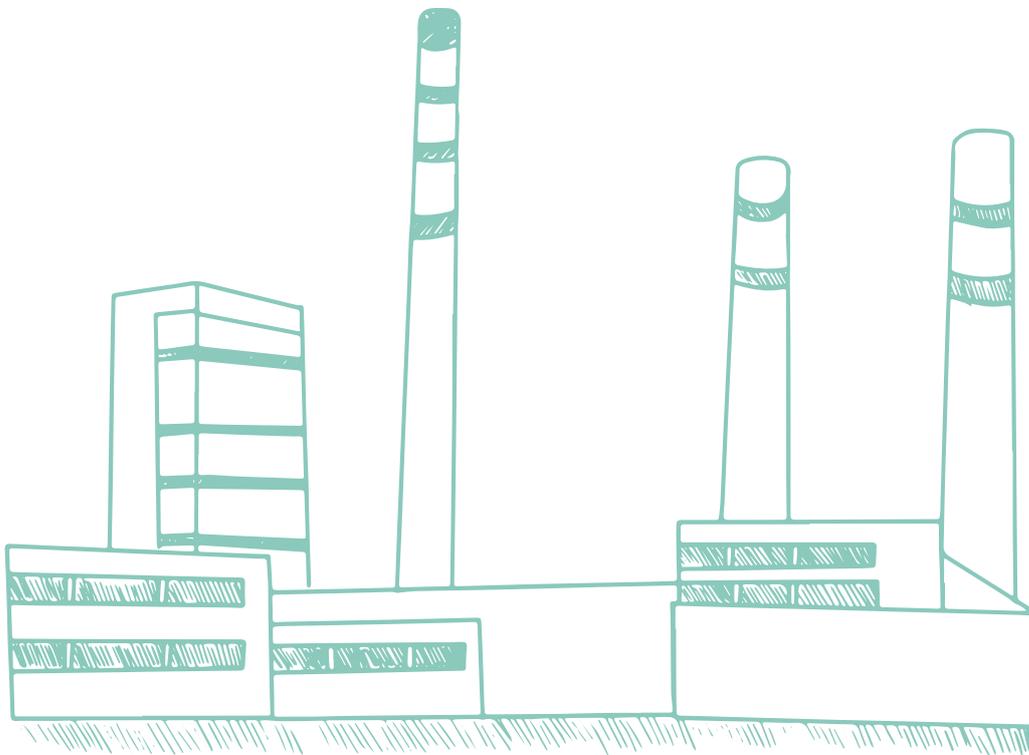


Moldova

Annual Implementation Report

1 November 2023



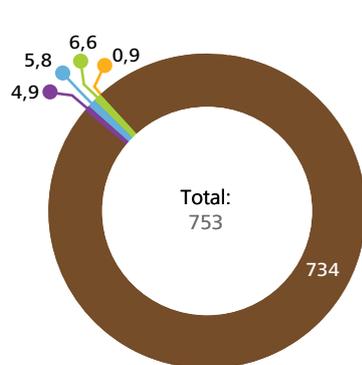


Moldova

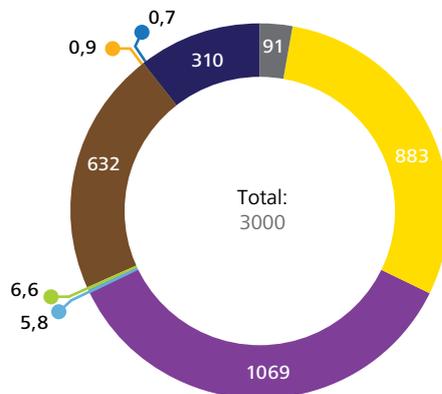
IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

