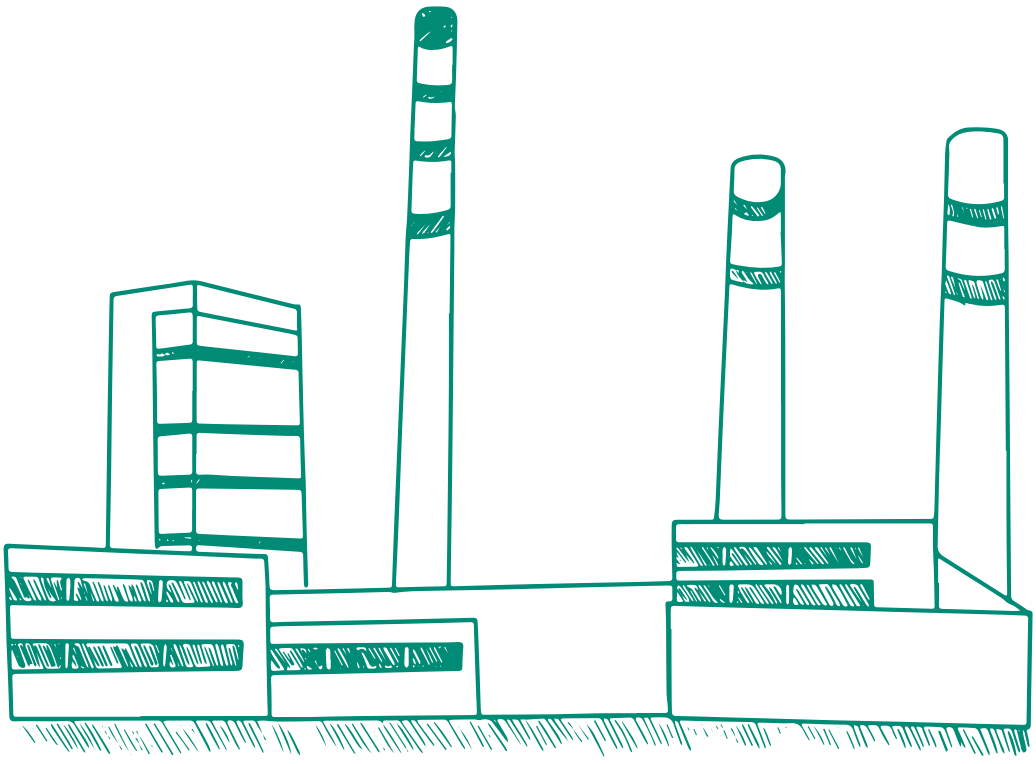
MOLDOVA

Annual Implementation Report



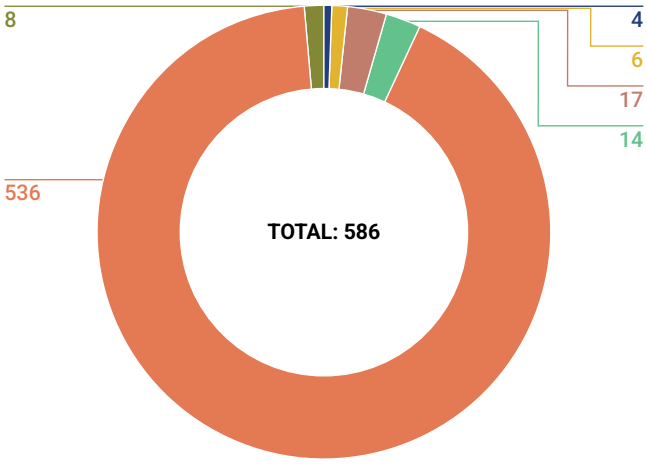
1 November 2025

Energy Community Secretariat

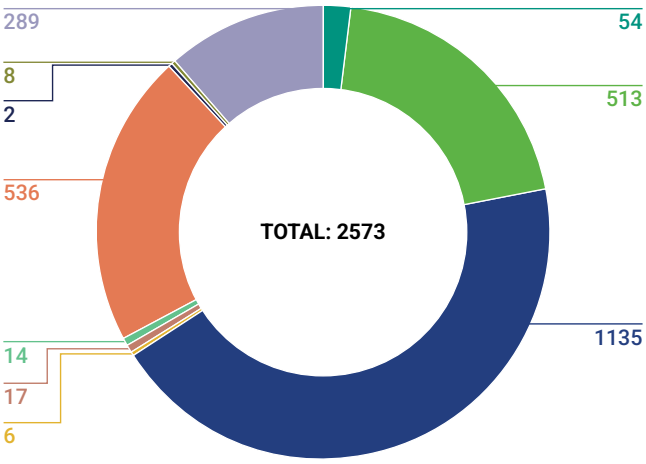
Implementation overview

CLUSTER	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Markets and integration	69%	Following completion of EIP transposition, Moldova should prioritise implementation of day-ahead and intraday markets for market coupling, and develop the balancing market, starting by finalising a transparent and competitive tender for new capacity. Moldova should advance gas market liberalisation, launch balancing network code implementation, bundle interconnector capacities and fulfil remaining TSO certification conditions.
Decarbonising the energy sector	77%	Moldova should adopt a long-term strategy with a climate-neutrality objective, adopt secondary legislation to fully transpose REDII sustainability and GHG criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, and fully implement energy efficiency legislation, including certification, energy performance contracting and labelling enforcement. Moldova should complete MRVA transposition and implementation, ensure adequate institutional MRVA staffing and establish processes and tools for issuing and approving GHG permits and monitoring plans.
Ensuring energy security	78%	Moldova should start implementing the transposed Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2196. and continue applying the electricity sector emergency action plan. It should also organise a test of the measures, actions and procedures outlined in the plan.
Improving the environment	63%	Moldova should promptly adopt secondary legislation and bolster the capacities of the National Agency for Environment to ensure proper implementation of the new EIA and SEA legislation. It should also accelerate the designation of Emerald Network sites.
Performance of authorities	84%	Moldova is encouraged to further strengthen the resources of ANRE and the CC to ensure their effective functioning, and to align State aid legislation with the Energy Community acquis. NBS should address gaps in data completeness and reliability, particularly in transport and specific regions.

2023 Fuel mix in primary production of energy (in ktoe)



2023 Gross available energy per product (in ktoe)



Source: Eurostat database

Solid fossil fuels · Natural gas · Oil and petroleum products · Hydro · Solar thermal · Solar photovoltaic · Primary solid biofuels · Charcoal · Wind · Pure biodiesels · Electricity · Biogases · Geothermal · Industrial waste · Non-renewable waste · Renewable municipal waste · Non-renew. mun. waste

OVERALL NUMBER OF CASES 5

Procedures under Article 91 EnCT

- ECS-24/21 **environment**
- ECS-12/23 **environment**
- ECS-9/24 **electricity**
- ECS-17/24 **oil**
- ECS- 27/24 **renewable energy**

Markets and integration
Moldova

ELECTRICITY

50%

Wholesale market

38%

The wholesale electricity market of Moldova operates under the new Law on Electricity No. 164/2025, which transposes the key acts of the Electricity Integration Package (EIP), Directive (EU) 2019/944, Regulation (EU) 2019/943, partially Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 and amended electricity market rules. Transposition of the EIP was finalised by the regulator's approval of regulations transposing five network codes and guidelines that form part of the EIP in November 2025.

Due to insufficient domestic production and a lack of competition in the market, the wholesale market is largely dependent on the import of electricity from the EU and the Ukrainian electricity market. In June, Parliament adopted amendments to the fiscal legislation, introducing the VAT reverse charge mechanism, which will further facilitate cross-border electricity trading from 1 January 2026.

JSC Energocom, acting as the central electricity supplier responsible for managing the renewable energy support scheme and fulfilling the public service obligation (PSO) to ensure security of supply, currently procures electricity for the Right Bank through bilateral contracts, trading on the Romanian power exchange and purchases from domestic renewable producers and producers operating urban combined heat and power plants. Procurement of electricity for the supply of the Right Bank from MGRES has been discontinued since 1 January 2025.

The Government's extension of the PSO for JSC Energocom until 31 December 2025 required all system operators and electricity suppliers with a PSO to provide universal service and supply of last resort to sign bilateral contracts with Energocom for 2025. As of 2026, suppliers and system operators are required to return to procuring electricity using market-based mechanisms, including for network losses. Consequently, regulated participants in the electricity market have launched procedures for the procurement of electricity for the period beginning on 1 January 2026.

According to the reform agenda under the Growth Plan for Moldova, approved by Government Decision No. 260/2025, the balancing, day-ahead (DAM) and intraday (ID) electricity markets are to become fully operational by the end of 2025.

To operationalise the DAM and ID electricity markets, the regulatory authority designated LLC OPEM—the Moldovan company created by OPCOM (Romania)—as the nominated electricity market operator under a monopoly model on 29 June 2025, in accordance with the Law on Electricity. The new Law on Electricity foresees that this monopoly model may be phased out after four years, subject to an assessment carried out by the national energy regulator, ANRE, on the feasibility of removing the legal monopoly.

Launch of the day-ahead and intraday market segments is expected by the end of 2025, in line with the Government's reform agenda. The contractual and procedural frameworks for both markets have been finalised. Preparatory actions, including ANRE's approval of operational procedures and amendments to the market rules, have already been completed, establishing the necessary regulatory and institutional foundation for market operation.

