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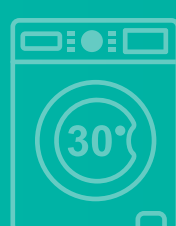


**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF TREASURY  
AND FINANCE**



**GREEN  
ECONOMY  
FINANCING  
FACILITY IN MOLDOVA**

**WHERE FINANCE AND  
GREEN TECHNOLOGIES MEET**



## ABOUT THE **GEFF IN MOLDOVA**

The Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) in Moldova is a new credit line developed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to promote green investment in the **residential, commercial, industrial** and **agribusiness** sectors. The GEFF provides a credit line of up to €20 million through local banks in Moldova, along with free technical assistance on the most suitable green technology for your project, thanks to co-financing from the Green Climate Fund and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Turkey.

## WHO CAN BENEFIT?

- the **owner** or **resident** of an apartment, house or building
- a **housing association**
- a **small or medium-sized enterprise (SME)** or **larger company**
- a vendor engaged in the supply and/or sale of high-performing equipment and materials available through the Green Technology Selector at <https://techselector.com/moldova-en/>
- an **energy service company (ESCO)** providing maintenance, operation, installation, construction, refurbishment, project development or similar services under a contractual arrangement

If so, the GEFF in Moldova can help you achieve your green goals (see the EBRD Environmental and Social Exclusion

and Referral Lists for exclusions at <https://ebrdgeff.com/moldova/downloads/>.

## WHAT TYPES OF PROJECT CAN BE FINANCED?

The credit line supports high-performing projects and technologies aimed at **reducing energy, water and material consumption, installing renewable energy plants and minimising waste production.**

## MAXIMUM LOAN FINANCING AMOUNTS:

- up to **€300,000** for high-performing equipment and materials through the Green Technology Selector at <https://techselector.com/moldova-en/>
- up to **€ 5,000,000** for larger projects, on which our GEFf experts can advise
- a maximum aggregate sub-loan amount per beneficiary of no more than **€5 million** or equivalent.

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Contact one of our partner banks (<https://ebrdgeff.com/moldova/financing/>) to receive information on the documentation required for your specific project.
- After the partner bank has completed its financial checks and your GEFf consultant has completed the technical eligibility check, sign the loan agreement and receive the funds.

- Purchase the technology and implement your project.

## WHAT ELSE SHOULD YOU KNOW ABOUT THE GEFF?

- Developed and financed by the EBRD, the GEFF benefits the economy, environment, businesses and households.
- The GEFF operates in **27 countries** worldwide, supported by around **€5 billion** of EBRD finance. Some 200,000 investments have led to a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of **9 million** tonnes per year.

### 1. Energy efficiency

In Moldova, energy intensity is three times the EU average, meaning Moldovans use more energy and incur higher costs than other countries to deliver a product or service. Energy savings aim to reduce energy consumption while providing the same service and/or output without compromising on quality. By using energy more efficiently, you can lower your energy bills, reduce your company and country's reliance on external suppliers of oil and gas, increase the competitiveness of your business, improve the comfort of residents and workers and help protect the environment.

### Benefits

Energy efficiency can be the quickest, least risky and cheapest way of reducing energy consumption while improving energy security, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increasing competitiveness.

## GEFF in Moldova finances energy-efficiency investments

Typical energy-efficiency measures that can be financed under GEFF in Moldova include, but are not limited, to facilities management control and monitoring systems (FMCS), co- (heat and power) or tri- (cooling, heat and power) generation, high-efficiency electric motors, variable speed drive (VSD) applications, boiler rehabilitation, process machine replacements, insulation improvements, the refurbishment of steam distribution systems, the installation of heat recovery systems, the overhaul of lighting systems and the refurbishment of compressed air systems. You can find some of the technologies, materials and vendors you need for your investment using the Green Technology Selector (<https://techselector.com/moldova-en/>).



