moldova by Law No 78/2017 (Official Journal of the Republic of Moldova, No 162-170, art. 282, 2017); the Government DECIDES:

**1.** To establish the National System for Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change.

**2.** To approve:

1) The Regulation on the Establishment and Functioning of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change, in conformity with Annex No 1;

2) The List of authorities and institutions that are part of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change, in conformity with Annex No 2;

3) The List of Greenhouse Gases and their Global Warming Potential for 100 years, which will be envisaged in the National System for Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change, in conformity with Annex No 3;

**3.** The Establishment and Functioning of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change will be made from funds, within the limits approved in the state budget for institutions that are part of the national

system, as well as from other sources stipulated by the legislation, including from international funding (operations performed on the basis of technical assistance and capacity building programmes).

**4.** Ministries, Central Administrative Authorities and organizational structures within their field of competence, stipulated in Annex No 2, will submit information, activity data and, where appropriate, country-specific emissions factors required for the projection of the emission of Greenhouse Gases, as well as other information relevant to climate change, in conformity with the provisions of this Decision.

**5.** The supervision of the implementation of the aforementioned Decision will be conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment.

**6.** The Decision comes into force on the date of its publication.

Prime-minister

Pavel FILIP

Countersigned:

Minister of Agriculture, Regional  
Development and Environment

Nicolae CIUBUC

Minister of Economy  
and Infrastructure

Chiril GABURICI

No. 1277. Chisinau, 26 December 2018.

**REGULATION**  
**on the Establishment and Functioning of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting**  
**Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change**

This Regulation partially transposes Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May, 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, as well as reporting, at the domestic and Union level, other relevant information to climate change and repeal of Decision No 280/2004/EC (text of EEA relevance), as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 662/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014, published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 189 of 27 June 2014.

**I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 1**

**Purpose, objectives and scope**

1. The purpose of this Regulation consists of the establishment and functioning of a mechanism of regulation of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change (hereinafter – *NSMR*).

2. NSMR comprises, as integral parts, the following two systems:

1) The National Inventory System, which provides the institutional, legal and procedural framework established for the projection of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (hereinafter – *national inventory*), as well as for reporting and archiving inventory information, in conformity with the Decisions adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter – UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris agreement;

2) The National System for Reporting on Policies, Measures and Projections which provides the institutional, legal and procedural framework for the assessment of policies in implementing mitigation policies on climate change, for the compiling of projections on anthropogenic emissions by sources or removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.

3. The implementation of the NSMR shall provide the appropriate collection, processing of data and other relevant information to:

1) compiling and reporting the national inventory and anthropogenic emissions by sources or removals by sinks of greenhouse gases;

2) assessment and reporting:

a) progress in the implementation of mitigation policies;

b) vulnerabilities to climate change, the impact of climate change and the progress in implementing adaptation measures;

c) aggregated financial and technological support received from industrially developed countries listed in Annex 1 to UNFCCC, for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, technical assistance and capacity building programmes in the field of climate change.

4. In the context of this Regulation, the NSMR has the following objectives:

1) to ensure transparent, timely, coherent and integral monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gases to the UNFCCC Secretariat, through reporting tools stipulated in this Decision, including measures taken regarding adaptation to climate change;

2) to assess, report and verify information on domestic progress with regard to meeting commitments under UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and decisions adopted thereunder;

**5.** The fields of application of this Decision are:

1) monitoring and reporting:

a) greenhouse gas emissions within the territory of the country originating from sectors and source categories and sinks included in the national inventory;

b) progress in implementing low carbon development strategies at domestic level, national determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, as well as any updates thereof;

c) aggregated financial and technological support received from industrially developed countries listed in Annex 1 to UNFCCC, in accordance with the requirements set under the UNFCCC;

2) compiling and reporting projections on of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, as well as policies and measures in connection therewith;

3) assessment and reporting vulnerabilities to climate change, the impact of climate change and the progress in implementing adaptation measures.

**6.** The provisions of this Decision are not applicable to greenhouse gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol of 1987 on substances that deplete the ozone layer to the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer.

## **Section 2**

### **Definitions**

**7.** In the context of this Regulation the following main terms are defined as follows:

*competent authority – Environment Agency*, designated with the task of compiling the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and other relevant information to climate change;

*responsible public authorities and institutions* – authorities and institutions of the central government, their subordinate institutions, central administrative authorities, state owned enterprises and joint stock companies under the authority of the central government, as well as companies with state participation listed in Annex No 2;

*sink or removal by sequestering* – the process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere;

*removals* – anthropogenic removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere by sinks;

*sensitivity analysis* – an analysis of a model algorithm or an assumption to quantify how sensitive or stable the model output data are in relation to variations in the input data or underlying assumptions. It is carried out by varying input values or model equations and by observing how the model output varies correspondingly;

*quality assurance* – a planned system of review procedures which guarantees data quality objectives are met and that the best estimate and data are reported in order to support the effectiveness of the quality control programme;

*good practices* – a set of procedures which ensure that greenhouse gas inventories are conducted accurately in the sense that they are neither overestimated nor underestimated systematically as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as possible. Good practice covers choice of estimation methods appropriate to national circumstances, quality assurance and quality control at the domestic level, uncertainty quantification, as well as annual archiving of the inventory and data underlying the inventory and reporting so as to observe the transparency principle;

*key category* – a category of sources and sinks determined from the perspective of absolute emissions, emission trends, or both, which is prioritized within the national inventory due to the fact that emissions estimated for the respective category are a significant contribution to the total emissions comprised in the national inventory of greenhouse gases;

*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* – an international body established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme consisting of experts in climate change, which publishes regular evaluation reports, recognized worldwide as the most credible existing source of information on climate change;

*Conference of Parties* – the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC promoting the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention, and ensuring institutional and administrative arrangements;

*national determined contributions* – targets for mitigating greenhouse gases emissions approved at the domestic level in order to reach the objective of keeping global warming from breaching the 2°C limit compared to the preindustrial level, and for intensifying global efforts in order to limit this increase in temperature as close to 1.5°C as possible compared to the preindustrial level;

*quality control* – a system of routine technical activities to measure and control the quality of the data and compiled estimates aiming to ensure data integrity and correctness; identify and address errors and omissions; document and archive inventory material and record all quality assurance activities; The system includes general methods such as accuracy checks on data acquisition and calculations as well as the use of approved standard procedures for emission calculations, measurements, estimating uncertainties, archiving information and reporting. A higher tier of quality control activities includes technical reviews of key categories, activity data and emission factor data as well as the methods of projection used;

*greenhouse gas emissions* – emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), resulting from anthropogenic sources expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent by applying global warming potential for 100 years;

*ex ante evaluation of policies and measures* – an evaluation of the projected effects of a policy or measure;

*ex post evaluation of policies and measures* – an evaluation of the past effects of a policy or measure;

*emission factor* – the factor used to calculate emissions according to IPCC guidelines on drawing up greenhouse gas emissions inventories;

*uncertainty* – the parameter that expresses the lack of certainty of some activity data or some emission factors and emission estimates, according to IPCC guidelines on drawing up greenhouse gas emissions inventories;

*indicator* – a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that contributes to the assessment of implementing policies and measures for climate change mitigation and of greenhouse gas emission trends;

*reporting tools* – the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the National Inventory Reports, the Biennial Update Reports and the National Communications;

*national inventory of greenhouse gases* – the reporting tool of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases estimated at domestic level under the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and decisions adopted thereunder, on the basis of which the National Inventory Reports and Biennial Updated Reports are drawn up;

*afforestation* – the direct human-induced conversion of land that has not been covered in forest for a period of at least 50 years into forest through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources;

*forest* – an element of the geographic landscape, a functional unit of the biosphere, composed of a community of forest vegetation (in which trees and shrubs predominate), of live substrate, plants, animals and micro-organisms which are interdependent in their biological development and act on their habitat; territories covered by forest with an area of over 0.25 ha and with a minimum consistency of 30% of that have the natural potential to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity are considered forests;

*policies and measures* – all instruments which aim to implement commitments under UNFCCC;

*global warming potential for 100 years* – the total contribution to global warming resulting from the emission of one unit of the respective gas relative to one unit of the reference gas, CO<sub>2</sub>, which is assigned the value of 1;

*precursor of a greenhouse gas* – the chemical compound which participates in the chemical reactions that produce any of the greenhouse gases;

*projections with measures* – projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks that encompass the effects, in terms of greenhouse gas emissions reductions, of policies and measures that have been adopted and implemented;

*projections with additional measures* – projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks that encompass the effects, in terms of greenhouse gas emissions reductions, of policies and measures which have been adopted and implemented to mitigate climate change as well as policies and measures which are planned for that purpose;

*projections without measures* – projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks that exclude the effects of all policies and measures which are planned, adopted or implemented after the year chosen as base year or the starting point for the respective projection;

*national inventory report* – a component of the National GHG Inventory and the technical annex of the Biennial Updated Reports and the National Communications that presents in a detailed and transparent manner the modality to carry out the procedure for compiling the national inventory, including information on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks trends, key categories, activity data, emission factors, estimation methods, quality assurance and quality control, uncertainties, envisioned recalculations and improvements, for each source category or sink included in the national inventory;

*recalculation* – a procedure for re-estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks of previously submitted inventories to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC as a consequence of changes in methodologies or in the manner in which emission factors and activity data are obtained and used; as a consequence of including new source and sink categories or of new gases; or changes in the global warming potential of greenhouse gases;

*reforestation (regeneration)* – any direct human-induced conversion of land that is not forest to forest through planting, seeding and/or human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, on a land that had previously been afforested but ceased to be as such;

*Rio markers* – statistical indicators in policy making of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), that monitors external financing (official assistance for development as well as other financial flows) granted to the following fields: mitigation and adaptation to climate change, biodiversity and desertification.

*respondent* – a natural or legal person that is a potential provider of relevant data for the assessment and estimation of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions;

*carbon pool* – the whole or part of a biogeochemical system or element within the territory of the country in which carbon or any precursor of a greenhouse gas containing carbon or any greenhouse gas containing carbon is stored;

*support for adaptation to climate change* – support provided by industrially developed countries, specified in Annex I to the UNFCCC, for activities in developing countries that are intended to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impact of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing the adaptive capacity and resilience of developing countries.

*support for mitigation of climate change* – support provided by industrially developed countries, specified in Annex I to the UNFCCC, for activities in developing countries that contribute to the objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;

*carbon stock* – the mass of carbon stored in a carbon pool;

*source* – any process, activity or mechanism that releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.

## **II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**8.** The central authority for natural resources and environment has the following duties:

- 1) to elaborate and update:
  - a) the long-term low carbon emissions development strategy in accordance with any reporting provisions agreed internationally in the context of UNFCCC;
  - b) the National Determined Contribution (once in five years), which is to be communicated to the UNFCCC Secretariat through predefined reporting tools;
- 2) to monitor transparently and assess recorded progresses at the domestic level in the context of meeting long term commitments of reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions laid down in documents of national policies, following the implementation of the National Determined Contributions;
- 3) to report to the UNFCCC Secretariat through predefined reporting tools:
  - a) information on the progress in implementing the low carbon emissions development strategy (in accordance with internationally agreed terms);
  - b) the National Communication and the National Inventory Report as a technical annex (once in four years);
  - c) the Biennial Updated Report and the National Inventory Report as a technical annex (once in two years);
- 4) inform the public via mass media or any other accessible manner on the low carbon emissions development strategy and the National Determined Contribution and any updates thereof, as well as any other recorded progress in their implementation.

**9.** The competent authority has the following duties:

- 1) to ensure the establishment and functioning of the NSMR, in accordance with Chapter II;
- 2) to establish and coordinate with responsible public authorities and institutions that are part of the NSMR and to approve the questionnaires format for reporting annually;
- 3) to estimate anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in accordance with the decisions adopted under UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
- 4) to elaborate periodically:
  - a) the national greenhouse gases inventory, and the National Inventory Report thereof (once in two years);
  - b) the Biennial Updated Report (once in two years);
  - c) the National Communication (once in four years);
- 5) to provide to the central authority for natural resources and environment all information necessary to meet the reporting requirements under UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

**10.** Within deadlines laid down in this Regulation and upon request of the competent authority, relevant public authorities and institution that are part of the NSMR are responsible for:

- 1) providing to the competent authority all necessary information and data for:
  - a) prepare the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
  - b) estimating projections of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases
  - c) assessing and reporting on progress in the implementation of mitigation policies, vulnerabilities to climate change, impact of climate change and progress in the implementation of adaptation actions;
  - d) reporting technological and financial support provided by industrially developed countries, specified in Annex I to the UNFCCC, including for activities that are intended for mitigation and adaptation to climate change;
- 2) ensuring consistency, completeness and accuracy of provided data, as well as for primary data validation;
- 3) compliance with the provisions and conditions of this Regulation.