As of September 2025, balancing capacity and the balancing energy market in Moldova operate on a daily basis for standard balancing products, including Frequency Containment Reserve (FCR), manual Frequency Restoration Reserve (mFRR) and Replacement Reserve (RR). The automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve (aFRR) has not yet been implemented due to the current technical limitations of the frequency control regulator. According to the Electricity Market Rules, the transmission system operator (TSO) may set a maximum price limit when procuring balancing services through competitive auctions, and the imbalance price is capped based on a coefficient determined by ANRE. The terms and conditions for balancing service providers and balancing responsible parties are envisaged to be approved by ANRE by the end of 2025. However, no balancing capacity or balancing energy has been procured so far due to the lack of balancing service providers.

To address this balancing market shortcoming, ANRE assigned SE Moldelectrica a PSO to procure balancing capacity services, ensuring system reliability and compliance with the UA–MD control block requirements. In line with this mandate, SE Moldelectrica launched a tender on 30 September 2025 for new balancing capacities, with the aim of creating a more liquid and transparent balancing market.

The REMIT Regulation has been transposed into Law No. 164/2025. The implementation of REMIT-related provisions is in progress. ANRE intends to complement its REMIT toolkit by

establishing criteria for compliance with inside information obligations, defining methods for publishing such information and adopting a regulation on complaint handling.

Retail market

56%

Under the Law on Electricity, the legal framework for retail market functioning was aligned with Directive (EU) 2019/944. However, the law includes some transitional provisions regarding a gradual transition to market-based supply prices and application of public interventions in price setting for supply of electricity, in accordance with Article 5 of Directive.

During the second quarter of 2025, five suppliers were active in this market, three of which supplied electricity at negotiated prices and two at regulated prices.

The retail market has seen limited progress due to weak competition in the wholesale market and restricted import opportunities due to the PSO imposed on JSC Energocom. Two universal service suppliers, under contracts with JSC Energocom, continue to serve nearly the entire market, holding a dominant share of more than 97,8% of total electricity supplied to consumers for the second quarter of 2025. Beyond the universal service suppliers, only three alternative suppliers of electricity, mainly from local non-FiT renewable producers, operated under negotiated prices, with a combined market share of less than 3%.

In accordance with the Law on Electricity, by 1 January 2026, following an analysis of the electricity markets and after public consultation with market participants, ANRE is to establish and approve the calendar for restricting access to regulated prices for final costumers other than households and micro enterprises that benefit from public interventions in price setting for the supply of electricity. Since January 2025, customers with smart meters who benefit from universal and last-resort services have the option to choose time-differentiated pricing based on the time interval.

The current PSOs imposed on certain suppliers for the provision of universal service and last-resort supply are scheduled to end on 8 July 2026. Before that date, ANRE is to organise a competitive procedure to designate the suppliers of last resort and universal service suppliers.

ENERGY POVERTY

Energy poverty is defined in the Law on Energy Efficiency and a vulnerable customer is defined in the Law on the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund. The country does not have a national target to reduce energy poverty.

The system for determining energy vulnerability has been revised. As of the 2024–2025 heating season, the degree of vulnerability is assessed individually for each household, replacing the previous approach based on seven vulnerability categories. All processes are administered through an electronic system, ensuring centralised management and data verification. The Government has also discontinued the on-bill financing mechanism in favour of direct monetary payments (via bank card or in cash) for electricity, natural gas, district heating and solid fuel heating, citing the need to reduce the administrative complexity of all related procedures.

Moldova's new Electricity Law requires the Government to regularly assess the number of energy-poor households, using criteria such as low income, high energy costs and poor energy efficiency. Based on this assessment, targeted policies and measures must be included in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and other relevant policy documents.

Moldova has a range of support schemes for energy-vulnerable households. These include social assistance for low-income families, a heating social programme during the cold season and winter compensation measures under the "Help at the Meter" programme of the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund. In addition, the Government offers eco-vouchers to help replace old, inefficient household appliances. Initially piloted in 2022 with EU funding, the programme has since been scaled up. It supports the purchase of refrigerators and washing machines that meet EU conformity and energy efficiency standards. As of September 2025, around 37.000 families have benefited, with over 25.000 vouchers redeemed in 2025 alone. Each voucher is worth on average EUR 300, covering up to 70% of the cost of a new energy-efficient appliance.
Moldova does not collect relevant data for Eurostat surveys.

Unbundling

87%

Moldelectrica was certified as an independent system operator in July 2023. By April 2024 – the deadline set by ANRE, Moldelectrica and its founder had fulfilled all the conditions outlined in the Secretariat's Opinion 02/23. In September 2025, Moldelectrica published its second Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP), covering the period between 2025–2034. Moldelectrica is not yet a member of the ENTSO-E.

The two distribution system operators (DSOs) in Moldova underwent unbundling in 2015. One operates within a vertically integrated company, maintaining functional, operational and legal separation from the supplier within the same group. In line with the Law on Electricity, Moldelectrica and both DSOs have published their 2024 compliance programmes and the corresponding implementation reports, prepared by their compliance officers. The DSOs have also published their compliance programmes for 2025.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Energy, with the financial support of the Italian Government and technical support from the UNDP, both DSOs are piloting the installation of 100.000 smart meters by 2027—covering 7% of users—to test time-of-use tariff models.

Both operators have approved three-year development plans for 2026–2028, which are publicly available on their websites. In October 2025, ANRE evaluated and approved the reports on implementation of the development and investment plans of both DSOs for 2024.

Access to the system

70%

Third-party access to distribution and transmission networks is guaranteed by law, with ANRE responsible for approving tariffs for system operators, based on voltage level. In 2025, ANRE approved an overall tariff increase of approximately 41% for electricity transmission services, based on the methodology updated in 2023, compared to the 2024 tariff levels.

In May 2025, ANRE approved a new methodology for the calculation, approval and application of regulated tariffs for electricity distribution services. The distribution tariffs may be revised after the regulator approves the baseline costs for the DSO.

Connection codes were transposed through the 2019 network code and updated in 2021. ANRE approved the non-exhaustive parameters in March 2024.

Progress on the Transparency Regulation remains limited, with SE Moldelectrica providing minimal data to the ENTSO-E Transparency Platform due to the still underdeveloped electricity market.

Regional integration

29%

Regulation (EU) 2019/943 has been fully transposed into the Law on Electricity, but has not yet been implemented. This represents an important step towards harmonisation of the national framework governing organisation and functioning of the electricity markets and network access with the requirements established at the EU level.

The establishment of the governance structure within the Eastern Europe (EE) Capacity Calculation Region (CCR), including Moldova, Ukraine and neighbouring EU Member States TSOs, as defined by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, was completed in 2025, marking the start of operationalisation of the EE CCR. The EE CCR steering committee has established a roadmap of tasks for all TSOs concerned. A service agreement has been signed with TSCNET on the implementation of an interim capacity calculation methodology. At the same time, regional cooperation on market coupling is being strengthened through the local electricity market implementation project, supported by a memorandum of understanding already signed by all Nominated Electricity Market Operators (NEMOs)/Market Operators (MOs) and TSOs from Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine and Moldova. Dedicated working groups are being formed to prepare legal, financial and technical impact assessments.

On the Romanian border, Transelectrica conducts only daily (D-1) and intraday cross-border capacity allocation auctions (in six four-hour sessions). As of January 2025, monthly auctions have been discontinued. On the Ukrainian border, Ukrenergo is responsible for organising and managing both monthly and daily (D-2) cross-border capacity allocation auctions. A mechanism for redistributing non-allocated capacity from the UA–EU borders in the day-ahead timeframe is in place, allowing the remaining unused capacity to be reallocated in the intraday timeframe on the RO–MD border.

Moldelectrica also has two emergency supply contracts, signed in 2022 with Ukrenergo and Transelectrica, which can be activated when needed, provided electricity is available.

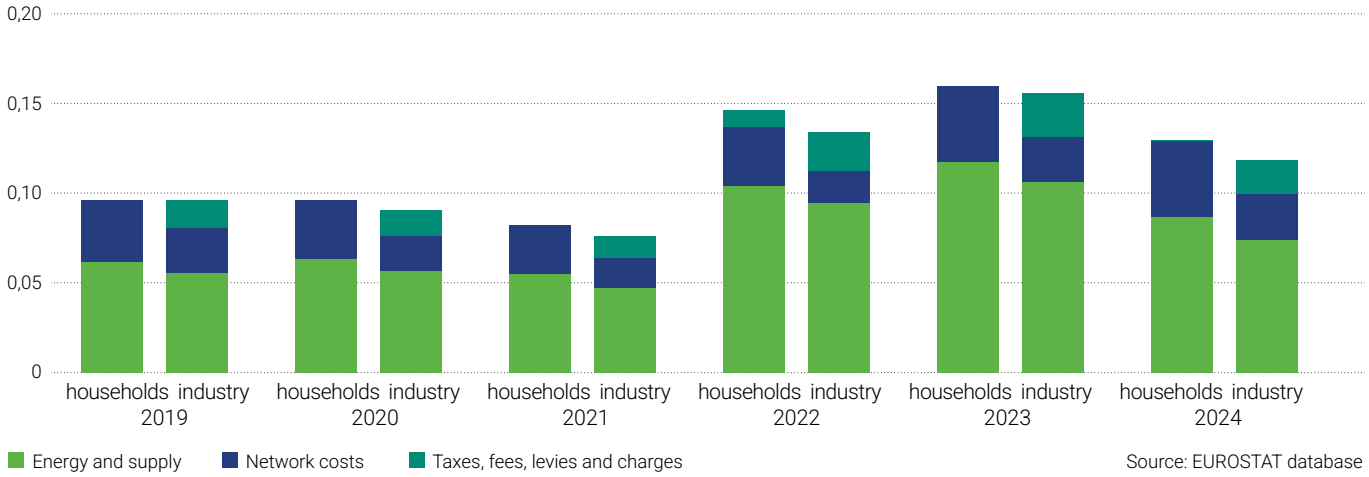
Moldova's unintended system deviations are settled financially through the FSkar mechanism, managed by Ukrenergo for the entire MD–UA control block, under an inter-TSO agreement.

