Agenda





## EU4Energy Governance: Workshop on Support in capacity building related to provisions of Electricity Market Rules in Moldova

Venue: Jazz Hotel, Strada Vlaicu Pârcălab 72, Chisinau, Moldova Date: 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> November 2019

Agenda

## DAY 1 (19th November 2019)

Opening		
Welcoming coffee	10:00-10:15	
Welcoming and introduction remarks	10:15-10:30	ANRE Energy Community Secretariat, EU Delegation to Moldova <i>(tbc),</i> <i>Borzen</i>
Session 1:		
General overview of EU electricity market – part 1 (indicative contents: regulations, development overview, alternative models, role of system stakeholders MO/TSO/DSO/regulator, MO designation, rights and obligations)	10:30-12:00	Borzen
Lunch break	12.00–13:00	
Session 2:	•	1
General overview of EU electricity market – part 2 (indicative contents: target model vs reality, role of other stakeholders, bilateral vs. organized market, EFET-like contracts, time–structure of markets, financial structure of markets)	13:00-14:30	Borzen
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Session 3:

Practical example: development of the Slovenian electricity market	14:30-15:30	Borzen		
Coffee break	15.30–16:00			
Session 4:				
Overview of current situation of the Moldovan electricity market	16:00-17:00	Borzen		
Q & A	17:00–17:30	all		

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## DAY 2 (20<sup>th</sup> November 2019)

Opening		
Brief recap of Day 1	10:00-10:15	Energy Community Secretariat,
		Borzen
Session 5:	-	-
The role of the PX and market coupling	10:15-11:30	Borzen
Coffee break	11.30–11:45	
Session 6:		
Practical example: development of the Slovenian PX	11:45-12:30	Borzen
Q & A	12.30–13:00	
Summary		
Conclusions and follow up	13:00-13:15	Energy Community Secretariat,
		Borzen

\* The EU4Energy Initiative covers all EU support to improve energy supply, security and connectivity, as well as to promote energy efficiency and the use of renewables in the Eastern Partner countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It does this by financing projects and programmes that help to reform energy markets and to reduce national energy dependence and consumption. Over the longer term, this makes energy supply more reliable, transparent and affordable, thus reducing energy poverty and energy bills for both citizens and the private sector.