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Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure

ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE TRANSPOSITION INTO NATIONAL LEGISLATION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY LAW
MAIN PROVISIONS AND PILLAR OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY

I. Strengthening of capacities of the institution responsible for energy efficiency policies implementation

II. Exemplary role of buildings of central public authorities

III. Obligatory energy audits for big enterprises/ companies

IV. Energy efficiency obligation schemes

V. Strengthening of local energy managers capacities

VI. Creation and strengthening of local energy services market

VII. Sustainable public procurements

VIII. Public awareness and promotion of efficient energy use
ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS BY 2020
INCLUDING THE FORECAST FOR PRIMARY AND FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION
NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS BY 2020
IN ABSOLUTE VALUES, ACCORDING TO NEEAP 2016-2018 VS ACHIEVED SAVINGS

Note: Energy savings to be achieved under art. 5 of the EED depends on the accepted assumptions
Energy Efficiency Agency – separate/ distinct legal person with the status of administrative authority subordinated to the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure.

The EEA has the mission to support the implementation of energy efficiency policies, including by attracting and allocating resources for financing energy efficiency projects.
EXEMPLARY ROLE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OWNED OR OCCUPIED BY CENTRAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES(1)

… 1 %/year of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by central public authorities is renovated during 2019-2020 to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements...
EXEMPLARY ROLE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OWNED OR OCCUPIED BY CENTRAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES(2)

Total number of buildings 215 units
Total area 426.056 m²
1% obligation /2019-2020/ 8.521 m²

Program on the rehabilitation of CP buildings ’19-’21

2 build.

9 200 m²

1,2 mEUR
OBLIGATORY ENERGY AUDITS FOR BIG COMPANIES

...once in 4 years, big companies are obliged to audit all their energy flows or implement the energy management system which includes energy audits as a component...

...the obligation enters into force in one year after the Government approves a special regulation in this respect...
Obligation:
new energy savings at the final consumer

0,7% - 2019
0,7% - 2020

Obliged parties:
electricity distributors, natural gas distributors; importers of main petroleum products.

Implementer:
Energy Efficiency Agency
## ENERGY EFFICIENCY OBLIGATION SCHEMES (2)
### CALCULATIONS BEHIND THE ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Savings %</th>
<th>Yearly Energy Savings</th>
<th>TOTAL Energy Savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>12.23 ktoe</td>
<td>12.23 ktoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>12.23 ktoe</td>
<td>24.46 ktoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cumulative energy savings for 2019-2020**

36.68 ktoe

Considering the possibility of reducing the target by up to 25%:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>9.17 ktoe</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.17 ktoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>9.17 ktoe</td>
<td>9.17 ktoe</td>
<td>18.34 ktoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The cost of 18,34 ktoe (cumulative value) of energy savings for ’19-’20 period varies depending on the sector to be financed/ subsidised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Allocations per sector</th>
<th>Specific cost of energy savings ( k \text{EUR}/\text{toe} )</th>
<th>Needed investments/ subsidies ( m \text{EUR} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5.060</td>
<td>92.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2.660</td>
<td>48.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>10.660</td>
<td>195.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privat sector/ residential</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5.150</td>
<td>94.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The optimal scenario envisages financing all the sectors but using different financial tools, varying from subsidy to blended grant and loan components.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Allocations per sector</th>
<th>Maximum cost</th>
<th>Level of subsidies, %</th>
<th>Total costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37,15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>29,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7,3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19,6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep renovation</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>16,3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>individual measures</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>16,5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,8</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>---</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potential ALTERNATIVE measures to EEOS:

Implementation of EE and RES projects with the financial support of the E5P fund
/E5P mobilized for the RoM an amount equal to approx. 150 MEUR/

EIB and EBRD "Moldova energy efficiency project"
/includes a grant component to be provided by NIP/

25 MEUR
On-going activity
evaluation of the application

80 MEUR

TOTAL cca. 230 MEUR

Parteneri de Dezvoltare:
Local public authorities (local governments) have the obligation to appoint district energy managers

**Basic duties:**

- cooperation with *EEA* on EE and RES policies implementation in the field;
- development of local action plans in the field of energy efficiency;
- coordination, endorsement and monitoring of energy efficiency projects financed and / or co-financed by EEA
CREATION AND STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL ENERGY SERVICES MARKET

EEA shall contribute to the **development of local energy services market** and **ensure access** of interested parties to this specific market

... energy companies with regulated activity may opt for implementing EPC contracs, under certain conditions:
- pre-approval of EPC by the regulator
- transfer of the ownership of assets to the contractor at the end of EPC with no further depreciation and rentability calculation
Local public authorities, central public authorities, other public authorities or entities are procuring services, goods and buildings of high energy performance.

Public authorities and institutions are applying cost efficiency requirements, economic feasibility, technical conformity and an adequate level of competitiveness.
PUBLIC AWARENESS
AND PROMOTION OF EFFICIENT ENERGY USE

Moldova
Eco Energetică
În spiritul dezvoltării durabile

Sursa: AIE, 2014
CONCLUSION

A full and faithful implementation of national policies in energy efficiency field is conditioned by the existence of strong and professional institutional capacities.
VĂ MULȚUMESC!