

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA:

CHALLENGES IN COMPLYING WITH THE REPORTING OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION – EXPERIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Institutional arrangements for Stockholm Convention reporting

National policy and legal acts

- National Programme on sound Management of Chemicals (2010-2020): Government Decision no. 973 of 18 October 2010;
- Government Programme "European Integration: Freedom, Democracy, Welfare", approved in 2011
- National Strategy on Waste Management (2013-2023): Government Decision no. 428 of 10 April 2013;
- Strategy on Environment Protection: Government Decision no. 301 of 24 April 2014;

Other Existing Relevant Policy and Legal Acts

- National Plan on Implementation of the Association Agreement: approved by the Government Decision No. 1472 on 30 December 2017-2019;
- Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, signed on 27 June 2014 and others;
- Action Plan of the Government for 2016-2018:
 Government Decision No. 890 of 20 July 2016;

Technical assistance

"Capacity building to promote synergies on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in Belarus, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Moldova"

 coordinated by Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) in Bratislava and supported from Small Grant Programme under BRS Secretariat

"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"

 Executing Agency - UNITAR, supported by GEF UNEP

"Strengthening capacities for the development of the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) and supporting SAICM implementation in two countries with economy in transition: the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Macedonia"

Supported by UNEP QSP

Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Moldova

Supported by GEF UNEP

Strengthening capacities for building environmentally sound management with E-waste in the Republic of Moldova"

 Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation

Capacity building on Extended Producer Responsibility implementation in the Republic of Moldova

 Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation

Evaluating and Strengthening National and Regional Capacities for Implementing the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and Supporting SAICM Implementation in Central and Eastern Europe

QSP SAICM Trust Fund, executing agency – UNITAR

Improving sustainable institutional and regulatory framework for chemicals and waste management throughout their lifecycle in the Republic of Moldova

UNEP Special Programme

Legal background

Waste Law, No. 209 of 29 of July 2016

- Article 53. Persistent Organic Pollutants Stocks Waste
- Article 58. Mercury Waste
- Article 64. Waste Transport and Export

Draft Chemicals Law

- Article 17. Prohibitions and restrictions for certain substances and chemical mixtures (incl. Hg)
- Article 19. The prior import consent
- Article 18. Export and import of hazardous chemicals

Secondary legislation

Regulation on control of transboundary movements of waste (GD 637 of 27.05.2003)

WEEE Regulation (GD 212 of 07.03.2018) draft POPs Regulation

draft Landfill Regulation (contains provisions on mercury storage)

draft Regulation on Prior Informed Consent Regulation on the import and export of certain hazardous chemicals

draft Regulation on shipments of waste.

draft Regulation concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries

PRTR Regulation (GD 373 of 24.04.2018, based on the Law no. 99 of 26.04.2013 on ratification of the PRTR Protocol)

Instruction on keeping records on waste generation and management (GD no 501 of 29.05.2018)

List of waste (approved by GD 99 of 30.01.2018)

Institutional arrangements for Stockholm Convention reporting

Institutional arrangements at place:

- Interministerial level: SAICM national interministerial working group. Mandate of group to elaborate the unified policy in the field of chemicals and waste management in order to report and ensure the implementation of the chemicals and waste MEAs to which the country is a Party, including the SC.
- MoEnv level: EPPO office special subdivisions of the ministry, project based unit providing TA to MoEnv in chemicals and waste related treaties
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Chemicals Agency (pending)

Institutional arrangements for Stockholm Convention reporting

SAICM Working Group

National
Coordination
Mechanism for
mercury
management

National coordination mechanism for chemicals



To be reinforced with the implementation Special Programme project Working group for PRTR implementation

Institutional arrangements

Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment

Environment Protection Agency

Chemicals Agency

Environment Protection Agency

among others....

- coordinates the implementation of the provisions of the international environmental treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a part on the waste and transboundary movement,
- elaborate and submit to the Ministry information on their accomplishment
- ensures the implementation of the integrated waste management system
- issues the Authorization for the export / transit of waste, suspends, withdraws or prolongs its validity
- issues notification documents for the transboundary movement of the waste

Chemicals Agency (to be established)

ensure implementation and enforcement of provisions of legislation in the field of integrated management of substance, provisions of this Law and regulations arising from this law, except as otherwise provided in the Law;

represents the **national designated authority** for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, to which Moldova is a party;

is the **contact point** for communication and cooperation with the European Chemicals Agency with regards to chemicals legislation

develops, upon request of the economic operator, **the notification of export** of chemicals from Moldova and transmit the notification to the designated national authority

examines the export notifications received by the Agency from the designated national authorities of Parties and gives the import consent in accordance with the procedures for import and export for hazardous chemicals, set by the Government

grants authorizations to import or export of substances that deplete the ozone layer, equipment and products containing such substances

grants authorizations, permits for the marketing, distribution and/or other forms of transfer of particularly hazardous chemicals

ensure the establishment and maintenance of the Classification and Labeling System and Inventory