Moldova has partially transposed Regulation (EU) 2022/869 on Guidelines for Trans-European Energy Infrastructure (TEN-E Regulation) into its national legislation through the 2023 amendments to Law No. 174/2017 on Energy. The country intends to further enhance alignment with the Regulation by promoting additional amendments to the aforementioned law by the end of 2025. While Moldova has made progress in transposing the TEN-E Regulation, further alignment is necessary. Moldova currently participates in the Energy Community list of regionally significant infrastructure projects, with one Project of Energy Community Interest (PECI) project: 330 kV OHL Balti–Dnestrovsk HPP-2. However, the development of this project has not progressed since its inclusion on the PECI list, aside from its mention in the recent TYNDP prepared by SE Moldelectrica.

Through the Moldovan Energy Projects Implementation Unit, work continues on the 400 kV OHL Vulcănești–Chișinău project, expected to be completed by the end of 2025. The Government is also advancing two major power interconnection projects with Romania, backed by significant technical and financial support from Development Partners.

The tender for the construction of the 400 kV OHL Bălți (MD)–Suceava (RO) has been launched, while the feasibility study for the 400 kV OHL Strășeni (MD)–Gutinas (RO) is to be funded by the United States Government.

Average annual prices of electricity for end users per component [EUR/kWh]



Source: EUROSTAT database

GAS

88%

Wholesale market

82%

Moldova's natural gas supplies have been diversified: previously dependent on Russia, the country now imports gas from the EU and Ukraine. The wholesale market saw some development in 2025. Until the end of 2022, the main source of natural gas imports for Moldova was PJSC Gazprom, supplied through JSC Moldovagaz. From the end of 2022, natural gas procurement sources have been diversified. Since 2023, the supply of natural gas to consumers in Moldova from the Right Bank of the Dniester has been primarily achieved through imports from EU countries. In June, Parliament adopted amendments to the national fiscal legislation to introduce the VAT reverse charge mechanism, which is expected to further facilitate the diversification of gas supply sources starting from 1 January 1 2026, by eliminating unnecessary cash-flow constraints for market participants, reducing administrative burdens and fostering a more competitive market environment.

Since 2023, JSC Energocom has become the dominant importer in the Moldovan market. In the first half of 2025, sales and purchase transactions on the wholesale gas market were carried out by nine gas suppliers. In 2025, five traders obtained licences for natural gas trading.

In 2022, ANRE authorised the natural gas trading platform operated by BRM EST, a branch of the Romanian Commodities Exchange (BRM). The trading platform is used for the procurement of short-term standardised products. The operation of the gas trading platform contributes to the opening and development of the domestic gas market.

The REMIT Regulation (EU) 1227/2011 has been transposed. In order to implement REMIT in the gas and electricity sector, ANRE has established a registry of wholesale energy market participants, listing 93 participants, of which 45 in the gas sector have fulfilled their obligation to register before executing their first market transaction.

The provisional measures on the balancing market are in force until the end of 2025. ANRE has approved the methodologies for the calculation of daily imbalance charges and neutrality charges to prepare for full implementation of the balancing code. In December 2024, ANRE approved the terms and conditions for the provision of flexibility services through pipeline storage by the gas TSO with the aim of reducing daily imbalances in the gas transmission networks of the balancing responsible parties and the proper functioning of the system.

Retail market

96%

The retail market share of JSC Moldovagaz decreased by around 8%, from 97,69% in 2022 to 88,95% in 2024. In 2025, the retail natural gas market in Moldova remains heavily regulated and dominated by the supplier with a PSO (by JSC Moldovagaz from January to August 2025 and by JSC Energocom from September 2025), covering over 90% of the market. This indicates that, although the holders of the PSO changed, the retail market structure remained stable. Of the 33 licence holders for natural gas supply issued by ANRE, sales and purchase transactions on the retail gas market were provided by 15 gas suppliers in 2024 and 12 gas suppliers in the first half of 2025.

In May 2025, JSC Energocom was appointed by ANRE for a period of three years as the supplier of last resort and the gas supplier with PSOs, following a competitive, transparent and non-discriminative procedure. The ANRE decision in this matter entered into force in September 2025. Accordingly, from 1 September 2025, the licence for gas supply activities of JSC Moldovagaz including its imposed PSOs was withdrawn, and JSC Energocom took over its consumers.

All final gas consumers are eligible and have the right to choose or to change suppliers.

On 30 September 2025, ANRE approved a calendar for the gradual restriction of access for large and medium non-household consumers to natural gas supplies at regulated prices. For large non-household consumers, the regulated prices will be phased out by April 2026 and for medium non-household consumers by April 2027. As a result, the role of suppliers in the free market is expected to increase.

Unbundling

87%

LLC Vestmoldtransgaz, a company owned by the Romanian TSO Transgaz and the EBRD, started operating the entire Moldovan gas transmission system on 19 September 2023. In 2021, it was certified under the ownership unbundling model for the operation of the Iasi–Ungheni–Chisinau pipeline. In 2024, LLC Vestmoldtransgaz was certified under the ISO model for operating the entire natural gas transmission network in Moldova, most of it owned by LLC Moldovatransgaz (MTG) and JSC Moldovagaz.

The final ANRE decision of 23 August 2024 established LLC Vestmoldtransgaz as the sole TSO on the Right Bank. When certifying the company, ANRE took into account the Secretariat's Opinion 2/24. The certification is conditional on the fulfilment of several conditions, in particular: the elaboration of an analysis under Article 11 of Gas Directive, validity of the lease agreement with MTG, clarification of the status of the transmission assets owned by various authorities and entities, the signing of lease agreements between the TSO and all owners of the transmission assets, the procurement of maintenance services (currently performed by MTG), the proper fulfilment by the TSO of monitoring and control over maintenance works performed by third parties, and meeting the deadline for transfer of the ownership of the transmission assets to a company that does not conduct activities in transmission, distribution, supply, storage and that is unbundled from the vertically integrated utility.

Regarding the last of those conditions, following receipt of the revised opinion of the Ministry of Energy on security of supply issues, developed in accordance with Article 11 of Gas Directive and the provisions of Law No. 108/2016 on Natural Gas, ANRE adopted an amendment to its decision on certification of the gas TSO LLC Vestmoldtransgaz, shortening the deadline from 30 September 2026 to 31 July 2025. Following LLC Moldovagaz's failure to complete the separation of natural gas transmission network owners within the established deadline as per the conditions stipulated by the Gas Law, ANRE withdrew Moldovagaz's license for gas supply and its imposed PSOs.

To the best of the Secretariat's knowledge, the pending conditions are the lack of a transparent and competitive procurement procedure for maintenance services, the absence of signed lease agreements between the TSO and all owners of the transmission assets and the unclear status of the transmission assets owned by various authorities and entities.

ANRE is satisfied with the unbundling compliance of the DSOs with the Gas Directive. The Secretariat will follow up on this assessment.

Access to the system

85%

Third-party access to distribution and transmission networks is guaranteed by Law 108/2016 on Natural Gas, with ANRE approving the tariffs for transmission and distribution services, based on its 2019 and 2020 methodologies. The Energy Community gas network codes have been transposed but are not yet fully implemented. Capacity allocation takes place via the RBP platform. However, no allocation of bundled capacity products between the Moldovan TSO and adjacent TSOs is offered.

Accordingly, compliance with the capacity allocation mechanism network code has not been achieved.

Access to the natural gas distribution networks is provided by 18 distribution system operators, 12 of which form part of JSC Moldovagaz. Application of the uniform distribution tariff throughout the country was foreseen in the latest amendments to the Gas Law. In 2024, ANRE approved a new set of entry/exit tariffs for transmission services, increasing them by 50% on average. One of the main reasons for the adjustments is the reduction in gas transit through Moldova. In May 2025, ANRE approved the multiplication coefficients used by the gas TSO for non-annual standard capacity products, as well as the transmission tariff for the gas year 2025–2026, reducing it by about 15% for annual standard capacity products. The approved tariffs and multiplication coefficients are applicable from 1 October 2025. Upon approval of the gas transmission tariffs, the recommendations of ECRB to improve the cost reflectivity and transparency of the transmission tariffs were not implemented.