CLUSTER	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	2023 HIGHLIGHTS AND NEXT STEPS
 Markets and integration	 59%	<p>The transmission system operator Moldelectrica was certified on 11 July 2023 as an independent system operator. ANRE provisionally designated Vestmoldtransgaz as a natural gas transmission operator of the Moldovatransgaz network, the basis for the unbundling of the country's gas infrastructure operators. Moldova should accelerate the transposition and implementation of the Electricity Integration Package, prioritizing short-term electricity markets and their integration. The certification of Vestmoldtransgaz should be finalized, followed by the removal of barriers to create a genuine free gas market.</p>
 Decarbonising the energy sector	 37%	<p>Moldova keeps expanding its renewable energy capacities through a self-consumption scheme. It has made significant progress with the Clean Energy Package alignment by adopting the Energy Efficiency Law. To have the final version adopted within the deadlines set by the Governance Regulation, Moldova should submit the draft NECP to the Secretariat.</p>
 Ensuring energy security	 54%	<p>The emergency state is in force until 30 November 2023. The electricity supply contract with MGRES was extended until the end of 2024. The Law on Cybersecurity was approved in 2023. Moldova is independent of Russian gas supplies. It achieved the gas storage targets without formally implementing them. As a matter of priority within the regional context, the Government should transpose Regulation (EU) 2019/941 on Risk-preparedness in the Electricity Sector and update its sectoral risk-preparedness plan. Moldova needs to speed up the transposition of the Security of Gas Supply Regulation.</p>
 Improving the environment	 49%	<p>Due to fuel supply switches, the good compliance record of Moldova with emission regulations was broken. Compliance should be re-established without delay.</p>
 Performance of authorities	 82%	<p>ANRE exercised its competences regarding the unbundling of the gas transmission system operator and withdrew the license of Moldovatransgaz. Competences on REMIT in the electricity sector should be established.</p>

2021 Fuel mix in primary production of energy (in ktoe)



2021 Gross available energy per product (in ktoe)



- Solid fossil fuels
- Natural gas
- Oil and petroleum products
- Hydro
- Wind
- Primary solid biofuels
- Solar photovoltaic
- Charcoal
- Electricity

Source: EUROSTAT

Procedures under Article **91** EnCT

Overall number of cases: **2**

ECS-7/18 Environment

ECS-24/21 Environment



Moldova

Markets and integration

ELECTRICITY

57%



UNBUNDLING

90%

The transmission system operator Moldelectrica was certified by the regulator ANRE on 11 July 2023 as an independent system operator. To fully address the Secretariat's concerns related to the potential conflict of interest, numerous activities were undertaken including the adoption of a compliance programme and the appointment of a compliance officer. Following the certification of Moldelectrica by ANRE, the Secretariat closed its related case.

In nine months from the certification, by 12 April 2024, the Ministry and Moldelectrica should carry out a number of additional activities to comply with the conditionalities stipulated in ANRE's decision. ANRE is responsible for monitoring the compliance, however no tangible progress has been made so far. A measure related to the competencies of the State Secretary designated to exercise the role of the Ministry as a shareholder of Moldelectrica has been included in the Government's action plan for 2024 with a deadline of 6 March 2024.

The two distribution system operators operating in the country (one of which is a private entity) were unbundled back in 2015. Premier Energy Distribution, the largest distribution system operator in Moldova, has published the compliance report for 2022. The second distribution system operator, RED Nord, has published its annual compliance programmes and the reports on the programme's implementation by the compliance officer, as required by law.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

58%

Third party access to the transmission and distribution networks is governed by the Law on Electricity of 2016. Tariffs for transmission and distribution services are approved by the regulator in accordance with the adopted methodologies. On 27 October 2023, ANRE approved a new methodology for calculation, approval and application of regulated tariffs for electricity transmission, including principles related to the inter-transmission system operator compensation mechanism.

Connection Codes were partially implemented through the network code. The missing set of non-exhaustive requirements was submitted by the transmission system operator to the regulator for approval. Regarding the implementation of the Trans-

parency Regulation, Moldelectrica continues to provide only a limited amount of data to the ENTSO-E Transparency Platform.

WHOLESALE MARKET

43%

The lack of progress in the development of the wholesale market and the implementation of the electricity market rules is attributed to the nationwide state of emergency declared by the Parliament on 24 February 2022, in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It was sequentially extended until 30 November 2023, with a high likelihood of its continuation in 2024.

The excessive public service obligation imposed by the Commission for Emergency Situations on the state-owned trader Energocom for electricity procurement selling on to Moldovan universal service suppliers, suppliers of last resort, as well as distribution and transmission system operators, is still in force under the state of emergency. The public service obligation deviates from the originally envisaged competitive procurement process, as outlined in the Wholesale Electricity Market Rules. It does also come at the expense of diversified electricity supply. A certain progress towards diversification of supply was made by an increased import of electricity from the Romanian electricity market, including through Energocom's participation in the space.