### **III. ORGANIZATION MODE OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

#### **Section 1 National Inventory System**

**11.** The National Inventory System (hereinafter – *NIS*) is designed and operated aiming at ensuring to ensure transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions as defined in the guidelines on developing the inventories of greenhouse gas emissions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change published in 2006 (hereinafter – 2006 IPCC Guidelines).

**12.** The competent authority, through direct cooperation with responsible public authorities and institutions that are part of the NSMR and with the support of the central authority for natural resources and environment, shall ensure the establishment and operation of the NIS, by periodically improving the institutional, legal and procedural framework, in conformity with the national and international legal framework.

**13.** Within the NIS, the competent authority develops, once in two years, the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. The national inventory data are listed according to the format established in Table 1. In the case of *direct* greenhouse gases emissions, the national inventory is developed in conformity with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, using the reporting software recommended by the IPCC and UNFCCC, and in the case of *indirect* greenhouse gases emissions, the national inventory is developed in conformity with the most recent editions of the “EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook. Technical guidance to prepare national emission inventories”, published and periodically revised by the European Environment Agency with the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections responsible for the technical content of the guidebook chapters.

**14.** The competent authority develops, once in two years, on the basis of the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, the National Inventory Report in the national official language and in English, using the structure set out in the relevant decisions of the Conference of Parties to UNFCCC, namely:

- 1) Introduction;
- 2) Greenhouse gas emission trends;
- 3) Energy Sector (description of GHG emissions from sector 1);
- 4) Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector (description of GHG emissions from sector 2);
- 5) Agriculture Sector (description of GHG emissions from sector 3);
- 6) Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Sector (description of GHG emissions and sinks from sector 4);
- 7) Waste Sector (description of GHG emissions from sector 5);
- 8) Recalculations and planned improvements;
- 9) References;
- 10) Annexes.

**15.** The competent authority shall publish on its official web site, once in two years, the National Inventory Report, as well as the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in tabular format. The summary tables will present the greenhouse gas emissions trends by gas and sector.

#### **Section 2 National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions**



**16.** The competent authority shall ensure the quality of national inventories by completing the *inventory planning, preparation and management*, which include collecting activity data, selecting methods and emission factors appropriately, estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, implementing uncertainty assessment and quality assurance/quality control activities, and carrying out procedures for verification of the inventory data at the domestic level.

**17.** As part of the national *inventory planning* the competent authority shall:

1) make available financial resources necessary for the development of the national inventory, as well as for collecting activity data, selection of emission factors and estimation methods, implementation of quality assurance and quality control measures, estimation of key categories, uncertainties, envisioned recalculations and improvements, for each source category or sink included in the national inventory;

2) elaborate, approve and periodically update the QA/QC plan which describes specific QC procedures to be implemented during the inventory development process, facilitate the overall QA procedures to be conducted, to the extent possible, on the entire inventory and establish quality objectives;

3) make available the postal and electronic addresses of the national competent authority responsible for the inventory;

4) establish processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory, prior to its submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**18.** As part of the national *inventory preparation* the competent authority shall:

1) identify key categories by following the methods described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

2) collect sufficient activity data, process information and emission factors as are necessary to support the methods selected for estimating anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks;

3) prepare estimates in accordance with the methods described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and ensure that appropriate methods are used to estimate emissions from key categories;

4) make a quantitative estimate of inventory uncertainty for each source category and for the inventory in total, following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

5) ensure that any recalculations of previously submitted estimates of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sink are prepared in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

6) compile the national inventory in accordance with relevant decisions of the COP;

7) implement general inventory QC procedures (tier 1) in accordance with the approved QA/QC plan following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

8) apply category specific QC procedures (tier 2) for key categories and for those individual source categories in which significant methodological and/or data revisions have occurred, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

9) provide for a basic review of the inventory by personnel that have not been involved in the inventory development, preferably an independent third party, before the submission of the inventory;

10) provide for a more extensive review of the inventory for key categories, as well as for categories in which significant changes in methods or data have been made;

11) re-evaluate the inventory planning process in order to meet the established quality objectives established in the QA/QC plan, taking into account recommendations from the actions laid down above in pt. 9) and 10) of para. 18), and of the results of periodic internal evaluations of the inventory preparation process.

**19.** As part of the national *inventory management* the competent authority shall:

- 1) periodically archive and store the inventory information for each inventory year, including:
  - a) all disaggregated emission factors, activity data, and documentation about how these factors and data have been generated and aggregated for the preparation of the inventory;
  - b) internal documentation on QA/QC procedures;
  - c) documentation on external and internal reviews, documentation on annual key categories identification and planned inventory improvements;
- 2) Provide the technical teams of experts (hereinafter – *TTE*) in the process of technical analysis of biennial update reports under the international consultation and analysis (hereinafter – *ICA*) with access to information used to develop the national inventory, as well as to information on the NSMR;
- 3) respond to requests for clarifying inventory information resulting from the different stages of the process of technical analysis of biennial update reports under the ICA in a timely manner, in accordance with UNFCCC decisions.

### **Section 3**

#### **General requirements to reporting the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory**

**20.** The competent authority shall communicate to the central authority for natural resources and environment, until 15 December of the year in which the reporting is done (year X), the following:

- 1) the level of anthropogenic emissions of direct greenhouse gases – carbon dioxide [CO<sub>2</sub>], methane [CH<sub>4</sub>], nitrous oxide [N<sub>2</sub>O], hydrofluorocarbons [HFCs], perfluorocarbons [PFCs], sulfur hexafluoride [SF<sub>6</sub>], nitrogen trifluoride [NF<sub>3</sub>] – recorded two years prior to the year in which the reporting is done (year X-2);
- 2) the level of anthropogenic emissions of indirect greenhouse gases – carbon monoxide [CO], nitrogen oxides [NO<sub>x</sub>], non-methane volatile organic compounds [NMVOCs] and sulfur dioxides [SO<sub>2</sub>] – recorded 2 years prior to the year in which the reporting is done (year X-2);
- 3) accounting of emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry sector, recorded two years prior to the year in which the reporting is done (year X-2);
- 4) any recalculations and/or modifications of information provided for in subpt. 1) - 3), covering the period between the base year (1990) and three years prior to the year in which the reporting is done (X-3);
- 5) the elements comprised in the National Inventory Report, information on QA/QC plan, a general assessment of uncertainty and completeness of the inventory, as well as information on any other recalculations;
- 6) measures taken to improve GHG emissions estimates, mainly recalculated estimates.

**21.** The central authority for natural resources and environment shall submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat, based on data provided by the competent authority, prior to 31 December of the year in which the reporting is done (year X), the complete greenhouse gases national inventory for the period starting with base year (1990) and ending with the year X-2.

**22.** The competent authority shall make available to the public the information regarding greenhouse gas emissions in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation.

### **Section 4**

#### **National system for policies and measures and projections**

**23.** The central authority for natural resources and environment, through the competent authority, shall:

- 1) monitor and improve continuously the national system for policies and measures and projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks;
- 2) ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported on policies and measures and projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks; and, if necessary, the use and application of data, methods and models, and the implementation of quality assurance and quality control activities and sensitivity analysis;
- 3) establish the structure, format and procedure for reporting to the UNFCCC the information stipulated in the national system for policies and measures and projections.

## **Section 5**

### **Reporting on policies and measures**

**24.** The competent authority shall submit to the central authority for natural resources and environment prior to 15 December of the year in which the reporting is done (year X), and every two years thereafter, the following:

- 1) a description of the national system for reporting on policies and measures, or groups of measures, and for reporting on projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks;
- 2) updates relevant to the low carbon emissions development strategy and the national determined contribution;
- 3) information on national policies and measures, or groups of measures, that limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions by sources or enhance removals by sinks, organized on a sectoral basis as well as by gas or group of gases (HFCs and PFCs) listed in Annex No 3. That information shall refer to applicable and relevant national policies and shall include:
  - a) the name of the mitigation policy or measure;
  - b) the objective of the policy or measure and a short description of the policy or measure;
  - c) the type of policy instrument (economic, fiscal, voluntary commitment, regulatory, etc.);
  - d) the status of implementation of the policy or measure or group of measures (implemented, planned, adopted, in the course of implementation, realized);
  - e) the year of initiating the implementation process of the policy or measure or group of measures;
  - f) the organizations/institutions responsible for implementing the policy or measure or group of measures;
  - g) the indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress over time when they are used;
  - h) the affected sectors (energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry, waste/waste management, other sectors and intersectoral areas, as applicable);
  - i) the affected greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>);
  - j) the mitigation impact or quantitative estimates of the effects on greenhouse gases emissions by sources and removals by sinks, when they are available, broken down into: the results of the *ex-ante* assessment of effects of each policy and measure or groups of policies and measures on climate change mitigation (provided for a sequence of four future years ending in 0 or 5 immediately after the reporting year) and the results of *ex post* assessments of the effects of each policy and measure or groups of policies and measures on climate change mitigation;
  - k) estimates of projected costs and benefits of policies and measures, including benefits of non-GHG nature (such as reductions in other types of pollutants or benefits to human health) planned for policies and measures, as well as costs and benefits assessment of policies and measures, when they are available;
- 4) all references to assessments and related technical reports are mentioned below in para. 26, when available;
- 5) the contribution of achieving the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol from the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism.

**25.** The information on policies and measures represents a component or chapters of the Biennial Updated Report and National Communication and shall be submitted by the central authority for natural resources and environment to the UNFCCC Secretariat in conformity with the deadline provided in para. 42.

**26.** The competent authority shall make available to the public in electronic form, any relevant assessment of the costs and effects of domestic policies and measures, when available, as well as any relevant information regarding the implementation of policies and measures that limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions from sources or enhance the removals by sinks, along with any existing technical reports that underpin such assessments. The assessments should include descriptions of the models and methodological approaches used, definitions and underlying assumptions.

## **Section 6**

### **Reporting of projections**

**27.** The competent authority shall report to the central authority for natural resources and environment, prior to 15 December of the year in which the reporting takes place (year X), and every two years thereafter, the national projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, organized by gas or group of gases (HFCs and PFCs), and by sector. These projections shall include quantitative estimates for the following four years ending with 0 or 5 immediately following after the reporting year.

**28.** National projections shall comprise any policies and measures adopted at the domestic level and shall include:

- 1) projections without mitigation measures, projections with measures, and projections with additional measures, where available;
- 2) total greenhouse gas projections and estimates for individual greenhouse gases;
- 3) impact of policies and measures as identified above in para. 24;
- 4) results of the sensitivity analysis performed for the projections;
- 5) all relevant references to the assessments and the technical reports underlying projections referred below to para. 29.

**29.** The competent authority shall make available to the public, in electronic form, the national projections for greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks along with relevant technical reports that underlie these projections. The projections should include descriptions of the models and methodological approaches used, definitions and underlying assumptions.

**30.** In order to ensure transparency of the information reported on applied models or methodology approach, the competent authority shall indicate:

- 1) the model used for each type of greenhouse gas and sector;
- 2) the type and specifics of the applied model (top-down, bottom-up, computing or expert judgment);
- 3) a short description of the model, the purpose of its development, how it was adapted to the needs of the conducted study and the strengths and weaknesses of the model.

**31.** In order to ensure transparency of the information reported on work assumptions and baseline variables used in the development of national projections, the competent authority shall indicate:

- 1) the expected rate of GDP growth or decrease;
- 2) projections for population number;
- 3) the expected rate of growth or decrease of taxes and dues;
- 4) projections for international fuel prices;
- 5) other relevant data.

**32.** The information on national projections represents a component or chapter of the Biennial Updated Reports and National Communications and shall be submitted by the central authority for natural resources and environment to the UNFCCC Secretariat in conformity with the deadline provided below in para. 42.