rehabilitation of steam distribution systems



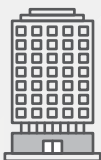
facility management control&monitoring system



co/tri-generation



high efficiency electric motors



improvement of insulation



installation of heat recovery system



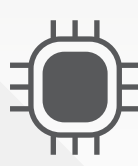
rehabilitation of compressed air systems



rehabilitation of boilers



rehabilitation of lighting system



vsd applications



process machine replacements

## **ESCO as a successful business model for energy efficiency**

The energy service company (ESCO) business model is one of the most innovative and promising business models for implementing energy-efficiency measures in both the public and private sectors. An ESCO is a legal entity that provides energy performance contracting (EPC) services to end users. EPC services include the implementation of energy-efficiency measures and guarantee energy savings. ESCOs take on the technical and sometimes financial risks of a project, so guaranteeing savings to the client. The client incurs limited risk and benefits from the overall energy cost reduction agreed in the EPC.

### **Why now?**

The main drivers of energy efficiency in Moldova are the country's Energy Strategy, Energy Efficiency Law and Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which explicitly address energy efficiency in all sectors to mitigate the impact of import dependency and energy intensity. Increasing energy costs, market competitiveness and energy security are also important sectoral drivers.

## **2. Renewable energy**

By using renewable energy, you can lower your energy bills, reduce your company and country's reliance on external energy suppliers and help to protect the environment.

Unlike energy generated using fossil-fuel sources, which are finite, renewable energy aims to generate electricity, thermal energy, cooling and/or fuel for transportation by means of natural resources that can quickly regenerate.

## Benefits

Renewable energy for own consumption can secure energy supply, reduce the risk of grid power peaks and generate energy cost savings for end users. It can also provide secure cash flows, as well as additional revenues from voluntary agreements on greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, in addition to environmental and reputational benefits.

## GEFF in Moldova finances renewable energy investments

Renewable energy projects include biomass to thermal/electricity, landfill gas to electricity, photovoltaic projects (ground, rooftop), wind-power projects, solar-thermal water systems for the production of hot water, solar-thermal drying systems, wastewater sludge for electricity generation or fuel replacement, small run-of-river hydropower plants and geothermal heat pumps.

You can find some of the technologies, material and vendors you need for your investment using the Green Technology Selector (<https://techselector.com/moldova-en/>).



biomass to thermal/electricity



land-fill gas to electricity



photovoltaic projects (ground, roof top)



wind power projects



solar-thermal drying systems



solar-thermal water systems



waste water sludge for electricity generation



use of waste water sludge for fuel replacement



small run-of-river hydropower plants



geothermal heat pumps



geothermal power plants

## Why now?

The main driving forces behind renewable energy investments in Moldova include a dramatic decline in the cost of renewable technologies (especially solar and wind), improved power supply, abundant natural resources throughout the country and an ambitious national target, to have reduced GHG emissions in 2030 by 70 per cent from 1990 levels. Recent legislation also favours small-scale photovoltaic projects.

## 3. Water efficiency

Water shortages are one of Moldova's most acute climate-change vulnerabilities. By using water more efficiently, you can lower your bills, reduce your company and country's water consumption and help protect the environment. Water efficiency aims to reduce water consumption while providing the same service or product without compromising on quality.

For example, water savings can be achieved by optimising the number of hours for which an industrial machine requires process water, installing a process-water recovery system and/or reducing water leakages in industrial piping.

## Benefits

Water efficiency can be the quickest way for end users to reduce water consumption and improve water security. Water efficiency often brings other benefits, such as energy and material efficiency (for example, chemicals), that contribute to overall cost reductions



## GEFF in Moldova finances water-efficiency investments

The typical water-efficiency measures that can be financed under the GEFF in Moldova programme fall into two categories: (1) horizontal measures that can apply to all sectors and (2) vertical measures that apply to specific sectors. Typical horizontal water-efficiency measures include closed-loop reuse; the closed-loop recycling of water with treatment; automatic water shut-off valves; counter-current rinsing; high-pressure, low-volume upgrades; the reuse of wash water; the reduction of water leakages; low-water-consumption process equipment; the optimisation of heating and cooling systems; and the treatment and reuse of wastewater.



high pressure low volume upgrade



low-water consumption process equipment



optimization of heating and cooling systems



treatment and reuse of waste water



reuse of wash water



close loop reuse



automatic water shut-off valves



closed loop recycling water with treatment



counter-current rinsing



reduction of water leakages

You can find some of the technologies or material and vendors you need for your investment using the Green Technology Selector

[\(https://techselector.com/moldova-en/\)](https://techselector.com/moldova-en/).