Moldova launched an hourly balancing mechanism as of 1 June 2022, administered by Moldelectrica. However no contract for the provision of balancing services has been signed so far.

The REMIT Regulation has not yet been transposed into the Moldovan Law on Electricity.

RETAIL MARKET

50%

The Moldovan retail market also remained foreclosed as a consequence of the Commission's decisions and the unavailability of a stable access to the Ukrainian wholesale market for Moldovan suppliers. This resulted in the transfer of all final consumers to suppliers of universal service under regulated prices at the end of 2021. Therefore, in comparison to 2021 when market openness was assessed at some 10%, in 2022 only very few competitive suppliers were providing their services to a limited number of consumers (9,9 GWh, or 0,2%). The supply of all final customers by universal service suppliers at regulated prices continued in 2023. It is not compliant with the Third Energy

Package which allows access to the universal service supply only to households and small customers.

The public service obligation for the universal supply and supply of last resort, as imposed on the two existing suppliers by the Law on Electricity in 2016, is valid for 10 years. The market will be further negatively impacted if the Decision of the Commission for Emergency Situations on imposing an exit fee ('fairness charge') on final consumers when switching supplier is included in the Moldovan primary legislation as currently envisaged by the draft law. This would not be compliant with the Energy Community acquis.

The Government tackled the issue of vulnerable consumers via the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund (EVRF), which is largely financed by donors. About 45% of the household customers were declared as vulnerable. The number was slightly reduced in January, following a revision of the tariff for electricity due to a deal between Energocom and MGRES. With the share of 4%, EVRF expenditures in the electricity segment accounted for the smallest one from the total spent (about EUR 200 million).

REGIONAL INTEGRATION **36%**

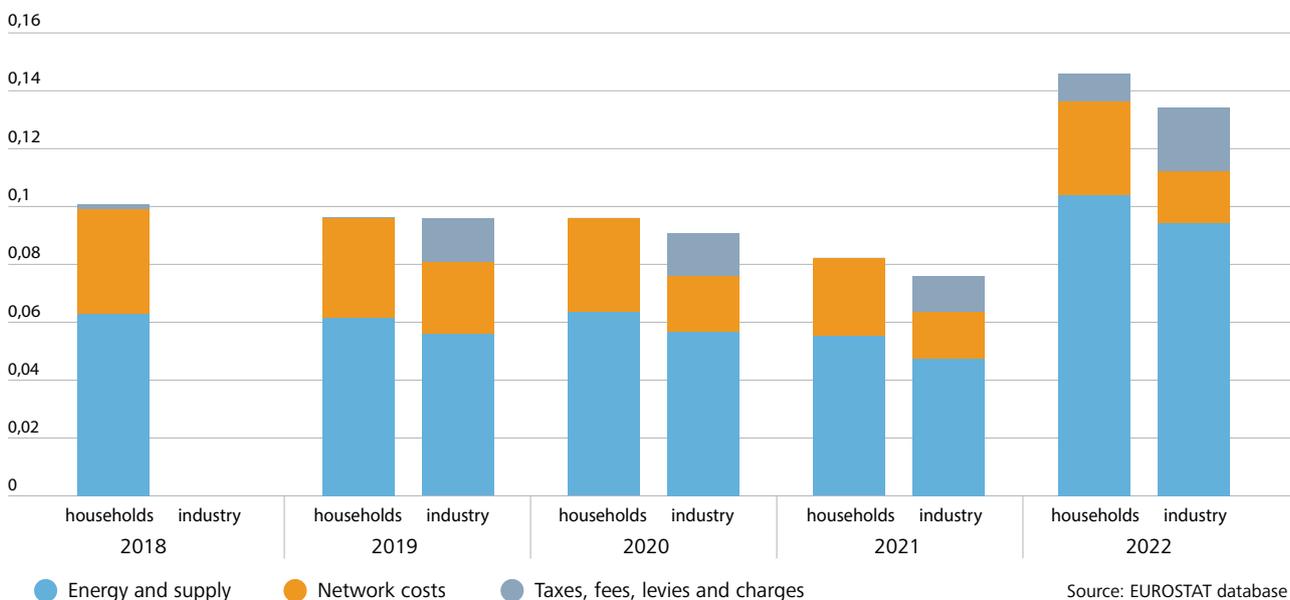
Cross-border cooperation played a significant role during the last winter in ensuring security of supply in Moldova. Moldelectrica has implemented contracts for emergency supply with both neighbouring transmission system operators Ukrenergo and Transelectrica. The allocation of cross-border capacity is