Ensures maintenance of the Automated Information System "Registry of chemicals placed on the marketed of the RM" (to be established), which performs the following functions:	(a) storage of information on the chemical, physical, biological, toxic and ecological properties of potentially toxic chemical substances / mixtures;
	b) monitoring the management of potentially toxic chemical substances / mixtures in the Republic of Moldova in order to prevent environmental pollution, impact on the health of the population by placing on market of potentially dangerous foodstuffs and the prophylaxis of acute and chronic intoxications at the workplace;
	c) ensuring the operational information exchange between the ministries , departments and services in line with the usual conditions and in the cases of public health emergencies, including with the international organizations in the given field;
	d) determining, if necessary, hazard parameters and risk assessment for generic-mandatory products;
	e) providing operative communication about products imported, exported, transported or produced on the territory of the Republic, which are at increased risk to the health of the population;
	f) storing information on potentially toxic chemical importers, exporters, carriers and manufacturers;
	g) elaboration and registration of the safety data sheet ;
	h) provide advisory information to importers , exporters , transporters and producers about the provisions of the legislation in force, the requirements of the international regulations, the documents necessary for product authorization or import / export / transportation;
	i) provide public information on the trade name of chemical products used in human activity, precautions, methods of use, first aid in the event of an accident;
	h) Posses exclusive right to publish and distribute for the official use information materials about the production and use of potentially toxic chemicals on the territory of the republic;
	i) provision of services to legal and physical persons.

Institutional arrangements for Stockholm Convention reporting

Challenges?

- often change of the ministries staff and the SC focal points implies lack of submission of the country reporting (3rd and 4th round) the irregularity of the meeting's organization
- additional knowledge building and transfer is needed for the country

Information and data collection for Stockholm Convention reporting

Data sources used:

- import/export data of customs office
- PCB contaminated equipment inventory data -2015(equipment with PCB volume of more than 5 dm³)
- POPs contaminated sites inventory data 2014

Data collection systems in place or not

Newly established PRTR will allow to collect data on 101 pollutants, including 20 POPs

Waste Management Information system – collect data on POPs containing waste / contaminated sites

Quality Assurance and Quality control (QA & QC) at place

Environment Protection Agency keeps





Waste
Management
Information System

Pollutants Release and Transfer Register Information System

'Waste Management' Automated Information System

Registry on
"Waste
Evidence" will
contain data on
collection,
transport and
treatment of
waste, including
of those
hazardous

Registry on "Permit
Evidence" issued in
accordance with the
Art. 25, will contain the
following
compartments:

Permit for waste collection activities;

Permit for waste transport activities;

Permit for waste treatment activities;

Permit for waste disposal activities

Registry
"Notifications for Export/transit" issued in accordance with the Art. 60;

Registry of
Producers under
the extended
producer
responsibility in
accordance with
the art. 12, will
include the
following waste
flows:

Registry of units and enterprises exempted of requirements to obtain a permit" in accordance with the Art. 27.

Batteries and accumulators;

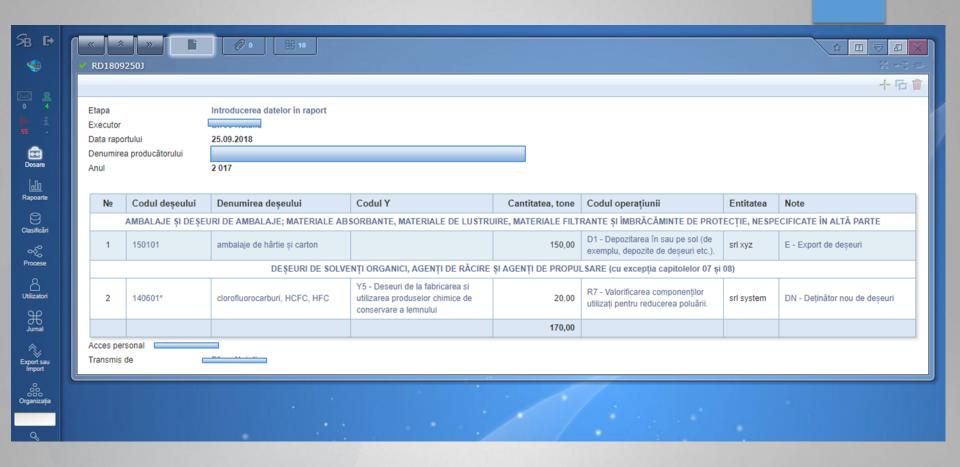
EEE;

