Current status of PRTR in the Republic of Moldova





• Moldova was the first country to ratify the Aarhus Convention by the Parliament Decision 346-XIV of 07.04.1999. Being a Party to the Convention, according to the articles 5 and 10, the Republic of Moldova shall ensure the establishment of pollutant release and transfer registers.

• Moldova ratified the PRTR Protocol to the Aarhus Convention (Kiev, 21 May 2003) by the Law no. 99 of 04/26/13, promulgated by Presidential Decree no. 658 of 04.06.2013.

• The National action plan for implementation of the Aarhus Convention (2011-2015), approved by Government Decision no. 471 of 28.06.2011 contain special Chapter on PRTR (currently under revision and updating process).



Implemented and Ongoing activities:

- National Workshops on PRTR development (December 2012, October 2013);
- OSCE Aarhus project support for the Study on PRTR implementation (2013-2014) electronic reporting;
- Feasibility study developed, accompanied with an action plan for 2013-2015;
- Workshop on Electronic PRTR Systems: Using Open Source for providing Open Data, Berlin, 29-30 October 2013;
- Two new regional and global projects (started in 2015):

Background: Progress made so far



Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a tool for POPs reporting, dissemination and awareness raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru (expected start Dec 2015 – 48 months duration)

Objective: To improve access and accuracy of environemtnal data on POPs and other priority chemicals in 6 countries, to enhance the awareness and public participation on environmental matters, through implementation of fully operational national PRTRs



Background: Progress made so far



Support Establishment and Advancement of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) in Western Balkan Countries and in Moldova:

- To strengthen the transparency of decision-making on PRTRs, by raising public awareness and knowledge about PRTRs
- To build the capacities of authorities responsible for regular reporting and operators in order to prepare them for reporting and for using online reporting in practice



- Legal framework development for PRTR in Moldova;
- Institutional framework strengthening for PRTR system;
- Establishment of PRTR Operational conditions;
- Identification of Capacity Building needs and addressing;
- Recommendations to authorities to be developed;
- Operational conditions to be established;



- Establishment of PRTR Inter-ministerial Coordinating Group
- Reviewing Annexes (activities and substance lists and thresholds)
- Prepare list of reporting facilities (all sectors)
- Design database discussion with E-governance Centre
- Reporting software design (reporting form)
- Web Portal development (public accessibility)
- Communicate with operators about reporting
- Public participation in PRTR development
- Capacity building
- Resource allocations, fundraising.



In addition to the 86 substances of the PRTR Protocol, the 5 substances could be added to the National PRTR System, which could provide the opportunity to:

• Voluntary Report to E-PRTR/EEA;

- In addition (use of PRTR System):
- Reports to Conventions (CLRTAP, Stockholm etc)
- National State of Environment Report (each 4 years);
- National Aarhus Information Centres Websites.

PRTR Protocol implementation: major benefits

- Strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework to ensure a establishment and maintenance of the National Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers;
- •Conducting awareness raising campaigns aimed at the various target groups (government, industry, civil society, etc.) on PRTRs
- Access to international and EU best practices and methodological support
- Mobilization of external and internal financial resources
- Increase public participation and information
- *Rise the level or responsibility and of environmental management of the enterprises*
- As overall final result: cleaner environment and healthier people.