High-level event on the contribution of the Convention and/or the Protocol to energy transition, circular economy and green financing

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Geneva, 12–15 December 2023
State of play in the Republic of Moldova

1. Espoo Convention
   - Accession on 23.06.1993
   - Entry into force on 10.09.1997
   - 1993-1997

2. Association Agreement
   - Signed on 27 June 2014
   - Came into force on 1 July 2016
   - 2014-2016

3. AGENDA 2030 and its SGDs
   - September 2015

4. Protocol on SEA
   - 26 July 2018

5. EU candidate status
   - 23-24 June 2022

3,389,886

- Ministry of Environment established on 25 of August 2021
- Circular Economy and Economic Instruments Policy Service created within the Ministry
From a linear to a circular economy

- Clear regulative framework, including dialog between authorities and economic actors
- Clarity of actions: understanding of the life cycle matrix
- Access to innovations, technologies, methodologies, and designs of products, adequate financial resources, and knowledge
- Awareness raising, involvement of society, influence on market and consumption, principles of marketing in the circular economy.
Moldova: fundamental horizontal and vertical improvements

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

- Environmental Strategy, under revision
- Waste management program, recently approved
- Programme for the greening of small and medium-sized enterprises, adopted
- Programme for the promotion of the green and circular economy, under development
- Other amendments of national legislation, with a view to harness potential of renewables and diversify energy market
- National legislation on Industrial Emissions, EIA and SEA, adopted
- Programme for retrofitting and energy efficiency of SMEs, adopted
- NDS "European Moldova 2030"

Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Energy
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization
Deposit refund system (DRS) as an instrument for the Extended Producer Responsibility scheme to support the circular economy

A solution that can benefit packaging waste collection and recycling rates
- high quality secondary material market
- lower pollution with plastic
- cleaner waste collection
- efficient sorting by type of packaging and recycling

Many EU Member States are applying the DRS. Moldova is inspired by the Lithuanian model
The national legislation approaching the DRS has been submitted for adoption to the Parliament
Role of Convention and protocol for promoting circular economy

The protocol’s and convention’s requirements and recommendations play a supportive role in promoting a circular economy, by:

- evaluating rigorously the vertical and horizontal implementations of the circular economy, ensuring that environmental effects are taken into account when making decisions
- involving the CSOs, thus guaranteeing the public participation
- analyzing how a shift to a circular economy may affect human health, etc.

The Republic of Moldova uses all these tools when conducting EIA and SEA, including in a transboundary context. Currently, the Republic of Moldova is performing SEA on National Energy and Climate Plan, which contains the renewable component. SEA will include also the transboundary aspect.
Thank you for your attention!