

EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Applying Fiscal-Budgetary Instruments to Solve Environmental Issues in the Republic of Moldova

Alexandru Fala

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The Republic of Moldova Moldova, with limited natural resources, faces escalating environmental challenges

- Reduced access to water resource (renewable water resources represents less than 700 cubic meters per capita)
- Small forest resources (less than 12% of country surface)
- Small progresses in improving waste management.

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Despite the presence of a complex regulatory framework related to environmental taxes and expenditures, there exists a truncated vision

- The actual Environmental Strategy (2014-2023) does not classify transport and energy taxes as environmental taxes.
- As result, the involvement of public institutions responsible for environmental protection in the "shaping" of environmental taxes is diminished.

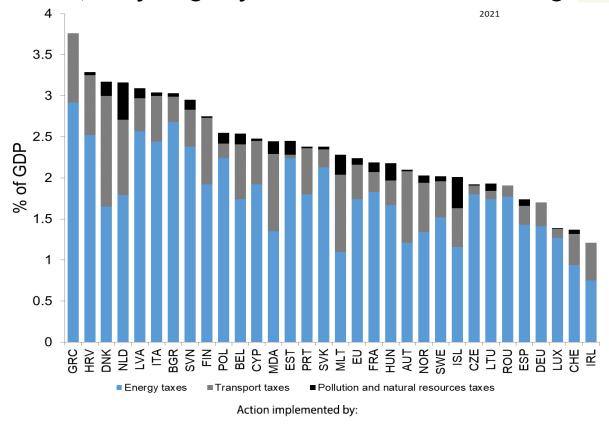








In 2020, revenues from environmental taxes totaled more than USD 280 mil, and as % of GDP, they slightly exceeded the EU average









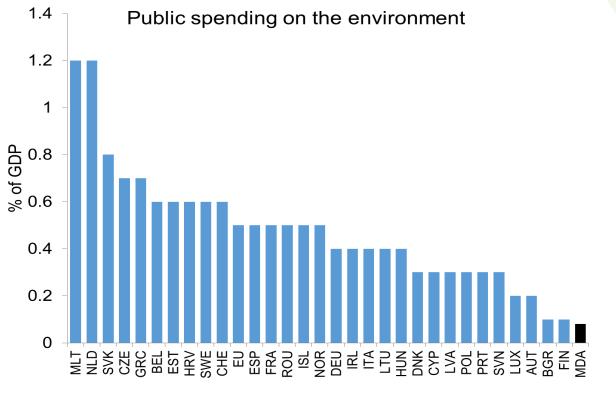








Public financing for the environment, totaling less than 20 million USD in 2020, was the lowest as a % of GDP in Europe











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In the Republic of Moldova, the fiscal-budgetary instruments related to environmental policies have a low efficiency

• The conclusions was driven from running Data Envelopment Analysis

• To increase efficiency is necessary to:

✓Increase budgetary expenditures for the environment significantly, aiming for it to reach approximately 1% of GDP

✓Optimize environmental taxes, particularly pollution taxation







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There several important issues related to environmental tax

- The absence of strong relation between taxation and quantity of pollutants
- There is no "indexing" mechanism for pollution taxes
- Regionally differentiated taxes exist for emissions from stationary sources and discharges
- Inconsistencies in pollution taxes regulations









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The deficiencies related to the under-financing is amplified by inefficient distribution of the budgetary resources for environment

- The former National Ecological Fund was exposed to political influence
- Most of the Fund's resources were allocated for the expansion of the water supply infrastructure, with only a small amount directed toward environmental protection
- The deficiencies related to budgetary resources for environment were compensated by the financial effort of foreign donors











The Ministry of Environment is actively reforming fiscal-budgetary instruments to increase efficiency

 The National Ecological Fund was reformed into the National Environmental Fund. The new fund is now less politically influenced and will distribute resources more evenly across various environmental issues

• It was extended the taxation of packaging

• Thanks to the support of the OECD and the EU, a new law on pollution taxation was drafted. The new law offer solutions for the issues mentioned above.













THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!