#### **IV. REPORTING OF OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

##### **Section 1**

##### **Reporting on data for assessment of vulnerabilities to climate change, impact of climate change and impact of adaptation actions**

**33.** The competent authority shall report to the central authority for natural resources and environment, prior to 15 December of the year in which the reporting takes place (year X), and every four years thereafter, the following updated information:

- 1) climate modelling, climate projections and scenarios, believed to be relevant to the assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, including impact categories such as extreme temperatures, droughts, floods and other extreme weather events;
- 2) updated information on key economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks related to current and expected climate change impacts;
- 3) updated information on both observed and potential future impacts of climate change;
- 4) updated information on progress on adaptation policies, strategies or plans that illustrate the domestic medium- and long-term approaches to addressing risks and vulnerability through its broader domestic development and sectoral planning;
- 5) updated information on adaptation measures taken to address current risks and vulnerabilities and on their status of implementation; and updated information on progress and, where possible, outcomes and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.

**34.** The information on vulnerabilities to climate change, impact of climate change and impact of adaptation actions represents a component or chapter of the National Communication and shall be submitted by the central authority for natural resources and environment to the UNFCCC Secretariat in conformity with the deadline provided below in para. 42.

##### **Section 2**

##### **Reporting on financial and technology support provided by developed countries**

**35.** The competent authority shall submit to the central authority for natural resources and environment, prior to 15 December of the year in which the reporting is done (year X), and every two years thereafter, the summary information on the support provided by developed countries, specified in Annex I to the UNFCCC, in compliance with the UNFCCC, including information on financial resources received through:

- 1) Global Environment Facility (GEF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
- 2) Other multilateral climate change funds;
- 3) Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks;
- 4) Specialized United Nation bodies;
- 5) Contributions received through bilateral, regional and other channels.

**36.** Summary information on the support provided by developed countries, shall be presented in tabular and textual form for the past two calendar or financial years, including the following:

- 1) The amount of financial resources received from developed countries (in original/national currency and its equivalent in United States dollars/international currency);
- 2) The type of support received (for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting activities);
- 3) The status (planned or actually disbursed);
- 4) The source of funding (official development assistance; other official financial flows);
- 5) Financial instrument (grants, concessional lending, non-concessional lending, equity financing);
- 6) The sector (energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture, forestry, waste management, water and sanitation, cross-cutting).

**37.** The competent authority shall provide to the central authority for natural resources and environment information on financial flows granted by developed countries, based on so-called "Rio Markers" for climate change mitigation-related support and climate-change adaptation-related support introduced by the OECD Development Assistance Committee and methodological information concerning the implementation of the climate change Rio markers methodology, when it is relevant or applicable under UNFCCC. It shall include:

- 1) definitions and methodologies used to determine the support provided;
- 2) information on the amount of mitigated greenhouse gas emissions, implemented adaptation measures to climate change, capacity building and technology transfer received in conformity with the decisions adopted by the bodies set up by the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement or on the basis of agreements resulting from them or succeeding them.

**38.** The information on financial and technology support provided by developed countries represents a component or chapter of the Biennial Updated Report and the National Communication and shall be submitted by the central authority for natural resources and environment to the UNFCCC Secretariat in conformity with the deadline provided below in para. 42.

### **Section 3**

#### **Biennial Update Report and National Communication**

**39.** The competent authority shall elaborate the Biennial Update Report – once in two years, and the National Communication – once in four years.

**40.** The Biennial Update Report is elaborated in conformity with the requirements of the UNFCCC and contains the following parts:

- 1) Executive Summary;
- 2) National circumstances relevant to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;
- 3) National Greenhouse Gases Inventory;
- 4) Information on mitigation actions and their effects;
- 5) Greenhouse gas emissions projections;
- 6) Financial, technical and capacity constraints and needs;
- 7) Domestic MRV arrangements;
- 8) Other relevant information to achieving the objectives of the Convention.

**41.** The National Communication is elaborated in conformity with the requirements of the UNFCCC and contains the following parts:

- 1) Executive Summary;
- 2) National circumstances relevant to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;
- 3) National Greenhouse Gases Inventory;
- 4) Information on mitigation actions and their effects;
- 5) Greenhouse gas emissions projections;
- 6) Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures;

- 7) Financial, technical and capacity constraints and needs;
- 8) Other relevant information to achieving the objectives of the Convention.

**42.** The central authority for natural resources and environment shall submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat, prior to 31 December of the year in which the reporting is done, the Biennial Update Report – once in two years, in conformity with Decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17, as well as the National Communication – once in four years, in conformity with Article 12 of the UNFCCC and Decision 17/CP.8.

**43.** The competent authority will make available on its official website the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC in the national official language and in English.

## **V. FINAL PROVISIONS**

**44.** The competent authority shall provide to responsible public institutions and authorities that are part of the NSMR, as well as to identified respondents providers of data, activity data and emission factors needed to estimate the anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, as provided in tables 2–6, questionnaires to be used for reporting.

**45.** Data collection and processing necessary for drawing up the national inventory, as provided in tables 2–6, are obligations of the responsible public institutions and authorities, upon their inclusion in the Program for statistical works annually approved by the Government.

**46.** The competent authority shall use national official data and information provided by the central statistical authority, in case of differences between data obtained for the same indicator.

**47.** In respect to data and information needed for assessing and estimating greenhouse gas emissions levels, which are not covered by the Program for statistical works, the competent authority shall hold consultations with the responsible public authorities and institutions that are part of the NSMR. The results of the consultations shall be recorded in a Protocol, in which procedures shall be established for carrying out specific studies and responsibilities for them.

**48.** The competent authority shall request from the public administration authority that ensures economic security of the state, implements customs policy and directs its activity in the Republic of Moldova, the necessary data for compiling the national inventory, as provided in tables 2–6, according to the tariff headings of the Classification of Goods Nomenclature (hereinafter – CGM), approved by Law No. 172 as of 25 July 2014 on the approval of Classification of Goods Nomenclature.

**49.** Data exchange between the competent authority and responsible public institutions and authorities that are part of the NSMR shall be free of charge under the terms provided by this Regulation, in compliance with the provisions of Chapter VII of Law No. 93/2017 on Official Statistics.

**50.** In order to ensure accuracy and proper identification of uncertainty of processed activity data and emission factors, the authority responsible for the inventory may contract consultancy services, studies for the development of emission factors, for development of specific software as well as any other studies, analyses and research necessary to ensure the well-functioning of the NSMR.

**51.** The data provided in the annexes to this Decision shall be updated by Government Decision, upon proposal of the central authority for natural resources and environment according to

development and dynamics of data and information, as well as changes in the institutional framework or other changes.

**52.** The supervisory body in the field of environment protection exercises the supervisory function for ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Decision in conformity with Article 26 of Law No 1515/1993 on Environmental Protection and Law No 131/2012 on state control on the activity of entrepreneurship.

**53.** Failure to comply with the provisions this Regulation entails disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability under the effective law.

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### Table 1

## Greenhouse Gases National Inventory Format

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 2

## Activity data needed for compiling the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Energy Sector

No	Required parameter	Measuring unit related to parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>SECTOR: ENERGY</b>					
	<b>Sub-sector: GHG emissions from Fuel Combustion</b>					
1.	<p>Stocks as of January 1, production, inputs from other sources, import, export, stocks as of December 31, total resources, total distributions and total consumed, for the following fuels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anthracite coal, thous tons;</li> <li>- Coal coke;</li> <li>- Other bituminous coke, thous tons;</li> <li>- Sub-bituminous coal, thous tons;</li> <li>- Lignite, thous tons;</li> <li>- Coke, thous tons;</li> <li>- Coke gas, thous tons;</li> <li>- Coke powder, thous tons;</li> <li>- Semi-coke, thous tons;</li> <li>- Solid briquetted fuels, thous tons;</li> <li>- Brown coal briquettes thous tons;</li> <li>- Coal tar, thous tons;</li> <li>- Coal gas, water gas, generator gas and similar gases, except petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons, thousand m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Other coal products, thous tons;</li> <li>- Peat and peat products, thous tons;</li> <li>- Shale, thous tons;</li> <li>- Natural gas, thousand standard m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Crude oil, thous tons;</li> <li>- Other gaseous hydrocarbons (ethylene, propylene, butylene, butadiene and others), thousand standard m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Raw materials for refining, thous tons;</li> <li>- Additives and oxygenates, thous tons;</li> <li>- Other hydrocarbons, thous tons;</li> <li>- Natural gas, thous tons;</li> <li>- Ethane, thousand m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Liquefied gases (petroleum), thous tons;</li> <li>- Naphtha, tons;</li> <li>- Gasoline for airplanes, thous tons;</li> <li>- Gasoline for cars (with and without lead content), thous tons;</li> </ul>	tons, thous m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No.1-BE	-	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gasoline for jet engines, thous tons;</li> <li>- Kerosene for jet engines, thous tons;</li> <li>- Other kerosene, thous tons;</li> <li>- Diesel, thousand tons;</li> <li>- Heating oil, tons</li> <li>- Petrol white spirit type, thous tons;</li> <li>- Oils and greases (lubricants), thous tons;</li> <li>- Paraffin, thous tons;</li> <li>- Petroleum coke, thous tons;</li> <li>- Petroleum bitumen, thous tons;</li> <li>- Other petroleum products, thous tons;</li> <li>- Wood briquettes and pellets and of other vegetable waste, thous tons;</li> <li>- Firewood, thousand comp. m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>- Waste wood, thous tons;</li> <li>- Animal waste, thous tons;</li> <li>- Black lye, thous tons;</li> <li>- Combustible agricultural waste, thous tons;</li> <li>- Charcoal, thous tons;</li> <li>- Biogasoline, thous tons;</li> <li>- Biodiesel, thous tons;</li> <li>- Biodiesel for jet engines, tons;</li> <li>- Other types of liquid fuels, t.c.c.;</li> <li>- Gas from organic waste, thousand m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Gas from sewage sludge, thousand m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Other biogas formed by anaerobic fermentation, thousand m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Biogas from thermal processes, thousand m<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>- Industrial waste, thous tons;</li> <li>- Waste (municipal), thous tons;</li> <li>- Electricity, million kWh;</li> <li>- Heat, thousand Gcal;</li> <li>- Other types of fuels, thous tons</li> </ul>					
<b>Sub-sector: GHG emissions from fuel combustion in Energy Industries</b>						
2.	<p>Quantity of fuels used in <b>energy industries</b>, by type of fuel mentioned in item (1):</p> <p><i>Total consumed, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- power plants;</li> <li>- combined heat and power plants – energy producers for public purposes;</li> <li>- combined heat and power plants – energy producers for self-consumption;</li> <li>- heat plants – energy producers for public purposes;</li> </ul>	tons, thous m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No.1-BE	-	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- heat plants – energy producers for self-consumption;</li> <li>- oil refineries;</li> <li>- petrochemical plants;</li> <li>- liquefaction plants;</li> <li>- manganese production units;</li> <li>- other processing facilities.</li> </ul>					
3.	<p>Quantity of fuels used <b>for other purposes</b>, by type of fuel mentioned in item (1):</p> <p><i>Total consumed, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- oil refineries;</li> <li>- petrochemical plants;</li> <li>- power plants, combined heat and power plants and heat plants;</li> <li>- combined heat and power plants – energy producers for self-consumption;</li> <li>- pumped-storage plants;</li> <li>- unspecified elsewhere.</li> </ul>	tons, thous m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No.1-BE	-	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: GHG emissions from fuel combustion in Manufacturing Industries and Construction</b>						
4.	<p>Quantity of fuels used for <b>manufacturing industries and construction</b>, by type of fuel mentioned in item (1):</p> <p>Consumed directly as fuel or energy to manufacture industrial products and constructions, <i>of which in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- extractive industry;</li> <li>- food and beverage industry, tobacco products;</li> <li>- textile and leather industry;</li> <li>- woodwork and products of wood and cork, except furniture; articles of straw and plaited materials;</li> <li>- printing and reproduction of recorded media;</li> <li>- chemical and petrochemical industry (including pharmaceuticals);</li> <li>- production of other non-metallic minerals;</li> <li>- metallurgical industry;</li> <li>- machine building industry;</li> <li>- production of trailers, semitrailers, other vehicles;</li> <li>- other industrial activities;</li> <li>- for construction.</li> </ul>	tons, thous m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No.1-BE	-	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: GHG emissions from fuel combustion for Transport Sector</b>						
5.	<p>Quantity of fuel used for operation of <b>transport</b>, by type of fuel mentioned in item (1):</p> <p>Direct consumption as fuel or energy for operation of transport, <i>including by type of transport:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- railway;</li> <li>- road passenger transport and transport of goods by motor vehicles;</li> <li>- pipelines transport;</li> </ul>	tons, thous m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No.1-BE	-	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	- water-borne transport; - air transport; - other transport related activities.					
6.	<b>Number of vehicles</b> registered in the Republic of Moldova, according to data of the State Register of Vehicles, as of January 01, <b>by category and year of production</b> , including: <i>Vehicles, total, including:</i> Cars <1.4 l Cars 1.4-2.0 l Cars >2.0 l <i>Trucks total, including:</i> Trucks ≤1.3 t; Trucks 1.3-1.76 t; Trucks 1.76-3.5 t; Trucks >3.5 t; Trucks 3.5-7.5 t; Trucks 7.5-12 t; Trucks 12-14 t; Trucks 14-20 t; Trucks 20-26 t; Trucks 26-28 t; Trucks 28-32 t; Trucks >32 t Tractors; Agricultural combines; <i>Motorbikes, total, including:</i> Motorbikes, 2-cylinder, <50 cm <sup>3</sup> Motorbikes, 4-cylinder, <50 cm <sup>3</sup> <i>Motorcycles, total, including:</i> Motorcycles, 2-cylinder, >50 cm <sup>3</sup> Motorcycles, 4-cylinder, <250 cm <sup>3</sup> Motorcycles, 4-cylinder, 250-750 cm <sup>3</sup> Motorcycles, 4-cylinder, >750 cm <sup>3</sup> Minibuses <i>City buses, total, including:</i> City buses <15 t City buses 15-18 t City buses >18 t <i>Buses, total, including:</i> Buses, standard <18 t Buses, standard >18 t Coach haulers >18 t	units	Public Services Agency	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Special destination vehicles (ambulances, fire trucks, mobile cranes, etc.)					
7.	<b>Number of vehicles</b> registered in the Republic of Moldova, according to data of the State Register of Vehicles, as of January 01, <b>by engine class, fuel type and year of production, including:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undefined;</li> <li>- Gasoline consumption;</li> <li>- Diesel consumption;</li> <li>- Gas consumption;</li> <li>- Electrical;</li> <li>- Atypical;</li> <li>- Consumption of petrol-LPG;</li> <li>- Consumption of gasoline, compressed natural gas;</li> <li>- Consumption of diesel-LPG;</li> <li>- Consumption of diesel, compressed natural gas;</li> <li>- Hybrid;</li> <li>- Consumption of compressed natural gas;</li> <li>- Consumption of liquefied gas.</li> </ul>	units	Public Services Agency	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
8.	<b>Number of vehicles</b> registered in the Republic of Moldova, according to data of the State Register of Vehicles, as of January 01, <b>by category of vehicle and year of production</b> as shown in item 7 and, respectively, <b>by engine class and fuel type</b> as shown in item 8	units	Public Services Agency	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
9.	Quantity of fuel used for <b>operation of railway transport</b> , by type of fuel mentioned in item (1)	tons	SOE „Railways of Moldova”	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
10.	Quantity of fuel used for <b>operation of water-borne transport</b> , by type of fuel mentioned in item (1)	tons	Naval Agency of the Republic of Moldova SOE Ungheni River harbor SOE Bacul Molovata	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
11.	Quantity of fuel used for <b>operation of air transport</b> , by type of fuel mentioned in item (1), <i>of which for:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- domestic air transport;</li> <li>- international air transport.</li> </ul>	tons	Civil Aeronautical Authority	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
12.	Number of aircrafts used for domestic and international air travel and number of round-trip flights (landing/take-off cycles or LTO cycles) for each aircraft type	Number of aircrafts of each type, number of LTO cycles for each aircraft type	Civil Aeronautical Authority	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Sub-sector: GHG emissions from fuel combustion in Other Sectors</b>					
13.	Quantity of fuel used for <b>in other sectors</b> , by type of fuel mentioned in item (1): Direct consumption as fuel or energy in other sectors, <i>including by</i> : - in agriculture/forestry/fishery; - commerce and public services; - public utility services; - residential sector; - unspecified elsewhere.	tons, thous m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Form No.1-BE	-	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: Fugitive emissions from Oil and Natural Gas Sector</b>					
14.	Oil: - number of wells drilled - length of drilled wells	units meters	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
15.	Oil, quantity for the <i>following categories</i> : - production; - supplied/ transported; - refining; - storage (stock as of the yearend).	thous tons and TJ	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
16.	Natural gas, quantity for the <i>following categories</i> : - number of wells drilled; - length of wells drilled; - production/ processing; - transported; - delivered (total amount), <i>including</i> : <i>quantity delivered in the residential and non-residential sector.</i>	tons, meters thous m <sup>3</sup> and TJ	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
17.	Quantity of oil, natural gas vented or flare burned from refining/ processing of oil and natural gas	TJ	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: GHG emissions from oil refining</b>					
18.	Total oil quantity subjected to refining	tons	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
19.	Total oil quantity/ raw material introduced into the catalytic cracking process	tons	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
20.	Quantity of sulfur recovered from desulfurisation	tons	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
21.	Quantity of stored oil: - with secondary/ double seal; - with primary/ plain seal; - with fixed cover	tons	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year



