



Opportunities for Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in the **Republic of Moldova**

Food Production and Consumption

Public authorities hold great purchasing power in Moldova. In 2020, public procurement represented 5.5% of the country's GDP.1



Moldova has been implementing sustainable public procurement (SPP) since 2014. Food production and catering services are one of the most commonly purchased product groups.²

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In Moldova, **fruit cultivation** is an important part of the economy, accounting for <u>40%</u> of agricultural production in 2020.⁴



Apples and grapes are the most important crops, making up 80% of total fruit production.³

What are the environmental impacts from the conventional cultivation of apples and grapes⁵







Water use and water pollution.







What are the possible environmental, social and economic benefits of public procurement of organic apples and grapes⁶



- Improved environmental and social performance and transition to a green economy, e.g. by ensuring fair labour practices and greener production methods.
- 2 Long-term economic and financial benefits, e.g. reduced public health costs by diets rich in organic, healthy and plant-based foods; less reliance on non-renewable energy; reduced chemical use; reduced waste management costs.
- 3 Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, e.g. more energy-efficient production methods.
 - 1.2.4 Enhancing Public Procurement for the regional transition to inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. UNDA, 2019.
 - ³ World Bank in Enhancing Public Procurement for the regional transition to inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. UNDA, 2019
 - 5.6 EU GPP criteria for Food, Catering Services and Vending Machines. European Comission, 2019.

- **4** Preservation of natural resources, e.g. reduced water use, pollution, deforestation and soil degradation.
- **5** Driving markets towards innovation and sustainability, e.g. by boosting demand for organic products; fostering ecolabels; improving the technical capacities of producers; accessing new and expanding markets.
- 6 Improved human health and food security, e.g. increased availability of organic products; reduced use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers; less food waste; reduced soil degradation.
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