### Why now?

The cost of water, combined with water scarcity, are important issues for private entities, especially those in

water-intensive sectors, such as agribusiness or textiles. Moreover, in times of severe drought, the government/municipality may decide to save water primarily for civil use, limiting water supply to the industrial sector, affecting production. The more efficient a company's water use, the more secure its business activities will be.

#### **4. Materials efficiency**

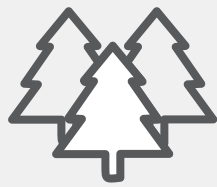
By using materials more efficiently, you can lower your costs, reduce your company and country's reliance on external suppliers and help protect the environment. Materials efficiency involves consuming fewer materials to manufacture the same product without altering its quality. For example, material savings can be achieved by changing the mould of a product, so that less raw-material input is required, and/or recovering the raw material discarded during the process to reduce raw-material input.

#### **Benefits**

Materials efficiency can be the quickest way for end users to reduce their raw-materials use and waste. It often brings other benefits, too, such as water and energy efficiency, leading to a reduction in overall costs.

#### **GEFF in Moldova finances materials-efficiency investments**

Typical materials-efficiency measures that can be financed under the GEFF in Moldova can be classified into two categories: (1) horizontal measures that apply to all sectors and (2) vertical measures that apply only to specific sectors.



raw material



production



product



re-using residual product

You can find some of the technologies, materials and vendors you need for your investment using the Green Technology Selector

[\(https://techselector.com/moldova-en/\)](https://techselector.com/moldova-en/).

## Why now?

The driving forces behind materials efficiency include import dependency for intermediate goods, marginal production opportunity-cost reductions, a desire to increase competitiveness and/or reduce waste, and the increased cost of raw materials.

## 5. Waste minimisation

By minimising your waste, you can lower your costs, reduce your company and country's reliance on external suppliers and help protect the environment. Waste minimisation is part of the "waste hierarchy" concept, which gives priority to waste prevention. When waste is created, it forms an opportunity for re-use, then recycling, then recovery and, lastly, disposal or landfill.

Waste minimisation aims to reduce the quantity of organic and non-organic waste dumped by using innovative and

alternative methods. Waste minimisation typically includes waste reduction at factory level, waste reuse and waste recycling.

## Benefits

Waste minimisation can be the quickest way of achieving waste reduction, improving your competitiveness and market reputation. Environmental and economic impacts are also key benefits.

## GEFF in Moldova finances waste minimisation investments

Typical waste minimisation measures include the conversion of waste to energy, the reuse of waste in the process, the collection of waste for recycling, the improvement of process equipment, new product design with less material input, the usage of recycled materials, low-chemical-consumption washing machines and the reduction of waste through behavioural change.

You can also find some of the technologies, materials and vendors you need for your investment using the Green Technology Selector

[\(https://techselector.com/moldova-en/\)](https://techselector.com/moldova-en/).