Table 3

## Activity data needed for compiling the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector

No	Required parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>SECTOR: INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE</b>					
	<b>Sub-sector: Cement production</b>					
1.	Quantity (total) (including Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and super phosphate cement)	tons	National Bureau for Statistics;  respondents	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
2.	Clinker (total)	tons				
3.	Average CaO fraction in clinker	%				
4.	Average MgO fraction in clinker	%				
5.	Average fraction of electrostatic dust in the cement kiln (CKD <sup>1</sup> )	%				
6.	Consumption of natural gas	thous m <sup>3</sup>				
7.	Consumption of coal	tons				
8.	Consumption of other fuels (specify, petroleum coke, lignite, oil shale, fuel oils, waste, etc.)	tons				
9.	Carbonates used in cement production, show type and total quantity used (calcite - CaCO <sub>3</sub> , magnesite - MgCO <sub>3</sub> , dolomite - CaCO <sub>3</sub> MgCO <sub>3</sub> , siderite - FeCO <sub>3</sub> , rhodochrosite - MnCO <sub>3</sub> , anchor - Ca(Fe,Mg,Mn)(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> )	tons				
10.	Clay used in cement production	tons				
11.	Hydraulic cements (including unpulverized cements – clinkers), and colored (tariff headings <b>2523 10 000 – 2523 90 800</b> ) imported/exported to/from country, by type (according to tariff headings of Moldovan CGM)	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: Lime production</b>					
12.	Lime (total) produced, including: - quicklime (CaO + impurities) - dolomite lime (CaO-MgO + impurities) - hydraulic lime (CaO + hydralic calcium silicates)	tons	National Bureau for Statistics;  respondents	Statistical Report PRODMOLD-A	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
13.	Contents of CaO and CaO-MgO	%				
14.	Average fraction of electrostatic dust in the lime kiln (LKD <sup>2</sup> )	%				
15.	Lime (tariff headings <b>2522</b> ) imported/exported to/from country, by type (according to tariff headings of Moldovan CGM)	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for

<sup>1</sup> CKD (Cement Kiln Dust) - the amount of electrostatic dust, which is formed in the kiln and is not retained by electrostatic deposition to be recycled, but emitted into the atmosphere, thus representing a production loss.