Regional integration

91%

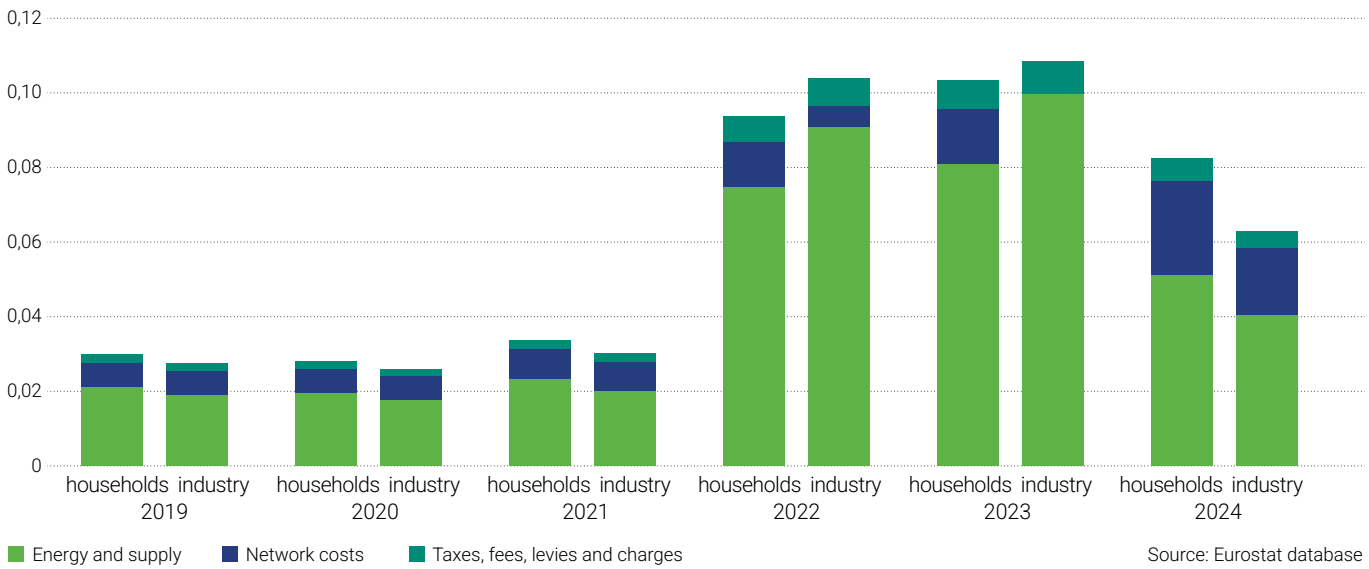
Amendments to the Law on Energy, which partially transposes the revised Regulation (EU) 2022/869, were adopted in December 2023. No further progress was observed in 2025. Moldova has increased its security of natural gas supply with the operationalisation of the Ungheni–Chisinau pipeline, commissioned in October 2021. An interconnection agreement between MTG and Ukraine's gas TSO was concluded in line with the acquis. LLC Vestmoldtransgaz replaced MTG in the interconnection agreement on 18 September 2023, enabling backhaul on the corridor. The TSO increased firm capacity at the relevant interconnection point (IP) with Ukraine, following the Secretariat's support to engage Moldova and Ukraine in a dialogue on promoting the regional security of gas supply. The increase in transmission capacities at the IPs between Moldova and Ukraine involved several amendments to the interconnection agreement between LLC Vestmoldtransgaz and the Ukrainian TSO.

The follow-up to the 2024 Trans-Balkan Pipeline (TBP) study focused on Moldova and Ukraine, addressing key issues at their interconnection.

The Energy Community 2025 study builds on these findings by responding to stakeholder calls for a wider regional perspective—assessing barriers and opportunities along the broader TBP corridor and providing targeted support to enhance cross-border gas flows.

LLC Vestmoldtransgaz, the TSO, offers aggregated interruptible capacity with a 50% tariff reduction, as part of the Vertical Gas Corridor, for access to the Ukrainian market exclusively. This product, approved by the national regulatory authorities along the route, diverges from the capacity allocation mechanism network code and tariff network code) requirements.

Average annual prices of gas for end users per component [EUR/kWh]



Source: Eurostat database

Decarbonising the energy sector
Moldova

ENERGY AND CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

78%

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and Integrated Progress Report (IPR)

89%

The Government of Moldova adopted the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) on 26 February 2025 and submitted the adopted plan to the Secretariat.

Within the framework of biennial integrated progress reports, the authorities of Moldova submitted information for 14 of the 17 reporting streams in 2025.

2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Target

80%

Moldova has not defined the 2030 climate target (9,10 $MtCO_2eq$) in its national legislation; however, the target is outlined in the NECP adopted in 2025. The 2030 climate target should also be reflected in all key national planning documents such as long-term strategies and Nationally Determined Contributions.

2030 GHG Target*
-68,6%

National Systems for Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Reporting

82%

The legal basis for a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory system and a national system for policies and measures and projections is provided in the Law on Climate Action, supported by by-laws No. 1277/2018 and No. 10/2024. Climate reporting obligations have been transposed into national legislation. Moldova has shown some progress in climate reporting, as information was submitted in the form of GHG inventories and information on adaptation actions, as required by the adapted Governance Regulation. However, the information on policies and measures (PaMs), approximate GHG inventories, the national system for PaMs, carbon pricing revenues and national emission projections still needs to be submitted via the Reportnet system.

Long-term Strategy (LTS) and Climate Neutrality

63%

The legal basis for a long-term strategy has been adopted in the Law on Climate Action and by-law No. 10/2024. Moreover, the Climate Law, adopted in 2024, sets out the 2050 climate neutrality target. However, Moldova has not yet adopted a long-term strategy with a 2050 climate neutrality objective and work on a draft is ongoing. The long-term strategy should contain the elements as laid out in the adapted Governance Regulation.

*All targets presented in this Decarbonisation chapter are aligned with the Ministerial Council Decision 2022/02/MC-EnC of the Energy Community

RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPLEMENTATION 67%

2030 Renewable energy targets 73%

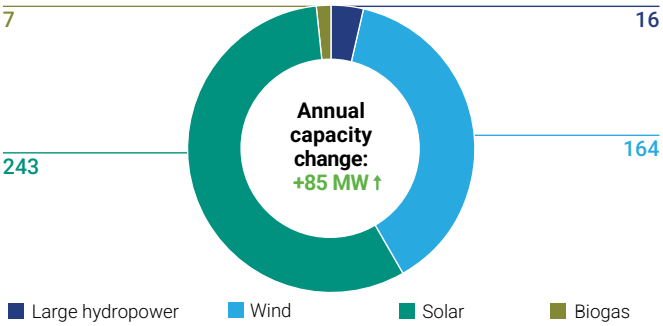
The overall renewable energy target of 27% of gross final energy consumption, as outlined in the NECP, is in line with the 2030 target set by the Energy Community. The overall 2030 renewable energy target is subdivided into sectoral targets for electricity (31,2%), transport (6,9% without multipliers or 8,6% with multipliers) and heating and cooling (42,5%). In line with Article 26 of Renewable Energy Directive (REDII), Moldova has adjusted its minimum target for renewable energy in transport, indicating that the share of energy from biofuels produced from food and feed crops will be limited to up to 2 percent. The 2030 target for renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector of 42,5% is not in line with Article 23 of REDII.

2030 RES Target
27,0%

Quality of support scheme 90%

In November 2023, Moldova adopted amendments to the Renewable Energy Law, establishing the foundation for a market-based support scheme in alignment with REDII requirements. In 2025, Moldova finalised its first solar PV and wind auction and is now preparing for the second one. None of the cooperation mechanisms (statistical transfer, joint projects and joint support schemes) have been implemented.

Total Capacities of Renewable Energy 2024 (MW)



Total capacities of renewable energy (MW): 430

Source: Ministry of Energy

Self-consumption and energy communities 75%

The amendments to the Renewable Energy Law introduced a net billing scheme for self-consumption from 1 January 2024. Consumers currently using the net metering scheme will continue to benefit from it until 31 December 2027, after which they will be converted to net billing. The amendments to the Renewable Energy Law enabled the establishment of renewable energy communities. The next step is to establish the first renewable energy communities.

Guarantees of origin 50%

Moldova joined the Energy Community initiative to establish a regional system for guarantees of origin (GOs). In September 2025, the regulator, as the designated issuing body, signed an agreement with the service provider and is expected to make the registry operational shortly. The amendments to the Renewable Energy Law incorporated the necessary legal provisions for issuing GOs for all types of energy carriers, including renewable gas, as well as heating and cooling.

Sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels 45%

The Renewable Energy Law establishes the legal basis for adopting sustainability and GHG emission savings criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. The law defines key terms, sets out certain obligations and outlines the general framework for verification, while requiring the Government and relevant authorities to specify detailed criteria and verification methods through secondary legislation. Although part of the secondary legislation has already been adopted, the remaining acts have yet to be enacted. Their adoption is necessary to ensure full alignment of the legal framework with REDII and to enable implementation of the criteria.

Renewable energy in heating and cooling

63%

Moldova continues to make steady progress in advancing renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector. Third-party access for renewable and waste heat producers was ensured through amendments to the Law on Thermal Energy and Cogeneration. In July 2025, the Government launched the 2,5-year financial support scheme, providing grants covering up to 50% of eligible costs per household. Among a broad range of eligible measures, the programme supports renewable heating solutions, including biomass boilers, heat pumps and solar thermal collectors. The adoption of additional policy measures remains crucial to ensure the average annual increase of renewable energy in heating and cooling.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATION

90%

2030 Energy efficiency targets and policy measures

92%

Moldova continued to make substantial progress in implementing its energy efficiency commitments during the reporting period. The 2030 targets are included in the National Development Strategy and the NECP, adopted in February 2025. The NECP is aligned with the Energy Community's 2030 targets, in accordance with the Ministerial Council decision. The NECP recognises the energy efficiency first (EE1st) principle, making energy efficiency an integral part of energy security. Support for implementation of the EE1st principle under the Energy Efficiency Law is provided by the Energy Community Secretariat under the Moldova Energy Independence and Resilience (MEIR) project.

Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Law in May 2023 strengthened the legal framework for integrated planning under the NECP, and introduced updates to annual targets, energy metering, billing and consumer access to information. In December 2024, Moldova adopted a regulation mandating energy audits for large enterprises.

Institutional capacity was enhanced through the establishment of the National Centre for Sustainable Energy (CNED), which now oversees a broader portfolio of activities, including the successful implementation of energy efficiency projects in the public and residential sectors, with targeted support for energy-poor households.

2030 EE PEC Target
3,00 Mtoe

2030 EE FEC Target
2,80 Mtoe

Energy efficiency in buildings

88%

Buildings are Moldova's largest energy-consuming sector, accounting for 53% of final energy consumption in 2023, with the residential segment alone responsible for 43%.

Moldova adopted regulations on energy performance certification of buildings and building units in September 2024, along with rules for the qualification and registration of experts responsible for certification and inspection of HVAC systems. Updated targets and a programme for renovating central-government buildings (2024–2026) were adopted in March 2024, followed by the launch of a financing programme in 2024. In 2025, new construction norms and a methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings were approved.

In July 2025, the Government adopted the National Plan for Increasing the Number of Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings by 2030, followed by adoption of the Strategy for the Long-Term Renovation of the National Building Stock (2025–2050) in September 2025.

While the transposition of Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EU) 2018/844 was completed in October 2023, implementation challenges remain, including operationalisation of the energy performance certification. Although the concept of a National Energy Efficiency Information System was adopted in March 2025, it is not yet operational. Its implementation is essential to enable monitoring, verification and full functionality of the energy performance certification system.

Energy efficiency scheme and financing

94%

Moldova has implemented an energy efficiency obligation scheme since 2018, in line with Article 7 of Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Law in 2023 updated the framework to reflect the revised EED. A Government programme

for implementation of the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme for 2024–2026 was approved in December 2023 to support the funding of energy efficiency projects in the residential sector.

The National Centre for Sustainable Energy (CNED) manages a broad range of financing instruments, including financing schemes for individual housing and multi-apartment buildings, including a voucher programme for energy-poor households. CNED manages a Moldovan Residential Energy Efficiency Fund, including regular calls for projects and utilisation of resources mobilised through the energy efficiency obligation scheme and alternative measures.

Moldova has also launched three flagship national projects for the energy-efficient renovation of public buildings.

Support for establishing energy performance contracting and exploring a super energy service company (ESCO) model is ongoing, with assistance provided by the Secretariat under the MEIR project.

Energy efficiency products - labeling

94%

Moldova has transposed the EU Framework Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 through a law adopted in October 2023. In March 2024, updated requirements and rescaled energy labels were introduced for five product groups. To date, Moldova has successfully transposed 30 product-specific ecodesign regulations and 15 on energy labelling.

Market Surveillance Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 has also been transposed, including the responsibilities of market surveillance authorities. However, increased administrative capacity is needed to ensure full implementation of the legal framework.

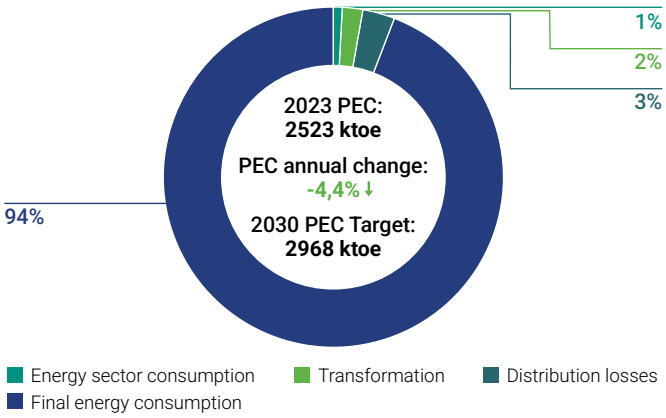
Efficiency in heating and cooling

80%

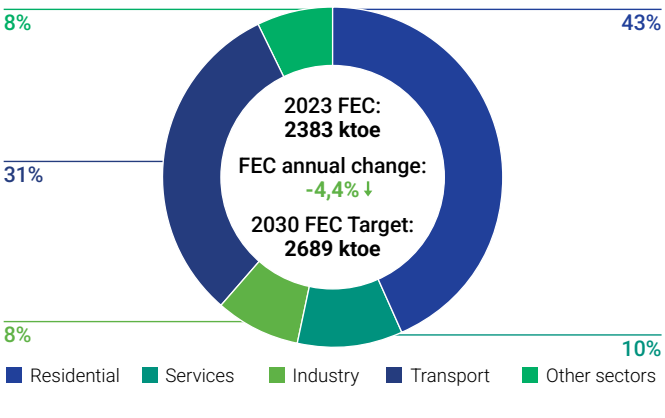
Moldova's national legislation is largely aligned with the provisions of the EED regarding the heating and cooling sector, though implementation is still ongoing. In Bălți and Chișinău, district heating modernisation programmes are underway, enabling individual apartment metering and paving the way for consumption-based billing. Although these projects, scheduled for completion in 2027 and 2031, will provide essential infrastructure for large-scale metering, they will only partially cover the district heating customer base, highlighting the need to initiate additional measures. In August 2025, Moldova also presented the Roadmap for Sustainable Heating, which partially reflects the requirements of Article 14 and sets out a long-term strategic framework for the sector.

2023 Energy Efficiency Indicators and Trends

Primary Energy Consumption (PEC)



Final Energy Consumption (FEC)



Energy intensity, 2023 value and trends: 0,34 ktoe/mil EUR, - 5,6% ↓

Source: Eurostat database, NECP and 2022 Ministerial Council Decision

EMISSION TRADING SCHEME
(MONITORING, REPORTING, VERIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION)

66%

Foundations, institutions, permits

77%

Moldova, through adoption of the Law on Climate Action in 2024, has transposed most crucial definitions and concepts from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) Directive, including the obligation for stationary installations to have a dedicated GHG emissions permit, along with the list of activities covered by the emissions monitoring and reporting requirements. The Environmental Agency has been appointed as the competent authority to issue permits and to coordinate emission monitoring plans. Stationary installations and aircraft operators covered by the scheme have already been identified. The Environmental Agency has started to prepare internal procedures and processes for permitting, as well as expanding the human resources that will be involved in these activities.

Monitoring and reporting

73%

Moldova has transposed monitoring and reporting principles from the EU ETS Directive and introduced a general deadline for submitting applications for permit approval. General corrective actions have been introduced into national legislation to address cases where stationary installations or aircraft operators fail to submit an annual emissions report. National legislation transposing the Monitoring and Reporting Regulation has also been adopted and the competent authority is in the process of preparing the necessary procedures to enable operators to submit applications for the approval of GHG permits and monitoring plans.

Verification and accreditation

47%

Moldova has transposed verification criteria from the EU ETS Directive and established the obligation to submit annual emission reports verified by an accredited verifier and general administrative measures in the Law on Climate Change. The National Accreditation Centre has been appointed as the national accreditation body responsible for accreditation of GHG verifiers. National legislation transposing the elements of "verification" component of the Accreditation and Verification Regulation has been adopted and work to transpose the "accreditation" component is underway. Full implementation will require building up the necessary human resources at the National Accreditation Body, creating the necessary internal procedures and processes for accreditation, and developing the necessary national electronic forms, such as the annual emissions report and verification report.

Ensuring energy security
Moldova

ELECTRICITY SECURITY OF SUPPLY

84%

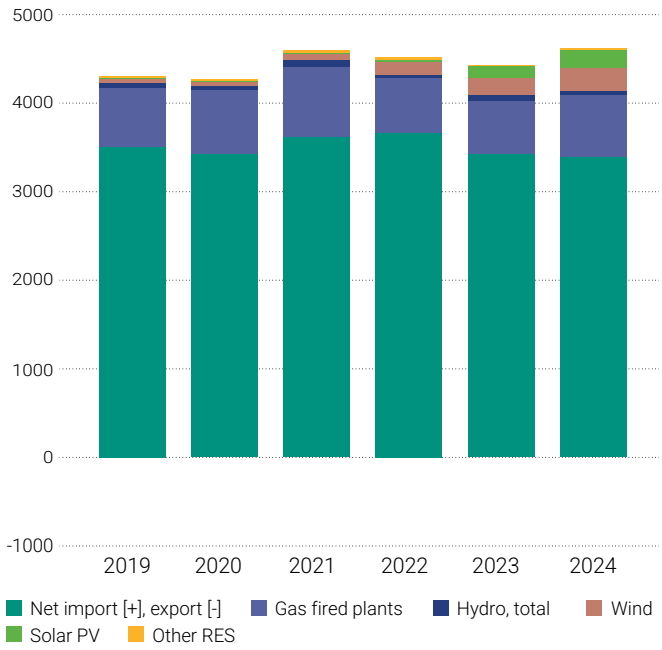
Moldova's Regulation on Emergency Situations in the Electricity Sector (GD No. 820/2024), transposing Regulation (EU) 2019/941, was adopted in December 2024, together with the Action Plan on Emergency Situations in the Electricity Sector, serving as Moldova's risk-preparedness plan.