ELV;

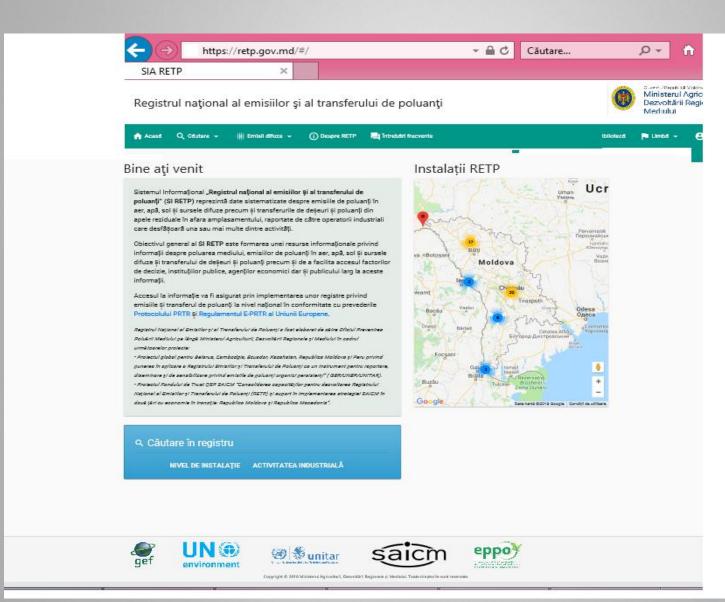
Waste oils;

Packages.

Reporting on waste generation and management

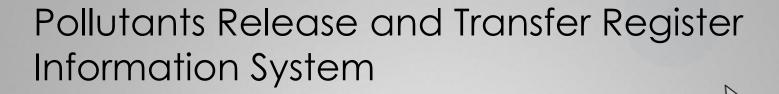


Pollutants Release and Transfer Register Information System



POPs to reported under the PRTR and Stockholm

Aldrin **DDT** Heptachlor Toxaphene Chlordane 1,2,3,4,5, 6 Hexachlorobe hexachlorocy **Endrin** Chlordecone Dieldrin clohexane nzene (HCB) (HCH) PCDD +PCDF Polychlorinate (dioxins Pentachlorob Lindane Mirex d biphenyls +furans) (as enzene (PCBs) Teq) **Brominated** Hexabromobi Hexachlorobu Pentachlorop diphenylethers Endosulfan henol (PCP) phenyl tadiene (PBDE)



It was proposed to supplement the National List of PRTR substances with the chemicals proposed for listing under the Stockholm Convention as follows:

Decabromodiphenyl ether,

Dicofol,

Short-chained chlorinated paraffins, Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid

Pollutants Release and Transfer Register Information System

It is expected to cover POPs emissions from:

Energy sector – thermal power stations and other combustion installations

Production and processing of metals

Mineral industry (Cement clinker and lime production, glass production)

Chemical industry (basic plastic materials; surface-active agents and surfactants; basic pharmaceutical products)

Waste and waste water management

Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector

Diffuse sources under PRTR: (potential additional source of POPs)

unauthorized landfills (open burning) emissions from transport means agricultural activities (use of pesticides and fertilizers)

So far, 55 installations reported emissions to air:

Welcome

Sistemul Informațional "Registrul național al emisiilor și al transferului de poluanți" (SI RETP) reprezintă date sistematizate despre emisiile de poluanți în aer, apă, sol și sursele difuze precum și transferurile de deșeuri și poluanți din apele reziduale în afara amplasamentului, raportate de către operatorii industriali care desfășoară una sau mai multe dintre activități.

Obiectivul general al SI RETP este formarea unei resurse informaționale privind informații despre poluarea mediului, emisiilor de poluanți în aer, apă, sol și sursele difuze și transferului de deșeuri și poluanți precum și de a facilita accesul factorilor de decizie, instituțiilor publice, agenților economici dar și publicului larg la aceste informații.

Accesul la informație va fi asigurat prin implementarea unor registre privind emisiile și transferul de poluanți la nivel național în conformitate cu prevederile Protocolului PRTR și Regulamentul E-PRTR al Uniunii Europene.