<sup>2</sup> LKD (Lime Kiln Dust) – the amount of electrostatic dust, which is formed in the kiln and is not retained by electrostatic deposition to be recycled, but emitted into the atmosphere, thus representing a production loss.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						previous year
	Sub-sector: Glass Production					
16.	Total amount of glass produced and by type (insulating glass with multiple panes, glass bottles and flasks, glassware of a kind used for table or kitchen, fiber glass, items of fiber glass, special glass for lighting, laboratory glass, glass for TV screens, etc.)	tons	National Bureau for Statistics;  respondents	Statistical Report PRODMOLD-A	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
17.	Glass packaging in the canning industry	thous conventional jars				
18.	Glass packaging for beverages (0.5 liter) and for the wine industry (0.7 liter)	thous equivalent bottles				
19.	Recycled glass (cullet) used in glass production	tons				
20.	Carbonates used as feedstock in the production of glass, specify type and amount used (calcite - CaCO <sub>3</sub> , magnesite - MgCO <sub>3</sub> , dolomite - CaCO <sub>3</sub> MgCO <sub>3</sub> , siderite - FeCO <sub>3</sub> , rhodochrosite - MnCO <sub>3</sub> , anchor - Ca(Fe,Mg,Mn)(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> , sodium carbonate - Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> )	tons				
21.	Amount of soda ash (sodium carbonate – Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) (tariff heading 2836 30 000) imported/exported to/from country	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	Sub sector: Use of carbonates in other processes					
22.	Baked clay bricks (ceramic) for construction (show average weighted weight of a conventional brick) by type (plane, ordinary, for stoves, thick) and weight (1.2 kg, 1.3 kg, 1.6 kg, 1.9 kg, 2.8 kg, 3.3 kg, 3.7 kg)	thous conventional bricks, m <sup>3</sup> or tons	National Bureau for Statistics;  respondents	Statistical Report PRODMOLD-A	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
23.	Carbonates used in production of bricks, specify type and total quantity used (calcite – CaCO <sub>3</sub> , magnesite – MgCO <sub>3</sub> , dolomite – CaCO <sub>3</sub> MgCO <sub>3</sub> , etc.)	tons				
24.	Clay used in the production of ceramic bricks	tons				
25.	Total production of architectural ceramics (architectural elements, finishing stone, ridge tiles, ceramic tiles, canopy elements, etc.)	tons				
26.	Carbonates used in production of architectural ceramics, specify type and total quantity used (calcite – CaCO <sub>3</sub> , magnesite – MgCO <sub>3</sub> , dolomite – CaCO <sub>3</sub> MgCO <sub>3</sub> )	tons				
27.	Clay used in the production of architectural ceramics	tons				
28.	Total production of expanded clay	thous m <sup>3</sup> /tons				
29.	Carbonates used in the production of expanded clay, show type and total quantity used (calcite – CaCO <sub>3</sub> , magnesite – MgCO <sub>3</sub> , dolomite – CaCO <sub>3</sub> MgCO <sub>3</sub> )	tons				
30.	Clay used in production of expanded clay	tons				
	Sub-sector: Production of chemicals					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	<p>The amount of chemicals produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>);</li> <li>- urea CO(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>;</li> <li>- nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>);</li> <li>- adipic acid (HOOC(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>COOH);</li> <li>- caprolactam (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO);</li> <li>- glyoxal (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>- glyoxilic acid (OCHCO<sub>2</sub>H);</li> <li>- silicon carbide (SiC);</li> <li>- calcium carbide (CaC<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>- titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>- sodium carbonate (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>);</li> <li>- carbon black (C);</li> <li>- methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH);</li> <li>- ethylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>);</li> <li>- dichloroethylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>- vinyl chloride (CH<sub>2</sub>CHCl);</li> <li>- polyvinyl chloride ([-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHCl-]n);</li> <li>- ethylene oxide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O);</li> <li>- acrylonitrile (CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCN);</li> <li>- propylene (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>);</li> <li>- polypropylene ([-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-]n);</li> <li>- styrene (CHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>- polystyrene ([-CHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-]n);</li> <li>- ethylbenzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>);</li> <li>- formaldehyde (CH<sub>2</sub>O);</li> <li>- polyethene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2</sub>), show type: with low, medium or high density;</li> <li>- 1,2 dichloroethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>- sulphuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)</li> </ul> <p>For each type of chemical substance produced, show production technology, its brief description and emission mitigation technology</p>	tons	National Bureau for Statistics;  respondents	Statistical Report PRODMOLD-A	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: Metal production</b>					
32.	Amount of metallurgical coke used as a reducing agent for intensification of charge melting	tons	respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
33.	Amount of petroleum coke used as a reducing agent for intensification of charge melting	tons				
34.	Amount of coal dust used as a reducing agent for intensification of charge melting	tons				
35.	Amount of calcite (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) consumed in the production of iron and steel	tons				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Amount of dolomite (CaMg(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ) consumed in the production of iron and steel	tons				
37.	Amount of consumed carbon electrodes in electric arc furnaces	tons				
38.	Carbon content in obtained iron	%				
39.	Carbon content in obtained crude steel	%				
40.	Amount of iron ore and pellets used in blast furnaces for iron production	tons				
41.	Amount of iron produced in blast furnaces	tons				
42.	Amount of iron produced in other installations (cupola furnaces, induction furnaces, etc.)	tons				
43.	Amount of iron used for converter crude steel production	tons				
44.	Amount of scrap metal used in converters for the production of converter crude steel	tons				
45.	Amount of obtained converter crude steel	tons				
46.	Amount of scrap metal used in electric furnaces used for production of electric crude steel	tons				
47.	Amount of obtained electric crude steel	tons				
48.	Amount of obtained laminate	tons				
49.	Amount of produced ferroalloys (ferrosilicon 45%Si, 65%Si, 75%Si, 90%Si; ferromagnesium (7%C, 1%C); ferro-chrome; ferro-silico-magnesium alloy; silicon metal)	tons				
50.	Amount of produced primary aluminum	tons				
51.	Amount of produced secondary aluminum	tons				
52.	Amount of SF <sub>6</sub> used in molten aluminum	tons				
53.	Amount of produced primary magnesium	tons				
54.	Amount of produced secondary magnesium	tons				
55.	Amount of produced primary lead	tons				
56.	Amount of produced secondary lead	tons				
57.	Amount of produced primary zinc	tons				
58.	Amount of produced secondary zinc	tons				
	<b>Sub-sector: Non-energy products of fuel and solvents use</b>					
59.	Amount of lubricants and greases used in non-energy purposes (including in transport and industrial sectors)	thous ton and TJ	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No 1-BE	-	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year
60.	Amount of paraffin used for non-energy purposes (including, for producing decorative candles, surface treatment of cardboard boxes, wrapping paper, etc.)					
61.	Amount of white spirit, kerosene and other aromatic substances used for non-energy purposes (including, as solvents in the application of paints, degreasing and dry cleaning; in the electronics industry, in production and processing of chemical products, such as polyester, PVC, rubber, expanded foam,					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	paints, inks, glues and adhesives, textile finishing, etc.)					
62.	Amount of bitumen used for non-energy purposes (including in producing asphalt for road paving and asphalt for roofing)					
63.	Production of asphalt or similar materials for roofing based on bitumen, excluding the one used in rolls	kg	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
64.	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt or natural bitumen, petroleum bitumen, mineral pitch or mineral tar	kg	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
65.	Production of asphalt mixes (asphalt concrete) for road and bridge works	tons	SOE State Administration of Roads	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
66.	Import/export of <b>varnishes and paints</b> , including: - <b>Paints and varnishes</b> (including enamels) based on synthetic polymers or natural modified polymers dissolved in a <b>non-aqueous medium</b> (tariff headings <b>3208</b> ); - <b>Paints and varnishes</b> (including enamels) based on synthetic polymers or natural modified polymers dissolved in an <b>aqueous medium</b> (tariff headings <b>3209</b> ). - <b>Other paints and varnishes</b> (including oil-based enamels, water-based pigments of the type of those used for finishing (tariff heading: <b>3210 00</b> ))	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
67.	Production of <b>varnishes and paints</b> , including: - Paints and varnishes based on synthetic polymers; - Other paints and varnishes: siccative, pigments, mastics, primers	tons	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”		annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
68.	Import/ export of <b>solvents, organic thinners or preparations</b> designed for removing paints and varnishes, washing, degreasing and dry cleaning, impregnation and preservation of wood, glass and furniture cleaners and for other uses (tariff headings: <b>2707 10 900; 2707 20 900; 27 30 900; 2901 10 000 – 2901 29 000; 2902 11 000 – 2902 90 000; 2903 11 000 – 2903 99 900; 2904 10 000 – 2904 90 950; 2905 11 000 – 2905 59 980; 2906 11 000 – 2906 29 000; 2907 11 000 – 2907 29 000; 2908 11 000 – 2908 99 900; 2909 11 000 – 2909 60 000; 2910 10 000 – 2910 90 000; 2911 00 000; 2912 11 000 – 2912 60 000; 2913 00 000; 2914 11 000 – 2914 70 000; 2915 11 000 – 2915 90 700; 2916 11 000 – 2916 39 900; 2917 11 000 – 2917 39 950; 2918 11 000 – 2918 99 900; 2919 10 000 – 2919 90 900; 2920 11 000 – 2920 90 850; 2921 11 100 – 2921 59 900; 2922 11 000 – 2922 50 000; 2923 10 000 – 2923 90 000; 2924 11 000 – 2924 29 980; 3814 00</b> )	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69.	Production of <b>organic solvents and thinners</b> (including solvents and compound organic thinners based on butyl acetate and other solvents, compound organic thinners, that were not covered elsewhere)	tons	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
70.	Import/export of <b>chemical products</b> : - <b>Styrene polymers</b> in primary forms (tariff headings: <b>3903 11 000 – 3903 90 900</b> ); - Other plates, sheets, film, tapes, film and strip of plastics non-cellular, neramforsated, non-laminated materials, not combined with other materials, with no support, particularly those made from <b>styrene polymers</b> (tariff heading <b>3920 30 000</b> ); - Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip of plastics, especially those produced from <b>styrene polymers</b> (tariff heading <b>3921 11 000</b> ); - <b>Polyurethanes</b> in primary forms (tariff headings: <b>3909 50 100 – 3909 50 900</b> ); - Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip of plastics, especially of <b>polyurethane</b> products (tariff headings <b>3921 13 100 – 3921 13 900</b> ); - <b>Silicones</b> in primary forms (tariff heading: <b>3910 00 000</b> ); - <b>Pigments</b> dispersed in non-aqueous media, of the type used for the manufacture of paints (tariff heading: <b>3212 90 900</b> ); - <b>Colors</b> for artistic painting, for education, painting names of companies, for modifying tints, colors for entertainment and other similar colors (tariff heading: <b>3213 10 000 – 3213 90 000</b> ); - Printing ink, writing or drawing ink and other inks (tariff headings: <b>3215 11 000 – 3215 90 800</b> ); <b>Glues</b> and other prepared adhesives (tariff headings: <b>3506 10 000 – 3506 99 000</b> ).	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
71.	Production, processing of <b>chemical products</b> : - polystyrene, copolymers and other styrene polymers in primary forms; - polyurethanes, in primary forms; - rubber and rubber products; - tire and other rubber products; - retreaded tires, parts; - pharmaceutical products; - paints and varnishes; - printed inks; - glues and other adhesive materials; - footwear production, thousand pairs of shoes	kg	National Bureau for Statistics;  respondents	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72.	<p>Import/export of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mixtures of odoriferous substances (including alcoholic solutions) based on one or more odoriferous substances (tariff heading: <b>3302 10 100 - 3302 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- Perfumes and eau de toilette (tariff heading <b>3303 00 100 – 3303 00 900</b>);</li> <li>- Beauty products (tariff headings <b>3304 10 000 – 3304 99 000</b>);</li> <li>- Hair care products (tariff headings: <b>3305 10 000 – 3305 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- Oral hygiene preparations (tariff heading: <b>3306 10 000 – 3306 90 000</b>);</li> <li>- Shaving preparations, body deodorants, bath preparations, other perfumery or toilet products and other cosmetic preparations not covered elsewhere; room deodorizers with or without disinfectant properties (tariff heading: <b>3307 10 000 – 3307 90 000</b>);</li> <li>- Soaps; surface-active organic products and preparations used as soap (tariff heading <b>3401 11 000 – 3401 30 000</b>);</li> <li>- Washing and cleaning preparations (tariff heading: <b>3402 11 100 – 3402 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- Lubricating preparations and preparations of the type used for the oil or grease treatment of textile materials, leather, furs and other materials (tariff heading: <b>3403 11 000 – 3403 99 900</b>);</li> <li>- Artificial waxes and prepared waxes (tariff heading: <b>3404 20 000 – 3404 90 800</b>);</li> <li>- Waxes and creams for footwear, furniture, floors, polishing materials for coachwork, glass or metal, scouring pastes and powders and similar preparations (tariff heading: <b>3405 10 000- 3405 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- Candles and similar items (tariff heading: <b>3406 00 110 - 3406 00 900</b>);</li> <li>- Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products (tariff headings: <b>3808 50 000 – 3808 99 900</b>);</li> <li>- Agents for sizing or finishing accelerators for dyeing or fixing of dyestuffs and other products and preparations of the type used in the textile, paper, leather or similar industries (tariff heading: <b>3809 10 100 - 3809 93 000</b>);</li> <li>- Preparations called "vulcanization accelerators"; compound plasticizers for rubber or plastics, not specified or not included elsewhere; anti-oxidizing preparations and other compound stabilizers for rubber or plastics (tariff heading: <b>3812 10 000 – 3812 30 800</b>);</li> </ul>	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers or similar forms; chemical compounds doped for use in electronics (tariff headings: <b>3818 00 100 – 3818 00 900</b>);</li> <li>- Hydraulic brake fluids and other prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission, not containing or containing less than 70% petroleum oils obtained or bituminous minerals (tariff headings: <b>3819 00 000 – 3819 00 900</b>);</li> <li>- Antifreeze preparations and prepared de-icing liquids (tariff heading <b>3820 00 000</b>);</li> <li>- Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils for refining; industrial fatty alcohols (tariff headings: <b>3823 11 000 – 3823 70 000</b>);</li> <li>- Inorganic solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products (tariff heading <b>3824 90 400</b>);</li> <li>- Scaling and similar preparations (tariff heading <b>3824 90 450</b>);</li> <li>- Preparations for electroplating (tariff heading <b>3824 90 500</b>);</li> <li>- Products and preparations for pharmaceutical and surgical use (tariff heading <b>3824 90 550</b>);</li> <li>- Preparations for fireproofing, waterproofing and other used for construction protection (tariff heading <b>3824 90 700</b>).</li> </ul>					
73.	Production of fireworks, flares or anti-hail, firecrackers and other pyrotechnic articles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- production of articles for fireworks;</li> <li>- production of other pyrotechnic articles.</li> </ul>	pieces	National Bureau for Statistics; respondents	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
74.	Import/exports articles of fireworks, flares or anti-hail, firecrackers and other pyrotechnic articles (tariff heading: <b>3604 10 000 – 3604 90 000</b> )	tons	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
75.	Manufacturing of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cigars and cigarettes, mil.;</li> <li>- fermented tobacco;</li> <li>- cosmetics and perfumery products;</li> <li>- products for automotive care – antifreeze, gilding, deparaffination, glass cleaning, engine degreasing products;</li> <li>- aerosols in spray cans;</li> <li>- glass and furniture cleaning products;</li> <li>- air freshener products;</li> <li>- disinfectants;</li> <li>- products for polishing and dewaxing;</li> <li>- laughing gas, N<sub>2</sub>O.</li> </ul>	kg or tons	National Bureau for Statistics; respondents	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: Electronic industry</b>					
76.	Semiconductor manufacturing with use of fluorinated compounds (CF <sub>4</sub> ; C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub> ; C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub> ; C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub> ; c-C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub> ; CHF <sub>3</sub> ), trifluoride	thous m <sup>2</sup> processed silicon	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	nitrogen (NF <sub>3</sub> ) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )					previous year
77.	Production of flat panel displays of the TFT-FPD type (including with the use of fluorinated compounds)	thous m <sup>2</sup> processed glass of flat panel displays	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
78.	Production of photovoltaic cells of the PV type (including with the use of fluorinated compounds)	thou. m <sup>2</sup> of processed substrate	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
79.	Use of dielectric fluid with fluorinated compounds for heat transfer	kg gas / m <sup>2</sup> of consumed silicon	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: Consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride</b>						
80.	<p>Amount (kg) of imported/exported <b>substitutes of the Ozone Depleting Substances</b> (tariff headings: <b>2903 79 110 – 2903 79 190; 3824 71 000; 3824 74 000; 3824 78 000</b>), including: <b>hydrofluorocarbons</b>: HFC-23; HFC-32; HFC-41; HFC-43-10mee; HFC-125; HFC-134; HFC-134a; HFC-143; HFC-143a; HFC-152a; HFC-227ea; HFC-236fa; HFC-245ca; HFC-245fa; HFC-365mfc; <b>perfluorocarbons</b>: PFC-14 (CF<sub>4</sub>); PFC-116 (C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>); PFC-218 (C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>); PFC-31-10 (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>); c-C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>8</sub>; C<sub>5</sub>F<sub>12</sub>; PFC-51-14 (C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub>), <b>trifluoride nitrogen</b> (NF<sub>3</sub>) and <b>sulfur hexafluoride</b> (SF<sub>6</sub>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in bulk;</li> <li>- in products (in refrigerants: R-134a, R-404a, R-407a, R-407b, R-407c, R407d, R-408a, R-410a, R-507 etc.);</li> <li>- in equipment (<b>pieces</b>):</li> <li>- air conditioning devices (tariff headings: <b>8415 10 100 – 8415 10 900; 8415 20 000; 8415 81 000; 8415 82 000; 8415 83 000</b>);</li> <li>- refrigerators (tariff headings: <b>8418 10 200 – 8418 10 800; 8418 21 100 – 8418 21 990; 8418 29 000</b>);</li> <li>- freezers (tariff headings: <b>8418 30 200 – 8418 30 800; 8418 40 200 - 8418 40 800</b>);</li> <li>- refrigerated showcases (tariff headings: <b>8418 50 110 - 8418 50 900, 8418 91 000</b>);</li> <li>- fire extinguishers (tariff headings: <b>8424 10 000</b>);</li> <li>- tractors (tariff headings: <b>8701 10 000 – 8701 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- passenger vehicles (tariff headings: <b>8702 10 110 – 8702 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- automobiles (tariff headings: <b>8703 10 110 – 8703 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- vehicles for transport of goods (tariff headings: <b>8704 10 100 – 8704 90 000</b>);</li> </ul>	kg units	Customs Service, respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- vehicles for other uses (tariff headings: <b>8705 10 000 – 8705 90 800</b>);</li> <li>- motorcycles (tariff headings: <b>8711 10 000 – 8711 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- locomotives (tariff headings: <b>8601 10 000 – 8601 20 000; 8602 10 000 – 8602 90 000</b>);</li> <li>- passenger coaches (tariff headings: <b>8605 00 000</b>);</li> <li>- wagons for transporting goods on railway (tariff headings: <b>8606 10 000 – 8606 30 000</b>);</li> <li>- helicopters (tariff headings: <b>8802 11 000 – 8802 12 000</b>);</li> <li>- airplanes (tariff headings: <b>8802 20 000, 8802 30 000, 8802 40 000</b>);</li> <li>- ocean liners, cruise ships, ferries, cargo ships, barges and similar vessels for transport of persons and goods (tariff headings: <b>8901 10 100 – 8901 90 900</b>);</li> <li>- fishing ships (tariff headings: <b>8902 00 100 – 8902 00 900</b>);</li> <li>- yachts and other vessels for leisure (tariff headings: <b>8903 10 100 – 8903 99 990</b>);</li> <li>- tugs and pushers (tariff headings: <b>8904 00 100 – 8904 00 990</b>);</li> </ul>					
81.	<p>Amount of halocarbons [HFC-23; HFC-32; HFC-125; HFC-134a; HFC-143a; HFC-152a; HFC-227ea; HFC-236fa] used for servicing equipment in the refrigerating sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- domestic refrigerators and freezers – residential sector:</li> <li>- household refrigerators;</li> <li>- chest type freezers;</li> <li>- upright type freezers.</li> <li>- commercial refrigerators and refrigerated showcases – the commercial sector;</li> <li>- industrial refrigerators and refrigerated showcases – industry sector.</li> </ul>	kg	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
82.	<p>Amount of halocarbons (HFC-23, HFC-32; HFC-125; HFC-134a; HFC-143a, HFC-152a; HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa) used for servicing air conditioning equipment</p> <p>Stationary air conditioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- residential;</li> <li>- commercial and institutional.</li> </ul> <p>Mobile air conditioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cars;</li> <li>- buses;</li> <li>- trucks;</li> <li>- mobile and stationary refrigerators;</li> <li>- trains;</li> </ul>	kg	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	- ships					
83.	Amount of halocarbons (HFC-134a; HFC-152a; HFC-227ea, HFC-245fa; HFC-365mfc) used in manufacture of expanded foams: - open cell; - closed cell	kg	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
84.	Amount of halocarbons (HFC-23, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-227ea; HFC-236fa) used in fire extinguishers sector for servicing: - portable fire extinguishers - fixed fire extinguishers.	kg	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
85.	Number of (phials/bottles) pressurized metered aerosols applied in treating asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases using as propelling agent and/or solvent of hydrofluorocarbons: propelling agent HFC-134a; HFC-152a; HFC-227ea; solvent: HFC-245fa, HFC-365mfc, HFC-43-10mee), such as: - Salbutamol sulphate - salbutamol susp. for pressurized inhaler, 100 mcg / dose - 200 doses; - Salbutamol sulphate - ventolin 100 mcg/dose - 200 doses; - Fenoterol hydrobromide - berotec N sol. for pressurized inhaling 100 mcg/dose-200 doses; - Fluticasone propionate - flixotide 50 mcg/120 doses evohaler, - Fluticasone propionate - flixotide 125 mcg/150 doses evohaler; - Fluticasone propionate - flixotide 125 mcg/60 doses evohaler; - Fluticasone propionate - flixotide 505 mcg/250 doses evohaler; - Ipratropium bromide / fenoterol hydrobromide - berodual N sol. for pressurized inhaling 200 doses, 10 ml; - Other pressurized metered aerosols used as propellant of hydrofluorocarbons, specify	number of phials / number of doses in a phial / volume of dose	Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
86.	Amount of halocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) used in sector Electrical equipment - high voltage electrical devices: - Switch, model GL-107, 35 kV; - Switch, model GL-311, 110 kV; - Switch, model GL-311 (P), 110 kV; - Switch, model GL-311 (LTB), 110 kV; - Switch, model GL-312, 110 kV; - Switch, model GL-315, 330 kV - Other types of switches (specify)	kg	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
87.	Amount of consumed perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) in military applications (radar systems), in equipment for research and particle accelerators, in industrial	kg	Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Health,	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	equipment and medical particle accelerators, in adiabatic applications using low permeability through rubber of SF <sub>6</sub> and some PFCs (automotive tires, sports shoes), for soundproofing of windows, use of fluids for heat transfer in commercial and residential applications, in medical and cosmetic applications, in other scientific applications and in leak detection.		Labor and Social Protection; Academy of Sciences of Moldova; respondents			
88.	Amount of nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O) used in various applications, such as medical (laughing gas used as an anaesthetic in surgery), as propellant in the aerosol type products, as an oxidizing agent, with acetylene in Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, in production of sodium azide used to inflate tires, as an oxidation agent in welding torches used by jewelers, etc.	kg	Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices; Academy of Sciences of Moldova	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: Cellulose and paper</b>					
89.	Amount of produced cellulose, including by: - Kraft process (sulphate); - Sulphite process	tons	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: Food products</b>					
90.	Production of alcoholic beverages: - natural wine from grapes (including red wine, white wine, rose wine) - sparkling wine; - beer; - brandies and liqueurs - vodka; - whisky; - brandy from wine; - other alcoholic nonspecific beverages	thous dal, liters of alcohol 100%	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
91.	Production of bakery products and other food products: - bread and other bakery products; - meat, including poultry; - fish and fish products; - granulated sugar; - prepared fodder for animals; - confectionery and pastries, breakfast cereals; - margarine - butter.	tons	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report „PRODMOLD-A”	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