The preparation of the network codes and guidelines, including those covering Regulation (EU) 2017/2196 on Emergency and Restoration, is in its final stage, with adoption expected by the end of November 2025.

Moldova regularly prepares Security of Supply Statements, as required under Article 29 of the Treaty. The last Security of Supply Statement was delivered to the Secretariat in early 2025.

Since 2023, Moldova has undertaken a comprehensive effort to strengthen cybersecurity in the energy sector. Key actions include the adoption of Law No. 48/2023 (partially transposing the EU NIS 2 Directive), creation of the Cybersecurity Agency (ASC) and establishment of a Coordinating Council for Cybersecurity. The Government also introduced detailed procedures for identifying essential service providers and expanded the Ministry of Energy's responsibilities to include cybersecurity. Several initiatives were launched to enhance technical capacity, including cybersecurity audits of energy companies, training programmes and international cooperation exercises. In October 2025, the Government adopted Decision No. 652/2025 on Approval of the Digital Transformation Programme for the Energy Sector for the Years 2026–2030, aimed at modernising systems, improving resilience and aligning with EU standards and policies by specifying the next steps in this area.

Fuel mix and primary supply of electricity (in GWh)



Source: Ministry of Energy, compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

By Government Decision No. 119/2025, the Plan of Measures for Consolidating the Energy Independence of the Republic of Moldova, which provides for the elimination of energy resources of Russian origin, was approved.

GAS SECURITY OF SUPPLY

100%

Moldova has transposed the Security of Supply and Storage Regulation and, in line with its provisions, has implemented storage obligations to maintain a minimum of 15% of national annual demand in neighbouring countries.

Moldova has two types of natural gas storage obligations; security stocks (which can be used only in emergency situations) and commercial stocks (established in accordance with the Storage Regulation). Moldova has held natural gas security stocks since 2022, amounting to 50 mcm in 2025 (equivalent to 10 days of average daily gas consumption during the previous winter period). In addition to these stocks, natural gas suppliers on the retail market, as mandated by the ANRE according to their market share, will store another 145 mcm. Accordingly, by 1 November 2025, Moldova will have stored a volume of about 195 mcm of natural gas stocks, or at least 20% of the average annual gas consumption of final consumers, exceeding the mandatory level required under the Storage Regulation. According to the amendments made to the Gas Law in June 2025, Moldova extended the natural gas storage obligation, established in line with the Storage Regulation provisions, for an indefinite period.

For the first time, JSC Moldovagaz, designated by ANRE as the entity responsible for supplying natural gas to the Transnistrian region for the period 1 September 2025 – 31 March 2026, will ensure the storage of 57 mcm of natural gas stocks by 1 November 2025. This stock is intended to cover at least 15% of the average annual natural gas consumption of households, as well as enterprises and institutions providing essential social services in the Transnistrian region.

By Government Decision No. 119/2025, the Plan of Measures for Consolidating the Energy Independence of the Republic of Moldova, which provides for the elimination of energy resources of Russian origin, was approved.

The Government has approved a winter plan for the 2025–2026 heating season, which aims to identify and implement preparatory measures for the heating season. While the existing natural gas transmission infrastructure allows for the transport of the natural gas needed to cover the consumption of Moldova and the supply of gas to the Right Bank of the Dniester River, the readiness of customers in the Transnistrian region to procure natural gas at market prices and under market conditions is still uncertain. For both Moldova and Ukraine, the reverse flow of the Trans-Balkan Pipeline has increased supply security.

As of 1 January 2025, the Left Bank of the Dniester River (Transnistria region) was still dependent on Gazprom supplies, facing uncertainty after the halt of the Ukrainian transit. Moldova was the only Contracting Party to formally declare a supply crisis in recent times. Thanks to Moldova's intervention and support from the EU and the Secretariat, the risks of a humanitarian crisis in this region have been mitigated.

In 2024, Moldova transposed Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 into its national legislative framework, and adopted Action Plan for Emergencies in the Natural Gas Sector. The Risk Assessment and Emergency Plans were submitted to the Secretariat, which issued its Opinion 03/24, and the Government updated the plans accordingly. The Ministry of Energy, designated as the competent authority, prepared two reports in September and October 2025 on implementation of the preventive measures outlined in the Preventive Action Plan and Winter Plan. The Gas Security of Supply Statement was delivered to the Secretariat at the end of October 2025.

OIL SECURITY OF SUPPLY

23%

Moldova does not hold emergency oil stocks at the level mandated by the Oil Stocks Directive, and reporting remains incomplete. Tables 1 to 5 of the MOS Oil are submitted, but tables 5b and 5c, which contain data on stock levels (emergency and commercial), are not reported. The monthly COIR questionnaire, however, is submitted.

In 2024, the Ministry of Energy drafted a law on the security of supply of petroleum products based on a hybrid emergency oil stockholding model (establishing a 50:50 obligation between the Central Stockholding Entity and importers). The draft is to be submitted for public consultation by the end of the fourth quarter of 2025.

Aside from this initiative, no further progress was made during the reporting period, leaving Moldova's legal framework non-compliant with the oil acquis. In 2024, the Secretariat issued a Reasoned Request to the Ministerial Council regarding the country's failure to transpose the Oil Stocks Directive.

Improving the environment
Moldova

Environmental assessments

67%

The legal framework on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Moldova is compliant with the EIA Directive. The planned amendments to Law No. 86/2014 on Environmental Impact Assessment, scheduled for 2026, aim to further strengthen this framework by introducing procedures for notifying the Secretariat in cases where project exemptions are granted and by incorporating practical experience gained from implementation of the Directive. These amendments will ensure the full and effective implementation of Articles 2(5) and 12 of EIA Directive. In 2025, Moldova adopted the following key regulatory instruments to strengthen the EIA implementation framework: Government Decision No. 132 on the Methodology for Calculating the Cost of the Environmental Agreement and Order of the Minister of the Environment No. 53 on the Guideline for Execution of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure. The Guideline on the Integration of Climate Change Requirements into the EIA Procedure has been drafted and is expected to be approved by the end of 2025 through an ministry order. During the reporting period, approximately 100 EIA procedures were initiated for energy-related projects, all concerning solar and wind power installations. However, none of these projects underwent a full EIA procedure, despite several wind power projects having capacities of 50–60 MW—thresholds that typically trigger mandatory EIAs due to their significant environmental impacts. This highlights serious deficiencies in the screening process and underscores the need to strengthen implementation practices to ensure that all projects with potential significant environmental effects are appropriately assessed in line with the requirements of the EIA Directive. Moldova reported that the EIA process is coordinated with the biodiversity assessment procedure. Furthermore, no exemptions were granted under Articles 2(4) or 2(5) of EIA Directive. As no procedures for Projects of Energy Community Interest were initiated, Moldova did not engage with or submit information to the Secretariat, as required under Article 4 of Ministerial Council Decision 2016/12/MC-EnC.

PERMIT STATUS:

Streamlined approval process in place

Moldova's national legislation is compliant with the SEA Directive. During the reporting period, Moldova worked on updating its Guideline on the Strategic Environmental Assessment Procedure (Order No. 219/2018) to align it with the amendments to Law No. 11/2017 on Strategic Environmental Assessment. Additionally, the Guideline on the Integration of Climate Change Requirements into the SEA Procedure was drafted and is planned for adoption by the end of 2025. Moldova reported that its approved National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) was accompanied by an SEA report designed to ensure that environmental considerations are fully integrated into development and implementation of the plan.

Large combustion plants

55%

Moldova submitted the emissions data of its large combustion plants for the 2024 reporting year. The use of liquid fuel in the CET-1 plant decreased significantly in the last reporting year, resulting in a notable reduction in emissions of sulphur dioxide and dust. The CET-2 plant, which operates solely on gaseous fuel, remained compliant in 2024. The Law on Industrial Emissions entered into force in October 2024; however, development of the secondary legal framework required for its implementation is still underway. Moldova's Regulation on the Incineration and Co-Incineration of Waste also entered into force during the reporting period.

