

## **STATEMENT**

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at the UN Climate Change Conference COP 27  
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**Esteemed President of COP27,**

**Distinguished Delegates,**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

- At the outset, allow me to thank the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the hosting COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh and chairing this high-level segment.
- I would like to start my intervention by recalling that this summer General Assembly of United Nations recognized a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a fundamental human right.
- From now on, this human right is next to all other human rights and I am sure you all will agree with those who calls it “a victory for people and planet”.
- In the period of COP 27 have been discussed the perspectives of the path made for Glasgow COP26 commitments, how to concentrate more efforts to reach 1.5 °C target in line with the Paris Agreement, move forward with climate adaptation and mitigation instruments to tackle climate issues.
- Unfortunately, if last year we talked about pandemic as a major worldwide crisis, today we are facing even deeper crisis, a crisis of humanity with one more war in the world, which adds more painful and irreversible consequences.
- However, at the same time, we became convinced of the strength of joint actions to withstand the violence and various aftereffects.
- Recovery after the pandemic as well as dealing with multi -layer crisis caused by the war force us to look for simultaneous solutions - both immediate and long-term actions, to assess the perspective of sustainability.
  
- I believe that no need to remind or to convince people in this room, that by ratifying the Paris Agreement countries drew certain commitments, first of all by setting the National Determined Contributions.
- Moldova was one of the first countries in the world which announced much more ambitious updated NDCs in 2020.

Moldova's target is to reduce its GHG emissions by 70% below its 1990 level in 2030, which could be further increased to 88%, if additional financial support, technical cooperation are ensured.

- I would like to highlight that Moldova puts all efforts to achieve updated NDCs together with strong support of the EU climate neutrality policy.
- Among the priorities of Moldova - extension of forest areas, diversification of energy market by reducing the use of fossil fuels and harnessing a potential of solar, wind and biomass energy, enabling other low carbon technologies and enhancing circularity together with all other actions related to the greening of economy.
- In the face of the energy crisis, we are looking for possibilities to promote renewable energy, move on towards decarbonisation of the economy. In December 2021 Moldova has approved new capacity limits under the renewable energy sources support mechanism valid until 2025. If all the allocated capacities will be capitalized, the share of electricity from renewable energy sources will increase from 4% to 30%.
- Additionally, this summer, due to a high interest from household and S&M enterprises, Moldova doubled the allocated capacities for energy prosumers, from 5% (35 MW) up to 10% (70 MW), this comes after a series of measures were taken in order to reduce bureaucracy for installation of photovoltaic systems for prosumers.
- At the same time we acknowledge, that energy security must not be addressed by compromising the climate issues.
- At nowadays, when it is essential to define sustainable decisions and actions to deal with consequences of various crisis and climate issues, to ensure economic development, people's well-being and protection of environment, the matrix of new economic development is - decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, ensuring climate friendly production and consumption models.
- It is paramount to agree on climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation actions at national, regional and global levels together with effective collaboration and support framework as far as countries have different capacities and vulnerability levels to address the difficulties. We depend on each other.
- Indeed, we all know what the seasick swings for economies are disasters caused by climate change - droughts and floods - and what a danger it cause for wellbeing of people and nature. Moldova records such disasters more than 30 year with the most severe outcomes from the last decade.

### **Excellencies,**

- Indeed, there is no doubt that actions and input of each country matters, not only on a national level, but also regionally and globally. After all, there is not much left until 2030, when we all come to the evaluation what has been done for Agenda 2030.

- Here, I would like to come back to what I mentioned at the beginning - the importance of joint actions to ensure that nobody and nothing is left behind.
- Moreover, I am more than sure that today doing „little by little“ becomes a luxury.
- We all know the cost of inaction and count it in the hundreds of millions lost to our economies, not to mention the loss of biodiversity, water scarcity, food quality and other disasters as well as human security.
- I would like to underline the need for an action-oriented approach, to enhancing early warning investments for timely response and effective risk management to protect our communities and environment, to develop inventory GHG emissions, as well as to address ‘loss and damage’ for climate justice in our discussions, together with capacity building, technical and financial support in order to reach our common goal

And finally, last but not least, we are here today to ensure a new human right, to define actions and prevent the irreversible consequences not only for ourselves, but also for future generations, what they will inherit from us, how they will live. Thank you!