waste to energy



reuse of waste  
in the process



collect of waste  
for recycling



improvement of  
process equipment



new product design  
with less material input



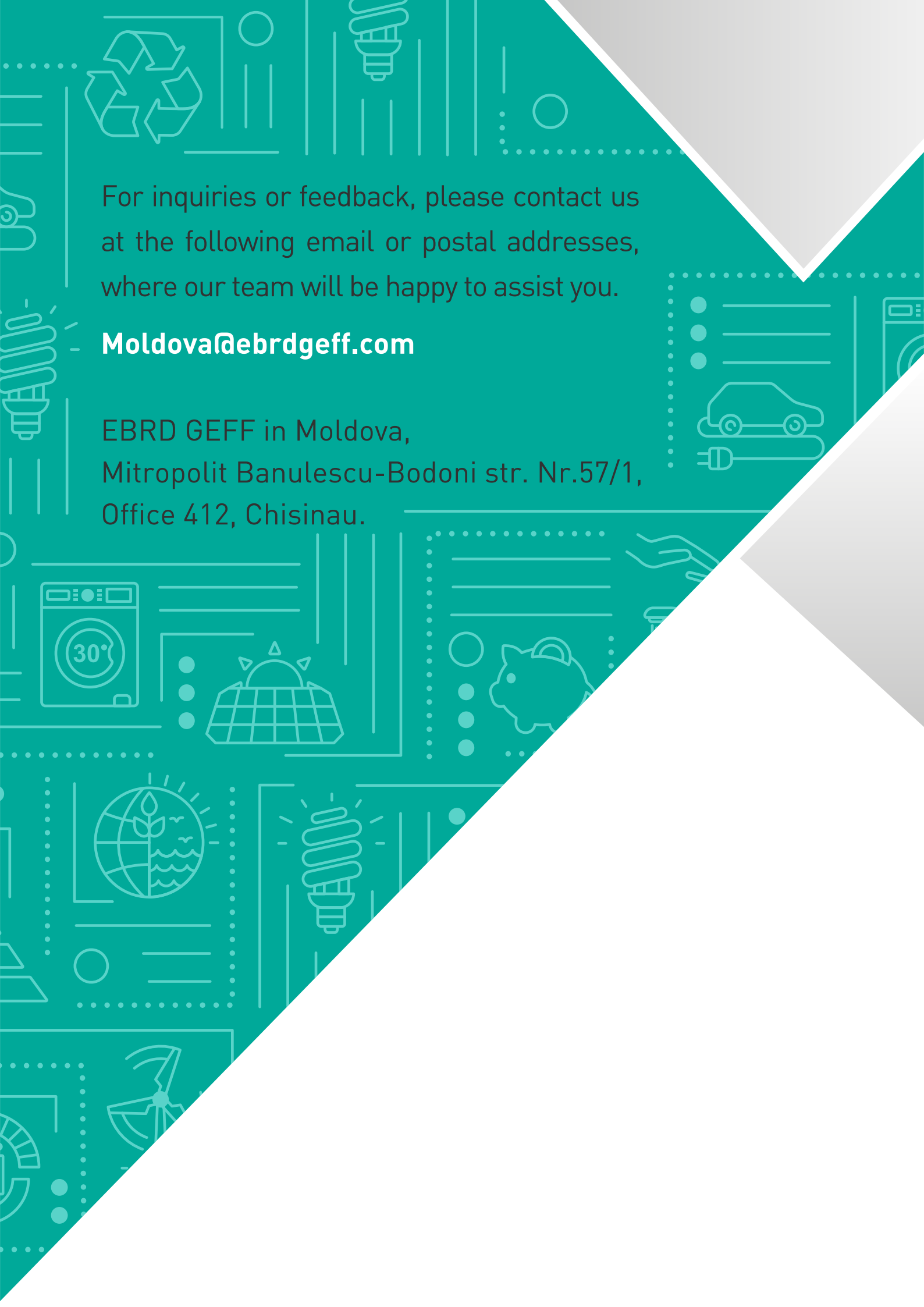
machine building



low chemical consumption  
washing machines

## **Why now?**

Moldova has had a law on waste management in place since 2016. Extended producer responsibility for waste is being implemented through the Regulation on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (in force since 2018), the Regulation on the Management of Batteries and Accumulators, and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation, which will come into force on 21 August 2021.



For inquiries or feedback, please contact us at the following email or postal addresses, where our team will be happy to assist you.

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