performed by neighbouring transmission system operators. The Ukrainian transmission system operator organises unilateral daily auctions two days ahead of delivery (D-2) on the interconnection with Ukraine, while Transelectrica is operating daily auctions on the day (D-1) on the interconnection with Romania. As of 1 June 2022, Moldova participates in the financial settlement of unintentional deviations (FSkar) through the Ukraine/Moldova control block. Ukrenergo is responsible for the settlement of unintended deviations for the entire control block, whereas the settlement of deviations between the Ukrenergo and Moldelectrica is governed by the inter-TSO compensation mechanism agreement (as of 1 June 2022).

ENTSO-E granted Moldelectrica observer status in October 2023. With the amendments to the existing Control Block Agreement between Moldelectrica and Ukrenergo, aimed at bringing it in line with the Synchronous Area Framework Agreement and the System Operation and Electricity Balancing Guidelines, the transmission system operators have not advanced during 2023.

Amendments to the Law on Energy, which transposes Regulation (EU) 347/2013 and partially Regulation (EU) 2022/869, were adopted in 2023. The construction of the new 400 kV OHL Vulcănești - Chisinau, being a part of the PMI project (from 2016 to 2018), is currently ongoing. The construction of the second 400 kV OHL to Romania (Balti – Suceava) and consolidation of certain elements of the internal grid were decided and are supposed to be financed through reallocation of funds from the B2B project.

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





UNBUNDLING

51%

Gas transmission unbundling has made significant progress. ANRE provisionally designated Vestmoldtransgaz as an independent system operator (ISO) responsible for national gas transmission operation with effect from 19 September 2023. Additionally, ANRE approved a lease agreement between Moldovatrangaz, the previous transmission system operator, and Vestmoldtransgaz. Based on the lease agreement concluded for five years, Vestmoldtransgaz will operate the transmission networks owned by Moldovatrangaz and Moldovagaz. The certification process under the ISO model started on 18 October 2023, coinciding with the withdrawal of the transmission operation license of Moldovatrangaz. All these actions are taken in response to the Secretariat’s open case against Moldova.

Vestmoldtransgaz started the operation of entire Moldovan gas transmission system on 19 September 2023. Vestmoldtransgaz is owned by the Romanian transmission system operator Transgaz and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and certified under the ownership unbundling model.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

85%

ANRE adopted a transmission tariff methodology and the relevant tariffs in line with the Tariff Network Code. Moldova opted for the interim balancing measures in line with the Balancing Network Code. Moldova implemented backhaul virtual flow in practice. This capacity product is widely in use. Moldova does not implement the Network Code on Capacity Allocation Mechanisms but is using the Regional Booking Platform for capacity allocation.

WHOLESALE MARKET

49%

Moldova’s wholesale gas market is foreclosed and still dominated by Moldovagaz, which is controlled by Gazprom. In the

last year, Moldova’s supplies were diversified from Russia and imported from the EU and Ukraine. Energocom, state-owned trader, sold gas covering almost the complete country demand to Moldovagaz, using a EBRD loan of EUR 300 million for gas supply and storage operations. The Commission for Emergency Situations adopted several decisions that derogated valid legal and regulatory acts. This includes a ban on issuing licenses for supply in Moldova, which constitutes a breach of Energy Community acquis. The REMIT Regulation (EU) 1227/2011 was transposed.