Installations under the Large Combustion Plants Directive

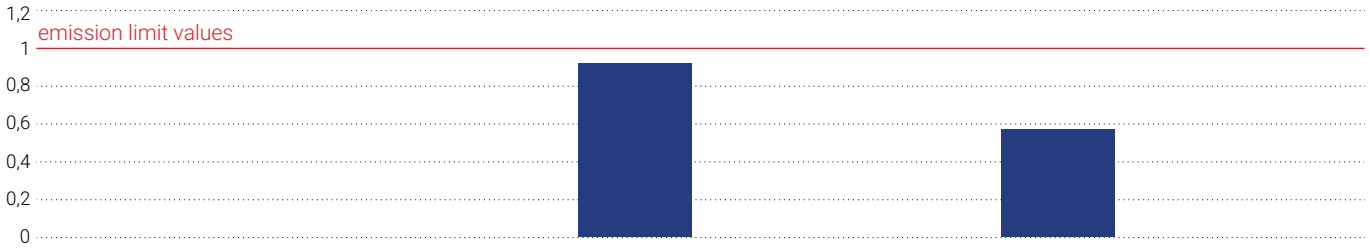
2 of plants falling under the LCPD

0 of which opted out plants

0 of which plants falling under the NERP

Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

2024 emissions of NO_x versus applicable emisson limit values (ELV)*



	TERMOELECTRICA Centrala Electrică cu Termoficare Sursa 1	TERMOELECTRICA Centrala Electrică cu Termoficare Sursa 2
Estimated average emissions concentaration of NO_x in 2024	183,80 mg/Nm^3	171,19 mg/Nm^3

*Note: SO_2 and dust emissions N/A

Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

Sulphur in fuels

75%

Amendments to the current legal framework are planned for 2026. The existing Government Decision on the Reduction of the Sulphur Content of Certain Liquid Fuels limits the sulphur content of heavy fuel oil and gas oil, in line with the thresholds under the Sulphur in Fuels Directive. Several competent authorities (the Environmental Protection Inspectorate, the State Inspectorate for the Supervision of Non-Food Products and Consumer Protection; the Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development and its subordinate authorities responsible for transportation and road infrastructure, the Ministry of Energy and the Customs Service) are involved in verifying compliance of the fuels covered by the Directive. The National Agency for Energy Regulation maintains a database of cases of non-compliance identified during petroleum product inspections. The provisions on marine fuels are not applicable in Moldova.

Nature protection

73%

Moldova continued to strengthen its nature protection framework through the adoption of new legislation and regulatory acts aligned with the Habitats Directive and Wild Birds Directive, with its new Law on Nature Protection laying the foundation for improved biodiversity conservation and more effective management of protected areas. In parallel, several implementing regulations were adopted to support the sustainable management of wildlife and hunting resources within state-protected natural areas. These include the Regulation on the Management of Herds of Animals of Hunting Interest in State-Protected Natural Areas and the Regulation on the Organisation and Practice of Hunting, both adopted under Government Decision No. 793/2024. In addition, the Methodology for Evaluating Populations and Calculating Harvest Quotas and the Standard Model of the Hunting Licence were approved. The planned 2025 update of Moldova's Red Book, which lists nationally protected bird species, has been delayed, and no new protected areas were designated during the reporting period. Moldova has confirmed its targets to expand the protected area network, including under the Emerald Network, with a 2030 roadmap aiming to cover around 10% of the national territory. However, no new management plans have been adopted, leaving implementation and operational management as key challenges.

Environmental liability

40%

Moldova's new Law on Environmental Liability was adopted in May 2025, representing an important step in addressing the corresponding decision of the Ministerial Council. Currently, the Ministry of Environment is developing the secondary regulatory framework for implementation of the law, including methodologies for calculating environmental damage, financial guarantees and adjustment of the national regulatory framework.

Performance of authorities
Moldova

REGULATORY AUTHORITY 84%

Legal setup and independence

The National Agency for Energy Regulation of the Republic of Moldova (ANRE), established by Government decision in 1997, functions under the Energy Law, adopted in 2017 and last updated in 2024. Furthermore, ANRE's tasks are stipulated in the relevant sectoral laws, including the Law on Natural Gas and the Law on Electricity. The new Law on Electricity, adopted in June 2025, introduced a number of new regulatory tasks aiming at aligning the duties and obligations of the regulator with the Electricity Integration Package (EIP). The amendments to the Law on Natural Gas, which entered into force in July 2025, introduced the obligation for ANRE to gradually reduce and then cease implementation of the end-user price regulation and to introduce harmonised distribution tariffs.

ANRE has the status of a legal entity, independent from other authorities and public bodies, as well as from any other public or private entity. The regulator is accountable to Parliament, to which it submits annual reports for information purposes. The legal framework governing ANRE's independence is in line with the Energy Community law. Members of the ANRE board are appointed by Parliament for a period of six years. If needed, mandates of different length may be introduced to ensure rotation. During the reporting period, Parliament appointed one new director. The regulator's functioning is financed from regulatory fees, calculated as a percentage of the revenues of regulated companies. ANRE informs Parliament of the adopted budget for the following year, but parliamentary approval is not required. ANRE also has the autonomy to allocate its budget to best fulfil its tasks. During the reporting period, no issues were observed with respect to financing.

ANRE regulates activities in the following sectors: electricity, natural gas, district heating, water supply and sewerage systems, and petroleum products. In the electricity sector, ANRE's activities include tasks related to the support schemes for renewable energy and guarantees of origin. ANRE also imposes public service obligations (PSOs) on suppliers of last resort and supply at regulated prices for certain categories of customers. Duties and obligations of the regulator are aligned with the requirements of the Electricity and Gas Directives.

The regulator has full autonomy in staff recruitment. However, ANRE has not increased the number of staff over the previous years. Given the substantial expansion of its competences in 2025, the regulator is expected to strengthen its human resources through adequate new recruitments and capacity-building initiatives.

Activities in the reporting period

In the electricity sector, ANRE adopted fixed tariffs for electricity produced from renewable sources by eligible producers. A new methodology for calculation, approval and application of electricity distribution tariffs was also adopted. In April 2025, ANRE approved the general qualification procedure for providing ancillary services. The tariffs for auxiliary services provided by S.A. "North Electric Distribution Networks" have also been approved. In May, ANRE approved Decision on Launch of the Balancing Capacity and Balancing Energy Markets.

In June 2025, ANRE adopted a decision, designating LLC OPEM as NEMO for a period of 4 years. In the same month, a decision on approving the regulation on guarantees of origin was adopted. Following adoption of the new Law on Electricity in August 2025, ANRE started preparing the required secondary legislation. In September 2025, the regulator adopted a decision, introducing amendments to the wholesale electricity market rules to align them with the previously adopted decision on launch of the balancing capacity and balancing energy markets. In September 2025, ANRE approved a decision, imposing a temporary PSO on electricity TSO SE Moldelectrica to purchase balancing capacities through mechanisms other than the market mechanism.

ANRE still regulates end-user electricity prices for all consumer categories. In January 2025, ANRE introduced regulated prices with time differentiation for consumers with smart meters. Subsequently, in July, ANRE approved the corresponding time intervals and tariff coefficients through a decision, facilitating the pilot project on smart metering. In October 2025, decisions on the regulated prices for the universal service supplier and supplier of last resort were adopted. The Law on Electricity obliges ANRE to adopt, by 1 January 2026, a calendar on the phase-out of regulated prices for categories of final consumers other than households and microenterprises.

In the gas sector, ANRE approved the investment plans of the TSO and distribution system operators (DSOs), distribution tariffs for twelve system operators and regulated prices for the supply of natural gas under the PSO for three companies. Following developments in the gas wholesale market and the complete cessation of Russian gas imports, ANRE issued several trading licences.

The consultation process for the gas transmission tariffs, in line with Regulation (EC) 2017/460, was launched in March 2025. The ECRB provided its analysis in June 2025,[9] recommending a number of improvements to enhance the cost-reflectivity and transparency of the transmission tariffs. ANRE approved the natural gas transmission tariffs for Vestmoldtransgaz for the gas year 2025–2026. To enable a conditional capacity product on certain IPs with the Ukrainian transmission system, ANRE amended the transmission tariff methodology and calculated discounted tariffs to incentivise use of the Trans-Balkan Pipeline.

In May 2025, ANRE approved the joint route bundled capacity product of Bulgartransgaz, DESFA, TRANSGAZ, VestMoldTransgaz and the gas TSO of Ukraine for natural gas transmission from Greece to Ukraine. This product, offering a 25% tariff discount, was temporary (from June to October 2025) and diverged from the requirements Regulations (EC) 2017/459 and 2017/460.

Following adoption of the amendments to the Natural Gas Law in June 2025, ANRE adopted a decision approving gas storage obligations for the winter season 2025–2026. Given that the law provided for introduction of harmonised distribution tariffs, ANRE approved a decision on designation of the reconciliation entity responsible for making and receiving equalisation payments from the DSOs.

In August 2025, ANRE withdrew the supply licence and PSOs of JSC Moldovagaz. In September, its decision designating state-owned company SA Energocom as PSO supplier for a period of three years entered into force. The entity responsible for supplying natural gas to the Transnistrian region was also assigned.

In September 2025, ANRE adopted a calendar for gas retail market opening, establishing timelines for large consumers (annual consumption exceeding 100.000 m^3/year) and medium-sized consumers (annual consumption between 10.000 and 100.000 m^3/year), who will be obliged to purchase gas exclusively from the free market from April 2026 and April 2027, respectively. Regarding REMIT, secondary legislation is in place, but no cases were initiated during the reporting period.

COMPETITION AUTHORITY

84%

Legislative framework

Moldova's Law on Competition contains a prohibition of anti-competitive agreements and concerted practices, as well as a prohibition of abuse of dominance, largely in line with the Energy Community acquis. A range of secondary legislation and guidelines exists, such as a vertical block exemption regulation, horizontal block exemption regulation, technology transfer block exemption and leniency policy, as well as rules on dominant position and assessment of abuse of dominant position. Amendments to the law are being prepared to further align the provisions with EU rules.

Institutional framework

The Law on Competition establishes the Competition Council (CC) as an independent authority responsible for the protection of competition. The CC consists of five commissioners, supported by 57 staff members, with further recruitment efforts being undertaken. The CC has the investigative powers to conduct unannounced inspections at companies and private premises, as well as to issue requests for information and conduct interviews to gather evidence. In addition, a leniency programme to report illegal behaviour is in place. It also has the power to order cessation of illegal practices and impose remedies (including interim measures and commitments) and fines.