Table 4

## Activity data needed for compiling the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Agriculture Sector

No	Required parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>SECTOR: AGRICULTURE</b>					
	<b>Sub-sector: Enteric fermentation</b>					
1.	Annual number of livestock (as of January 1), by following categories: <b>Cattle, total, of which:</b> - dairy cattle - other cattle, <i>including</i> : Calves and heifers, over one year heifers, over 18 months heifers, over 24 months breeding males work bullocks <b>Swine, total, of which:</b> sows swine over 4 months <b>Sheep and goats</b> <b>Sheep, of which:</b> ewes over 1 year <b>Goats, of which:</b> birth able goats <b>Horses, of which:</b> work horses mares over 3 years <b>Poultry of all species, of which:</b> hens and roosters geese ducks turkeys other birds <b>Asses</b> <b>Rabbits, of which:</b> breeding female rabbits	thous. heads	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Reports No. 6, No. 15-AGR, No. 24-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
2.	<b>Body weight</b> of a head at the end of the year, <i>including</i> : <b>Cattle of all sub-categories, including:</b> Dairy cows	kg	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 24-AGR (additional tables)	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cows for meat Breeding bulls <b>Swine of all sub-categories, including:</b> Base sows <b>Sheep and goats, including:</b> Sheep Goats <b>Horses, including:</b> Mares of over 3 years and stallions <b>Poultry of all ages</b>					
3.	<b>Average daily gain in weight, of which:</b> Cattle Swine Sheep	g	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 24-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
4.	<b>Annual average amount of milk, total for the country, calculated per:</b> one cow one sheep one goat.	kg	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 24-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
5.	<b>Average annual production of wool per one sheep</b>	kg	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 24-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
6.	<b>Live products obtained from 100 female animals:</b> calves from cows piglets from base sows lambs from ewes	heads	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 24-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
7.	<b>Average daily air temperatures (<math>T_{avg}^{\circ C}</math>),</b> for 18 weather stations (Briceni, Soroca, Balti, Falesti, Camenca, Ribnita, Bravicea, Cornesti, Dubasari, Baltata, Chisinau, Codrii, Leova, Tiraspol, Stefan Voda, Comrat, Ceadir-Lunga and Cahul)	$^{\circ C}$	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
8.	<b>Maximum daily air temperatures (<math>T_{max}^{\circ C}</math>),</b> for 18 weather stations (as listed in item 7)	$^{\circ C}$	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
9.	<b>Minimum daily air temperatures (<math>T_{min}^{\circ C}</math>),</b> for 18 weather stations (as listed in item 7)	$^{\circ C}$	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
10.	<b>Average daily precipitation (mm),</b> for 18 weather stations (as listed in item 7)	mm	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
11.	<b>Daily air relative humidity (%),</b> for 18 weather stations (as listed in item 7)	%	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	<b>Daily saturation deficit (hPa)</b> , for 18 weather stations (as listed in item 7)	hPa	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
13.	<b>Wind direction and average wind speed</b> (each three-hour periods), for 18 weather stations (as listed in item 7)	m/s	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
14.	<b>Daily sunshine duration</b> for weather stations Briceni, Balti, Ribnita, Baltata, Codrii, Chisinau, Cahul, Dubasari, Tiraspol	hours	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
15.	<b>Total monthly and annual solar radiation</b> for Chisinau weather station	MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	State Hydrometeorological Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: Manure management</b>						
16.	<p>Manure yields for each waste management system for each major category referred to in sub-sector Enteric fermentation, item 1, in percent, as follows:</p> <p><b>Dairy cows</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- anaerobic lagoon;</li> <li>- liquid/slurry;</li> <li>- daily spread;</li> <li>- solid storage;</li> <li>- pasture/range/paddock;</li> <li>- anaerobic digester;</li> <li>- burning for fuel;</li> <li>- other systems (specify)</li> </ul> <p><b>Other cattle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- anaerobic lagoon;</li> <li>- liquid/slurry;</li> <li>- daily spread;</li> <li>- solid storage;</li> <li>- anaerobic digester;</li> <li>- burning for fuel;</li> <li>- other systems (specify)</li> </ul> <p><b>Swine</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- anaerobic lagoon;</li> <li>- liquid/slurry;</li> <li>- daily spread;</li> <li>- solid storage;</li> <li>- anaerobic digester;</li> <li>- burning for fuel;</li> <li>- other systems (specify)</li> </ul> <p><b>Sheep and goats</b></p>	%	National Agency for Food Safety	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- daily spread;</li> <li>- solid storage;</li> <li>- pasture/range/paddock;</li> <li>- other systems (specify)</li> </ul> <b>Horses and asses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- daily spread;</li> <li>- solid storage;</li> <li>- pasture/range/paddock;</li> <li>- burning for fuel;</li> <li>- other systems (specify)</li> </ul> <b>Rabbits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- daily spread;</li> <li>- solid storage;</li> <li>- other systems (specify)</li> </ul> <b>Poultry</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- liquid/slurry;</li> <li>- daily spread;</li> <li>- solid storage;</li> <li>- pasture/range/paddock;</li> <li>- anaerobic digester;</li> <li>- burning for fuel;</li> <li>- other systems (specify)</li> </ul>					
17.	<b>Quantity of generated manure</b> , total per country	thous tons	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No 2–Waste	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
	<b>Sub-sector: Agricultural soils</b>					
18.	Amount of nitrogen-based fertilizer imported/exported to/from country, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urea (tariff heading: <b>3102 10 100 – 3102 10 900</b>);</li> <li>- Ammonium sulphate (tariff heading: <b>3102 21 000</b>);</li> <li>- Ammonium nitrate (tariff heading: <b>3102 30 100 - 3102 10 900</b>);</li> <li>- Mixes of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate (tariff heading: <b>3102 40 100 - 3102 40 900</b>);</li> <li>- Sodium nitrate (tariff heading: <b>3102 50 100 – 3102 50 900</b>);</li> <li>- Double salts and mixes of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate (tariff heading: <b>3102 60 000</b>);</li> <li>- Mixes of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammonia solutions (tariff heading: <b>3102 80 000</b>);</li> <li>- Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing three nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (tariff headings: <b>3105 20 100 - 3105 20 900</b>);</li> </ul>	kg of active substance (kg a.s.)	Customs Service	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	- Diammonium phosphate (tariff heading: <b>3105 30 000</b> ); - Monoammonium phosphate, even in mixture with diammonium phosphate (tariff heading: <b>3105 40 000</b> ); - Other mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two nutrients: nitrogen and phosphorus (tariff headings: <b>3105 51 000 – 3105 59 000</b> ); - Natural sodium nitrate potassium, consisting of a natural mixture of sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate, containing global nitrogen up to 16.3% by weight of dry anhydrous product (tariff headings: <b>3105 90 100 - 3105 90 990</b> ).					
19.	Amount of nitrogen-based fertilizer used on farms of over 50 ha	tons a.s.	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 9-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
20.	Amount of nitrogen-based fertilizer used, per one hectare of cultivated land of over 50 ha	kg	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 9-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
21.	Amount of organic fertilizer used on farms over 50 ha	thous tons	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 9-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
22.	Amount of organic fertilizer used per one hectare of cultivated land of over 50 ha	kg	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 9-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
23.	<b>Areas sown, total</b> <b>Cereals and pulses, total</b> <i>of which:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Winter wheat</li> <li>- Spring wheat</li> <li>- Winter rye</li> <li>- Winter barley</li> <li>- Spring barley</li> <li>- Oats</li> <li>- Millet</li> <li>- Buckwheat</li> </ul> <b>Legumes, including:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peas</li> <li>- Beans</li> <li>- Other legumes</li> <li>- Corn for grain</li> </ul>	thous ha	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 29-AGR	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sorghum for grain</li> </ul> <b>Sidereal cultures (green manure)<sup>3</sup></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Other cereals</li> </ul> <b>Technical crops, total</b> <i>Of which:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sugar beet</li> <li>- Sunflower</li> <li>- Soybean</li> <li>- Tobacco</li> <li>- Rape for grain</li> <li>- Medicinal and aromatic plants</li> <li>- Other crops</li> </ul> <b>Potatoes, vegetables and melons, total</b> <i>of which:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potatoes</li> <li>- Vegetables</li> <li>- Melons</li> <li>- Other</li> </ul> <b>Fodder plants, total</b> <i>of which:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corn for silage and green mass</li> <li>- Perennial grasses for green mass, silage and hay</li> <li>- Annual grasses for green fodder</li> <li>- Root fodder</li> <li>- others</li> </ul>					
24.	<b>Total production of agricultural crops</b> , for each category referred to in sub-sector Agricultural soils, item 23.	thous tons	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No. 29-AGR; Selective research on small agricultural producers	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
25.	<b>Average per hectare production of agricultural crops</b> , for each category referred to in sub-sector Agricultural soils, item 24.	quintals/ha	National Bureau for Statistics	Report No. 29-AGR; Selective research on small agricultural producers	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: Field burning of agricultural residues</b>						
26.	<b>Water contents of crop yields</b> , divided by categories and sub-categories referred to in sub-sector Agricultural soils, item 23.	%	National Agency for Food Safety Academy of Sciences of	-	Direct interviewing	once in three years, prior to July 31