RETAIL MARKET

35%

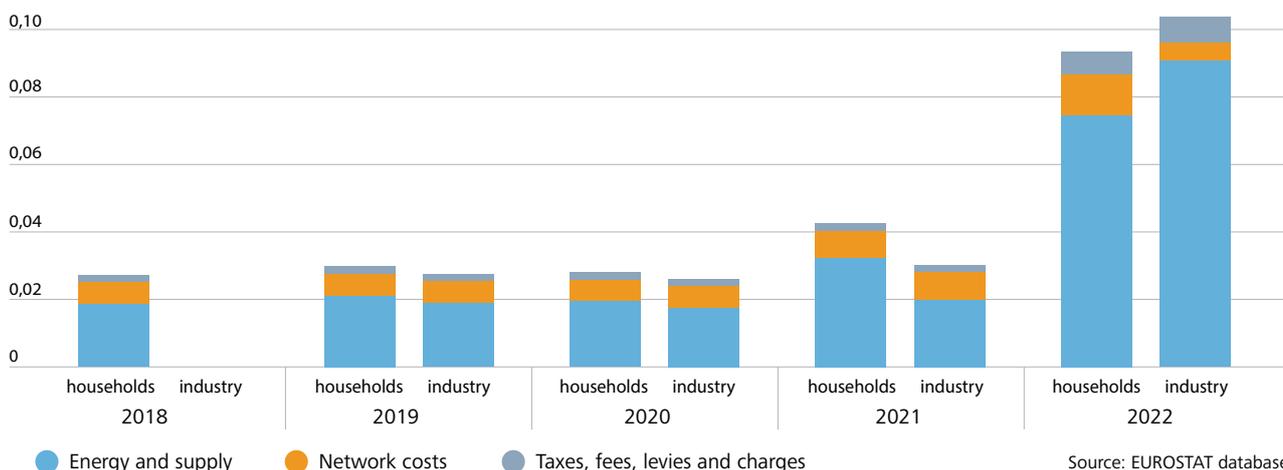
The Moldovan retail market remains heavily regulated, with Moldovagaz acting as a dominant supplier under public service obligation (PSO) for the supply of gas to all final consumers and other suppliers under PSO obligations, until the end of 2026. In October 2021, ANRE imposed on Moldovagaz a new PSO on last resort supply for a period of three years. None of the PSOs provide for clear and adequate eligibility criteria. The Commission adopted a decision amounting to an exit fee on eligible customers willing to switch supplier, which is contrary to Energy Community law.

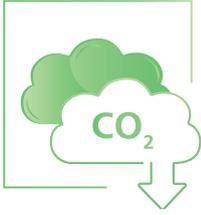
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

91%

Amendments to the Law on Energy, which transposes Regulation (EU) 347/2013 and partially Regulation (EU) 2022/869, were adopted in 2023. Moldova has increased its security of natural gas supply with the operationalization of the Ungheni - Chisinau pipeline, commissioned in October 2021. An interconnection agreement between Moldovatrangaz and the gas transmission system operator of Ukraine was concluded in line with the acquis. Vestmoldtransgaz was replaced in the interconnection agreement on 18 September 2023. This enables backhaul on the corridor. Along with the virtual trading point this contributes to the development of the market in Moldova. Moldova and Ukraine are in a dialogue on how to promote regional security of gas supply.

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





Moldova

Decarbonising the energy sector



GOVERNANCE / CLIMATE IMPLEMENTATION

16%

NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS

2%

Moldova is still finalising its draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).

GREENHOUSE GAS 2030 TARGET

0%

Moldova has not defined the 2030 climate target in its national legislation, nor in the draft NECP. It should align with the 2030 targets set by the Energy Community.

NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR CLIMATE REPORTING

48%

There is a legal basis for a national inventory system. Moldova has not yet submitted a report on the national system on policies and measures and projections in Reportnet.

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS POLICIES AND MEASURES / ADAPTATION

30%

Reporting obligations have been transposed in national legislation. Moldova has nominated lead reporters for the Governance Regulation reporting activities. No reporting activity was initiated yet on policies and measures (PaMs), adaptation strategies and carbon revenue in the context of Reportnet system.

LONG-TERM STRATEGY AND CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

0%

The legal basis for a long-term strategy has not been adopted. Moldova has not yet adopted a long-term strategy with 2050 climate neutrality objective. It remains unclear if and how such an objective will be reached.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPLEMENTATION

17%



2030 RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS 0%

The overall target of achieving a 27% share of renewable energy in the gross final energy consumption, in line with the 2030 target set by the Energy Community, has not yet been incorporated in the national legislation of Moldova. The draft NECP is also pending.