Registrul Național al Emisiilor și al Transferului de Poluanți a fost elaborat de către Oficiul Prevenirea Poluării Mediului pe lângă Ministerul Agriculturii, Dezvoltării Regionale și Mediului în cadrul următoarelor proiecte:

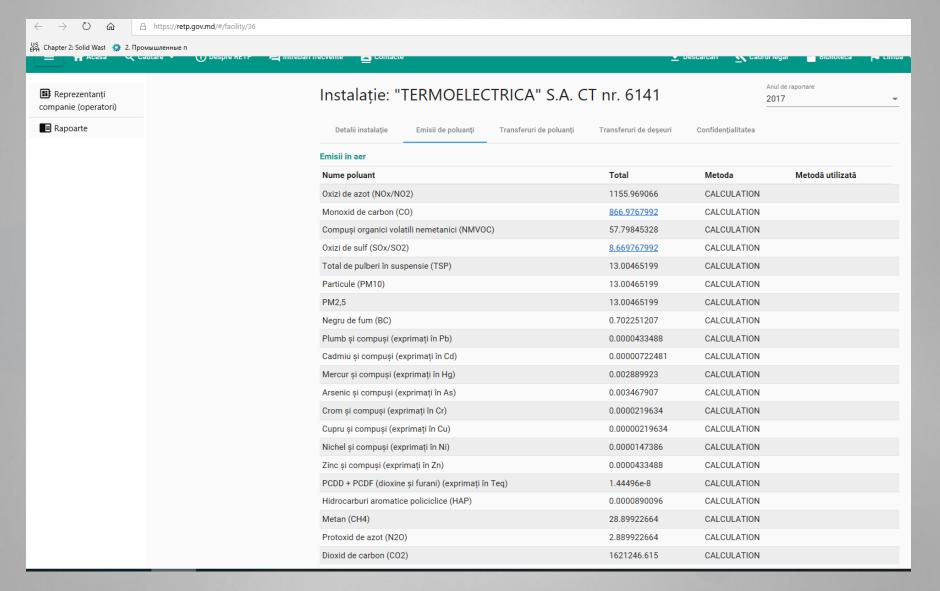
- Proiectul global pentru Belarus, Cambodgia, Ecuador, Kazahstan, Republica Moldova şi Peru privind punerea în aplicare a Registrului Emisiilor şi Transferului de Poluanți ca un instrument pentru raportare, diseminare şi de sensibilizare privind emisiile de poluanti organici persistenti" (GEF/UNEP/UNITAR).
- Proiectul Fondului de Trust QSP SAICM "Consolidarea capacităților pentru dezvoltarea Registrului Național al Emisiilor și Transferului de Poluanți (RETP) și suport în implementarea strategiei SAICM în două țări cu economie în tranziție: Republica Moldova și Republica Macedonia".

RETP Facilities



Accesați setări PC pentru a act

Report submitted by a installation – heat production sector



Information and data collection for Stockholm Convention reporting

Challenges?

- Lack of data regarding newly listed POPs;
- Insufficient monitoring data on industrial chemicals including the unintentional production.
- TA needed for capacity building on reporting / software maintenance / staff training on environmental data reporting

Use of Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System and reporting formats

ERS reporting system has been used for submission of national report under the Basel Convention

With reference to SC only round 1&2 reporting have been submitted, but the SC-ERS has been introduced at 3rd round reporting (2014)

Challenges summary 1

The acceptance of addendums to the SC Convention is rather difficult process, due to the fact that the Law on Ratification of the Stockholm Convention (Law Nr. 40-XV from 19.02.2004) includes the provision, that Art. 1 - ratify the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 22 May 2001 in Stockholm (Sweden) and signed by Moldova on 23 May 2001 with the following statements:"In accordance with Article 25 paragraph 4 of the Convention, any amendment to Annexes A. B or C shall enter into force for Moldova after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the amendment."At the same time in order to accept the addendums, it is necessary to present the detailed information of the country's situation with reference to the new listings within the Annexes A, B, C (inventory, costs, etc).

Challenges summary - 2

- 12 new POPs must be subject of investigation at national level to track their presence.
- Enhance the capacity of existing laboratories for determination of chemicals included in list of SC
- Engaging of industry is complicated due to high cost of action for national industry to promote BAP and BEP
- Financial incentives mechanism from the government to support the BAP and BEP and improvement of the monitoring capacities for the industry

Ensure reporting to the Convention – what needs to be done

NIP update!

Conduct assessment of pesticides or industrial chemicals currently in use as per several decisions of the COP

Update action plan for identification, characterisation and measures to address the release of uPOPs as per several decisions of the COP

Conduct inventories and update the release estimates of uPOPs as per several decisions of the COP

Assessement of use of best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) for new sources and existing sources

Develop strategies for identifying stockpiles consisting of, or containing, chemicals listed in either Annex A or Annex B to the Convention as per several decisions of the COP

Develop and implemented action plan for reducing and eliminating the production and/or use of substances listed in Annex B as per several decisions of the COP

Set measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use of chemicals listed in Annex A as per several decisions of the COP

Thank you for your kind attention!

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