<sup>3</sup> Sidereal crops are sown early in autumn-spring (peas, vetch mixed with oats or barley); they provide a sufficient amount of vegetal mass, which is incorporated into the soil during plowing. This system allows enriching the soil with organic substances and improving soil physical, chemical and biological properties.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Moldova			
27.	<b>Water contents of plant residues</b> , divided by categories and sub-categories referred to in sub-sector Agricultural soils, item 23.	%	Academy of Sciences of Moldova	-	Direct interviewing	once in three years, prior to July 31
28.	<b>Fraction of plant residues/main yield</b> , for crops, divided by categories and sub-categories referred to in sub-sector Agricultural soils, item 23.	fraction	Academy of Sciences of Moldova	-	Direct interviewing	once in three years, prior to July 31
29.	<b>Fraction of plant residues</b> for each of the categories and sub-categories referred to in sub-sector Agricultural soils, item 23, <i>including</i> : - fraction burnt in the field; - fraction discharged from the field, <i>including</i> : used for fodder; used as fuel (biofuel); other uses	fraction	Academy of Sciences of Moldova	-	Direct interviewing	once in three years, prior to July 31
30.	<b>Area of land with burnt stubble</b> , total per country	ha	Inspectorate for Environment Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

**Table 5**

**Activity data needed for compiling the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Sector**

No	Required parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>SECTOR: LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY SECTOR</b>					
1.	<p>Total land divided in following categories and sub-categories:</p> <p>Land – total, <i>of which</i>:</p> <p>Agricultural land, <i>of which</i>:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Arable land</p> <p>Perennial plantations, <i>of which</i>:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Orchards and nurseries</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Vineyards and vine nurseries</p> <p>Grasslands, <i>of which</i>:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Pastures</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Hayfields</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Fallow</p> <p>Forests and other land covered by forest vegetation, <i>of which</i>:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Forests used as forests;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Other land covered with forest vegetation;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Land of water fund (rivers, lakes, pools and ponds)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Land of communities</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Land for industry, transport, communications and other special purposes</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Other land (specify)</p>	ha	Agency for Land Relations and Cadaster	Land Cadaster as of January 1 of the reporting year (aggregated cadaster file)	-	annually, prior to November 30 for previous year
2.	<p>Forests and other land covered by forest vegetation divided by following categories of species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quercus spp. – willow oak, oak, myrtle oak, red oak;</li> <li>- Carpinus spp - hornbeam;</li> <li>- Fraxinus spp - ash, flowering ash;</li> <li>- Acer spp. - field maple, maple, sycamore;</li> <li>- Ulmus spp. – filed elm, Velnis, Turkestan elm etc.;</li> <li>- Tilia spp. - Tilia cordata, silver linden, Tilia Platyphyllos etc.;</li> <li>- Salix spp. - White willow, wicker etc.;</li> <li>- Pinus spp. – whitebark pine, black pine, spruce, fir, etc.;</li> <li>- Populus spp. - white poplar, black poplar, common ash;</li> <li>- Robinia spp. - acacia, glade, birch;</li> </ul>	ha	Moldsilva Agency;	Forest Management (Part III: Record keeping of forest management)	-	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
			Forest Research and Management Institute	State records of forestry fund	-	once in five years, by June 30

	Other species - cherry, apple, pear, apricot, Acer Tataricum, silverberry, dogwood, etc.					
3.	Land use change from one year to another between the subcategories mentioned in item 1.  <b>Note:</b> <i>Specify elements of production and productivity by type of vegetation associated with prior use, or, respectively, with subsequent use after change of use category.</i>	ha (from one sub-category – to another, specifying type of use: previous and subsequent)	Agency for Land Relations and Cadaster  National Bureau for Statistics	Land Cadaster as of January 1 of the reporting year Statistical Report No. 2-LIV-VII “Creating and destroying perennial plantations, producing seed material”	Separate Forms in Aggregated Cadaster File. It should include section showing previous use, as well as subsequent use	annually, prior to November 30 for previous year
4.	Afforested area (it includes only areas originating from another use) in each category specified in section 3: - Afforested areas - land that has had no forest vegetation for at least 50 years; - Reforested area - land without forest vegetation that had forest in the last 50 years, but was deforested/cleared as of December 31, 1989.  <b>Note:</b> <i>Specify the following data:</i> - Type of prior use; - Species composition; - Production class; - Current age of the stand; - Precise details of location and identifying the following: forestry enterprise, forest unit, administrative-territorial unit, cadastral parcel, forest plot, cadastral subplot, forestry subplot, owner and title holder of any title, community, district, if applicable; where available, geographic coordinates of the perimeter: latitude, longitude.	ha	Agency for Land Relations and Cadaster	Land Cadaster as of January 1 of the reporting year	A separate Form in the Aggregated Cadaster File	annually, prior to November 30 for previous year
			Moldsilva Agency	Statistical report on forest cultivation works (Form 1 GS)	-	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
5.	Deforested/ cleared areas (they include only areas that were transferred to another use).  <b>Note:</b> <i>Specify the following data:</i> - Type of use after deforestation / clearing; - Specific details on prior use; - Species composition; - Volume per hectare; - Soil type; - Precise details of location and identifying the following: forestry enterprise, forest unit, administrative-territorial unit, cadastral parcel, forest plot, cadastral subplot, forestry subplot, owner and title holder of any title, community, district,	ha	Agency for Land Relations and Cadaster	Land Cadaster as of January 1 of the reporting year (Explanatory Note)	A separate chapter in the Explanatory Note	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
			Moldsilva Agency	Land balance of territories managed by Moldsilva Agency (Form 22)	Report on deforested areas / areas transferred to other use category	

	<i>if applicable; where available, the geographic coordinates of the perimeter: latitude, longitude.</i>					
	<b>Sub-sector: Forest Land</b>					
6.	Net annual increase of forests volume in total and by species;	m <sup>3</sup> /year/ha	Forest Research and Management Institute	Forest Management (Part III: Record keeping of forest management); State Records of Forestry Fund	-	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
	Average density of wood, in total and by species;	kg/mc		Thematic technical publications	Studies specialized in the area	
	Biomass expansion factors (BEF), in total and by species;	dimensionless		Thematic technical publications	Studies specialized in the area	
	Allocation of growth relative to the root stalk, in total and by species (R);	dimensionless		Thematic technical publications	Studies specialized in the area	
	Average carbon content (by species, by type of biomass etc.) / CF;	fraction		Thematic technical publications	Studies specialized in the area	
	Average amount of litter on land covered by forests (by species);	tons/ha		Thematic technical publications	Studies specialized in the area	
	Distribution of areas covered by forests by soil type;	ha		Forest management (Part III: Record keeping of forest management); State Records of Forestry Fund	-	
	Average content of carbon of areas covered with forests by soil type;	tons/ha		Thematic technical publications	Studies specialized in the area	
	Percentage of woody biomass in forests remaining in forests for each of the species mentioned in sub-sector "Land use and land-use change category", item 3.	%	Moldsilva Agency	-	Aggregated Report on Assessment of Sites for Wood Harvesting	
7.	Volume of wood harvested for each of the species listed in sub-sector "Land use and land-use change category", item 2.  <b>Note:</b> Specify the following data: - Working wood; - Firewood (including twigs, thick and thin branches).	m <sup>3</sup>	Moldsilva Agency	Statistical report on release of wood mass, forest care works and associated use (Form 3GS)	In Form 3GS a new chapter is planned to be introduced on distribution of harvested wood by category and essence	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
			Inspectorate for Environment Protection	-	Report on volume of wood approved for harvesting	
8.	Volume of illegally harvested timber for each of the species listed in subsector "Land use and land-use change category", item 2.	m <sup>3</sup>	Moldsilva Agency	Report on guarding forests	In Report on guarding forests to include species and new uses of deforested land	annually, prior to June 30 for previous

			Inspectorate for Environment Protection	-	Report on illegal logging in forests and other types of forest vegetation (include species and new uses of deforested land)	year
9.	Forest area affected by fires for each of the species listed in subsector "Land use and land-use change category", item 2.  <b>Note:</b> <i>Specify the following data:</i> - <i>Damage to different categories of vegetation;</i> - <i>Herbaceous cover;</i> - <i>Timber.</i>	ha;  tons/ha; mc/ha	Moldsilva Agency  Inspectorate for Environment Protection	Statistical report on cases of fires in forests (Form 4 GS)  -	In Report to include species, affected vegetation categories and new land uses  Report on forest area and other types of forest vegetation affected by fires (for areas not managed by Moldsilva Agency)	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
10.	Forest area affected by pests and diseases for each of the species listed in subsector "Land use and land-use change category", item 2.  <b>Note:</b> <i>Specify the following data:</i> - <i>area of disease outbreaks;</i> - <i>area of pests outbreaks (by species);</i> - <i>areas covered by actions to combat outbreaks;</i> - <i>Terrestrial measures;</i> - <i>Measures from air;</i> - <i>Area of stands which died for different reasons:</i> - <i>fires;</i> - <i>diseases;</i> - <i>pests;</i> - <i>other reasons.</i>	ha	Moldsilva Agency	Statistical report on state of forests (Form 2 GS)	-	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
11.	The amount of nitrogen-based fertilizer applied in forests and other areas converted to forest for other uses.	tons	Moldsilva Agency	-	Report on forest area and other forest land types on which nitrogen-based fertilizer was applied	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year
12.	The amount of limestone and dolomite applied for amending forests and land covered with forest vegetation.	tons	Moldsilva Agency	-	Report on forest area and other forest land types which have been improved by applying limestone and dolomite	annually, prior to June 30 for previous year