Implementation

During the reporting period, the CC expanded its enforcement activities significantly, including in the energy sector:

Activity in the reporting period	In the energy sector
On-site inspections (at companies or private premises)	1
Requests for information	5
Leniency applications	1
Opening of investigation	1
Decisions on anti-competitive agreements and concerted practices	0
Decisions on abuse of dominance	0
Sector inquiries and market studies	0

Recently, the CC initiated an investigation concerning a possible refusal to supply sealing/unsealing services for natural gas metering equipment owned by non-household consumers connected to the gas distribution network of the largest distributor in Chișinău, with the purpose of restricting effective competition on the markets for the dismantling/installation, metrological verification and repair of natural gas metering equipment.

While the CC is very actively engaged in enforcement activities and has achieved significant progress, further strengthening of its resources and capacities will ensure effective implementation of the competition acquis in line with its obligations under the Treaty.

[9] Aura Sabadus, **Analysis of the Consultation Document on the Gas Transmission Tariff Structure for Moldova,** published on 2 September 2025.

STATE AID AUTHORITY

60%

Legislative framework

Moldova's system for State aid control is governed by the Law on State Aid, which contains a general prohibition of State aid and grounds for State aid compatibility, largely in line with the Energy Community acquis. However, the compatibility grounds are not fully aligned with the relevant provision in Annex III of the Treaty. Consequently, the Competition Council is currently working on a new draft law to ensure alignment with the Energy Community acquis. Additionally, an extensive list of secondary acts is in place, providing guidance on specific processes and types of aid.

Institutional framework

The Competition Council (CC) is the national authority responsible for the enforcement of the State aid prohibition. Currently ten employees of the CC are working on State aid matters with further recruitment efforts being undertaken to fill vacant positions. The CC urgently requires further resources to discharge its functions and strengthen its capacity.

Implementation

The CC holds the power to investigate (including requesting information) and assess potential State aid measures and to authorise aid or order recovery of unlawful aid. The CC undertook the following enforcement activities during the reporting period:

Activity in the reporting period	In the energy sector
Requests for information	0
Opening of investigation	2
Decisions on the authorisation of State aid	1
Decisions on illegal and incompatible aid	0
Decisions on ordering aid recovery	0

During the reporting period, the CC launched two investigations: one regarding the free transfer and use of public land for a photovoltaic plant in Criuleni district, and one regarding financial support to JSC Energoatom and JSC Termoelectrica by the Public Property Agency. Furthermore, the CC authorised a State aid scheme consisting of fixed prices and premiums for renewables.

STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

98%

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of the Republic of Moldova continues to report energy statistics to Eurostat regularly. Annual questionnaires, including SHARES, biomass and disaggregated household, industry and services consumption data, were submitted on time. Disaggregated transport data were also provided, albeit with some gaps. Preliminary 2024 data were transmitted on time through the mini questionnaires.

Monthly reporting remains consistent, with NBS submitting data on coal, oil and petroleum products, oil stocks, natural gas and electricity in line with acquis requirements. The COIR questionnaire on crude oil imports and production has been reported since 2022. Price statistics are fully covered. NBS collects and reports electricity and natural gas prices, disaggregated by consumption band, taxation level and price components, with data and quality reports submitted on time.

Overall, Moldova demonstrates a high level of compliance with energy statistics acquis obligations. The main challenges are disaggregated transport data, which are reported with some gaps and exclusion of the territory on the Left Bank of the Dniester River and the municipality of Bender (Transnistria) from official coverage. Addressing these gaps and ensuring timely submissions would further strengthen the completeness and reliability of reporting.

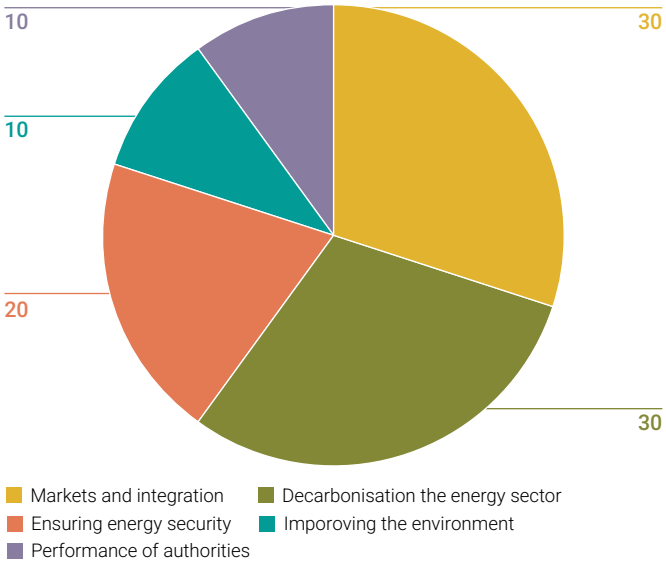
Methodology

Background

For its assessment underpinning the findings of this report, the Secretariat used specific indicators for the assessment of implementation, and a methodology to calculate the summary indicators and the overall implementation score.

The implementation indicator tables are based on a methodology quantifying the Contracting Parties' success in transposing and implementing the acquis and having in place effective institutions. It is based on standardised assumptions and evaluations, cases under the Energy Community's dispute settlement mechanism, country missions, review of legislation, market analysis, expert interviews and desk research. The quantification of all figures used to measure implementation was performed by experts of the Energy Community Secretariat.

The final dataset entailed more than 2.000 individual values that were used to produce 40 key implementation indicators across the areas of work assessed by this Implementation report. To underscores the Energy Community's dedication to advancing towards a cleaner and more integrated energy market, the Report groups the 40 indicators in five clusters.



In 2025 the weighting of the five clusters remains unchanged, allowing for clearer identification of improvements and trends over time.

Implementation assessment

The implementation assessment is based on a system of performance indicators aggregated at several levels.

A total of **40 implementation indicators** agregated per each Contracting Party across the areas of work: electricity, gas, oil, governance and climate, renewable energy, energy efficiency, emission trading scheme, environment, climate, including national regulatory, competition, State aid and statistics authorities. Aggregation is based on the weighting explained in the table below, and results presented for each Contracting Party (chapters 6-14);

Five cluster implementation indicators aggregating the values at cluster level: Markets and integration (10 indicators), Decarbonising the energy sector (18 indicators), Ensuring energy security (3 indicators), Improving the environment (5 indicators), Performance of authorities (4 indicators).

Summary indicators – the overall implementation score for each Contracting Party and overall (average) implementation score for the Energy Community calculated based on the weighting explained in the table below, and presented on page 8.

All of the values are normalised to percentages between 0% and 100%, where 100% implies full implementation.

For the Contracting Parties where certain indicators are not applicable (for example due to the lack of a gas market in Kosovo* and Montenegro), these indicators were not taken into account in the overall score, but the remaining indicators were increased in weight, where justifiable.

To sharpen the reporting and evaluation focus, one decarbonisation indicator (governance and climate) was removed from the 2025 assessment.

DISCLAIMER

The present assessment is not designed to be a comprehensive study of the legislative and institutional framework or law-enforcement in the Contracting Parties, but rather serve as a succint overview. In no way it should be relied upon for the purposes of adoption of any investment/business decisions or policy-making.

Implementation indicator structure and weighting

Indicator name	Indicator weight
Overall Implementation Indicator	**1,00**
1 Markets and integration	**0,30**
1.1 Electricity	**0,50**
Wholesale market	0,20
Retail market	0,20
Unbundling	0,10
Access to the system	0,20
Regional integration	0,30
1.2 Gas	**0,50**
Wholesale market	0,20
Retail market	0,20
Unbundling	0,25
Access to the system	0,25
Regional integration	0,10
2 Ensuring energy security	**0,20**
Electricity	0,04
Gas	0,04
Oil	0,02
3 Decarbonising the energy sector	**0,30**
3.1 Governance and climate	**0,30**
National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)	0,25
Greenhouse gas 2030 target	0,25
National systems for climate reporting	0,25
Long-term strategy and climate neutrality	0,25
3.2 Renewable Energy	**0,30**
2030 renewable energy targets	0,20
Quality of support schemes	0,20
Self-consumption and energy communities	0,15
Guarantees of origin	0,15
Sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels	0,15
Renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector	0,15
3.3 Energy Efficiency	**0,30**
2030 energy efficiency targets and policy measures	0,20
Energy efficiency in buildings	0,20
Energy efficiency scheme and financing	0,20
Energy efficient products - labelling	0,20
Efficiency in heating and cooling	0,20
3.4 Emission Trading Scheme (Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Accreditation)	**0,10**
Foundations, institutions, permits	0,33
Monitoring and reporting	0,33
Verification and accreditation	0,33
4 Improving the environment	**0,10**
Environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)	0,30
Sulphur in fuels	0,15
Large combustions plants and industrial emissions*	0,30
Nature protection	0,15
Environmental liability	0,10
5 Performance of authorities	**0,10**
Regulatory authority	0,60
Competition authority	0,10
State aid authority	0,10
Statistical authority	0,20

* in the case of Albania, the "Large combustions plants and industrial emissions" indicator is omitted from the final result as the Contracting Party does not have any plants in operation