Table 6

## Activity data needed for compiling the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Waste Sector

No	Required parameter	Measuring unit associated with parameter	Authority responsible for data provision	Official data sources		Deadline for data submission
				existent	needed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>SECTOR: WASTE</b>					
	<b>Sub-sector: DEPOSITED SOLID WASTE</b>					
1.	Total population of the Republic of Moldova, <i>including</i> : - urban population - rural population	inhabitants	National Bureau for Statistics	“StatBank” Database	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
2.	The amount of <b>municipal waste</b> in the Republic of Moldova (by territory): transfer coefficient of the volume of Municipal Solid Waste by quantity ( <i>rate of waste compaction using a pressing mechanism of a special vehicle for waste transportation</i> )	thous m <sup>3</sup> / thous tons  m <sup>3</sup> in tons	National Bureau for Statistics;  Sanitation services	Statistical Report No 2 - Sanitation	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
3.	<b>Average rate of municipal waste generation</b> , <i>including</i> : - in the urban medium - in the rural medium	kg/person/day	National Bureau for Statistics;  Sanitation services	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
4.	Amount of <b>recycled municipal waste</b> in the Republic of Moldova (by territory) – <i>data collected by the State Ecological Inspectorate from companies authorized by public municipal institutions to manage waste</i>	thous tons	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
5.	Amount of <b>deposited municipal waste</b> in the Republic of Moldova (by territory), <i>including</i> : in compliant landfills in noncompliant landfills, <i>including</i> : - with depth bigger than or equal to 5 m; - with depth under 5 m;	thous m <sup>3</sup> / thous tons	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
6.	Amount of <b>municipal waste collected</b> (from population and economic operators) and <b>transported to landfills</b> , total per country and by territory	thous m <sup>3</sup> / thous tons	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No 2 - Sanitation	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
7.	Percent of deposited municipal waste of total generated municipal waste	%	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
8.	Amount of methane collected from compliant waste deposits and used for energy purposes or	thous m <sup>3</sup>	National Bureau for Statistics;	Statistical Report No. 1- BE		annually, prior to September 30 for



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	burnt in flare		Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	previous year annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
9.	Percentage of total generated municipal waste for: - paper and textiles; - waste originating from gardening, management of parks, as well as other organic biodegradable waste (except for food waste); - food waste; - wood and straw.	%	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: Biologic treatment of solid waste</b>						
10.	Amount of solid municipal waste used as compost	tons	National Bureau for Statistics; Sanitation services; Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	Statistical Report No 2 - Waste -	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
11.	Amount of organic waste used as compost (manure)	tons	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
12.	Amount of organic waste subject to biological treatment in biodigesters	tons	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: Wastewater treatment</b>						
13.	Share of population connected to the sanitation system, total for the country, and: - in the urban medium - in the rural medium	%	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report No 1 – Aqueducts and sewers	-	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
14.	Total wastewater volume: - domestic; - industrial.	thous m <sup>3</sup>	National Bureau for Statistics; Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	Statistical Report No 1 – Water management	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
15.	Percentage of treated wastewater of total wastewater volume, <i>including</i> : domestic: - treated aerobically; - treated anaerobically; industrial: - treated aerobically; - treated anaerobically.	%	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
16.	The amount of sludge resulting from wastewater treatment: - municipal; - industrial.	thous tons	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	<p>Percentage of treated sludge of total sludge resulting from wastewater treatment, <i>including</i>:</p> <p>domestic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- treated aerobically;</li> <li>- treated anaerobically;</li> </ul> <p>industrial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- treated aerobically;</li> <li>- treated anaerobically.</li> </ul>	%	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
18.	<p><i>Industrial production of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- canned meat;</li> <li>- canned vegetables and fruits;</li> <li>- fruit and vegetable juices;</li> <li>- canned and processed fruits;</li> <li>- malt beer;</li> <li>- wines of grapes;</li> <li>- sparkling wine;</li> <li>- liquors (total) (liters alcohol 100%);</li> <li>- brandy from grapes (liters);</li> <li>- vodka (with an alcohol concentration of no less than 45.4% vol., liters alcohol 100%);</li> <li>- whisky;</li> <li>- meat, including poultry;</li> <li>- sausage;</li> <li>- butter;</li> <li>- margarine;</li> <li>- cheese and fat cheese;</li> <li>- curdled milk, cream of curdled milk, yoghurt, kefir, cream, sour milk, acidified milk, (total);</li> <li>- ice cream and other edible ice, with or without cocoa, (liters);</li> <li>- milk and cream with fat content of &lt;6%, unconcentrated, unsweetened, upraised (total);</li> <li>- milk and cream in solid form;</li> <li>- crude oils, not chemically modified;</li> <li>- refined oils, not chemically modified;</li> <li>- granulated sugar from sugar-beet obtained in solid form;</li> <li>- fish and fish products;</li> <li>- mineral and gaseous water;</li> <li>- other non-alcoholic beverages without milk-fat;</li> <li>- paper and corrugated cardboard;</li> </ul>	tons/ thous dal/ m <sup>2</sup>	National Bureau for Statistics	Statistical Report PRODMOLD-A		annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	- paints and varnishes; - soaps; - means for washing and cleaning;					
19.	Fraction of degradable organic component removed in form of sludge	%	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
20.	Amount of methane, recovered and used for energy or burnt in flare, which originates from wastewater treatment, including: - domestic wastewater; - industrial wastewater.	thous m <sup>3</sup>	National Bureau for Statistics  Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	Statistical Report No 1-BE	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year  annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
21.	Amount of methane, recovered and used for energy or burnt in flare, which originates from sludge treatment, including: - domestic wastewater; - industrial wastewater.	thous m <sup>3</sup>	National Bureau for Statistics; Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	Statistical Report No 1-BE	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to September 30 for previous year; annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
22.	Consumption of protein per capita in the Republic of Moldova	kg/head/year	National Bureau for Statistics	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
<b>Sub-sector: Incineration and open burning of solid waste</b>						
23.	Amount of generated hazardous medical waste	tons	Administrative Authority within the remit of the Central Environmental Agency that shall manage the Automated Information System "Waste Management"	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
24.	Amount of incinerated hazardous medical waste	tons		-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
25.	Percent of incinerated hazardous medical waste of total amount of generated hazardous medical waste	%		-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
26.	Amount of incinerated hazardous industrial waste (used oils, tires, etc.)	tons	Respondents	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year
27.	Amount of municipal waste subject to open burning in landfills, expressed in tons or %.	tons or %	Inspectorate for Environmental Protection; Sanitation services	-	Direct interviewing	annually, prior to July 31 for previous year

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**LIST**  
**of Entities pertaining to the National System for Monitoring and Reporting of**  
**Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change**

**1. Central public authorities:**

- 1) Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment;
- 2) Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure;
- 3) Ministry of Finance;
- 4) Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection;
- 5) Ministry of Defense;
- 6) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration;
- 7) Ministry of Education, Culture and Research.

**2. Entities that report to central public authorities:**

- 1) Central Environmental Agency;
- 2) State Ecological Inspectorate;
- 3) Civil Aviation Authority;
- 4) Naval Agency of the Republic of Moldova;
- 5) Customs Service;
- 6) Agency for Energy Efficiency;
- 7) National Centre for Public Health;
- 8) Moldsilva Agency;
- 9) State Hydrometeorological Service.

**3. Central public authorities:**

- 1) National Bureau for Statistics;
- 2) Agency for Land Relations and Cadaster;
- 3) Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices;
- 4) Public Services Agency;
- 5) National Agency for Food Safety.

**4. State Owned Enterprises and Joint Stock Companies which report to central public authorities, as well as companies with state participation:**

- 1) State Owned Enterprise “State Roads Administration”;
- 2) State Owned Enterprise “Ungheni River Harbor”;
- 3) State Owned Enterprise “Molovata Ferry”;
- 4) Forestry-Didactic Enterprise „Research and Forest Landscaping Institute”  
(subordinated to Moldsilva Agency);
- 5) State Owned Enterprise „Railways of Moldova”;
- 6) State Owned Enterprise “Chisinau Glass Factory”, Chisinau;
- 7) State Owned Enterprise “Moldelectrica”, Chisinau;
- 8) Joint Stock Company “RED Nord-Vest”, Donduseni;
- 8) Joint Stock Company “RED Nord”, Balti;
- 9) Joint Stock Company “TERMOELECTRICA”, Chisinau;
- 10) Joint Stock Company “CET-Nord”, Balti;
- 11) Joint Stock Company “Moldovagaz”, Chisinau.

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**LIST**  
**of Greenhouse Gases and their Global Warming Potential for 100 years that will**  
**be considered in the National System for Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas**  
**Emissions and other Information Relevant to Climate Change**

Industrial name	Chemical name / Common name	Chemical formula	GWP <sub>100</sub>
1	2	3	4
<b>Section 1. Main greenhouse gases with direct effect</b>			
	Carbon dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	1
	Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	25
	Nitrous oxide	N <sub>2</sub> O	298
<b>Section 2: Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</b>			
HFC-23	Trifluormethane (fluorophorm)	CHF <sub>3</sub>	14800
HFC-32	Difluormethane	CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	675
HFC-41	Fluormethane (methyl fluoride)	CH <sub>3</sub> F	92
HFC-125	Pentafluorethane	CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	3500
HFC-134	1,1,2,2-tetrafluorethane	CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub>	1100
HFC-134a	1,1,1,2-tetrafluorethane	CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>3</sub>	1430
HFC-143	1,1,2-trifluorethane	CH <sub>2</sub> FCHF <sub>2</sub>	353
HFC-143a	1,1,1-trifluorethane	CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	4470
HFC-152	1,2-difluorethane	CH <sub>2</sub> FCH <sub>2</sub> F	53
HFC-152a	1,1-difluorethane	CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub>	124
HFC-161	Fluorethane (ethyl fluoride)	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> F	12
HFC-227ea	1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane	CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCF <sub>3</sub>	3220
HFC-236cb	1,1,1,2,2,3-hexafluoropropane	CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	1340
HFC-236ea	1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane	CHF <sub>2</sub> CHFCF <sub>3</sub>	1370
HFC-236fa	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane	CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	9810
HFC-245ca	1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane	CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub>	693
HFC-245fa	1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane	CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	1030
HFC-365mfc	1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorbutane	CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	794
HFC-43-10-mee	1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane	CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCHFCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	1640
<b>Section 3: Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</b>			
PFC-14	Tetrafluormethane (carbon perfluormethanetetrafluoride)	CF <sub>4</sub>	7390
PFC-116	Hexafluorethane (perfluorethane)	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>	12200
PFC-218	Octafluoropropane (perfluoropropane)	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	8830
	Perfluorocyclopropane	c-C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>6</sub>	17340
PFC-3-1-10	Decafluorbutane (perfluorbutane)	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub>	8860
PFC-318	Octafluorocyclobutane (perfluorocyclobutane)	c-C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	10300
PFC-4-1-12	Dodecafluoropentane (perfluoropentane)	C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub>	9160
PFC-5-1-14	Tetradecafluorhexane (perfluorhexane)	C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>	9300
PFC-9-1-18	Perfluorobutyl decahydronaphthalene	C <sub>10</sub> F <sub>18</sub>	>7500
	Perfluorodecaline (cis)	z-C <sub>10</sub> F <sub>18</sub>	7236
	Perfluorodecaline (trans)	e-C <sub>10</sub> F <sub>18</sub>	6288
<b>Section 4: Other perfluorinated compounds</b>			
	Sulphur hexafluoride	SF <sub>6</sub>	22800
	Nitrogen trifluoride	NF <sub>3</sub>	17200

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