QUALITY OF SUPPORT SCHEME 25%

The 2016 Renewable Energy Law sets the legal basis for renewable energy support schemes. Administratively set feed-in tariffs for small producers (less than 4 MW for wind and 1 MW for solar PV and hydro and without limit for all other renewables technologies) are implemented, while the introduction of the auctioning scheme will be achieved by amendments to the Law.

SELF-CONSUMPTION AND ENERGY COMMUNITIES 50%

Moldova has implemented and is operating a self-consumption scheme in the form of net metering for micro-power plants

with up to 200 kW capacity. The adoption of amendments to the Renewable Energy Law will facilitate the establishment of renewable energy communities in accordance with the Renewable Energy Directive (REDII).

GUARANTEES OF ORIGIN 25%

Moldova joined the Energy Community initiative to establish a regional system for guarantees of origin. The national electronic registry for guarantees of origin in Moldova was created and can be utilized as soon as Energocom, the designated issuing body, signs an agreement with the service provider. The existing legal framework governs the issuance of guarantees of origin solely for renewable electricity, without encompassing other energy carriers as specified in REDII.

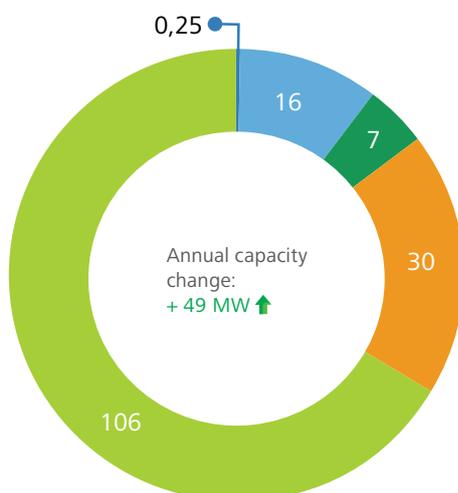
SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA FOR BIOFUELS, BIOLIQUIDS/BIOMASS FUELS 0%

Provisions related to the sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels are not transposed. The legal framework remains completely non-compliant with REDII. The draft has to be adopted soon to incorporate these provisions.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN HEATING AND COOLING 8%

The draft Renewable Energy Law is expected to transpose Articles 23 and 24 of REDII, streamlining renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, including district heating.

Total Capacities of Renewable Energy 2022 (MW)



- Large hydropower
- Small hydropower <10 MW
- Solar
- Wind
- Biogas

Total capacities of renewable energy (MW):

160

Source: Ministry of Energy

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATION

78%



2030 ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS AND POLICY MEASURES

59%

The 2030 energy efficiency targets already exist in the National Development Strategy. However, they need to be aligned with the 2030 targets set by the Energy Community. The submission of the draft NECP to the Secretariat is still pending.

Amendments to the Law on Energy Efficiency in May 2023 marked a significant step forward, providing a legal basis for integrated planning through the NECP, updating specific annual targets, energy metering, billing, and end-user access to information. This includes restructuring the Energy Efficiency Agency to the National Center for Sustainable Energy, with a broader scope of activities.

The Ministry drafted the update of the targets and a programme for the renovation of central government buildings, in line with the amended Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS

80%

The transposition of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) carried out the reporting period. In October 2023, Parliament adopted a new law intended to transpose Directive 2018/844/EC. A long-term building renovation strategy was developed, but not adopted. In addition, the first draft of the Nearly Zero Energy Buildings Action Plan was prepared. The long-standing dispute settlement case addressing the lack of transposition of the EPBD can be closed once the new law enters into effect.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEME AND FINANCING

86%

Moldova established an energy efficiency obligation scheme and the specific energy savings target required by Article 7 of EED has been under implementation since 2018. The 2023 amendments to the Law on Energy Efficiency updated this framework in line with the amended EED. For full implementation, the adoption of by-laws and submission of the NECP is essential. A draft governmental decision on the implementation of the energy efficiency obligation scheme passed public consultation.

Moldova is in the process of establishing a Moldovan Residential Energy Efficiency Fund, intended to mobilise resources through the energy efficiency obligation scheme and alternative measures.

ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS – LABELLING

89%

Moldova adopted a law to transpose the Framework Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 in October 2023. Moldova drafted a regulation to introduce updated requirements and rescaled energy labels for five product groups.

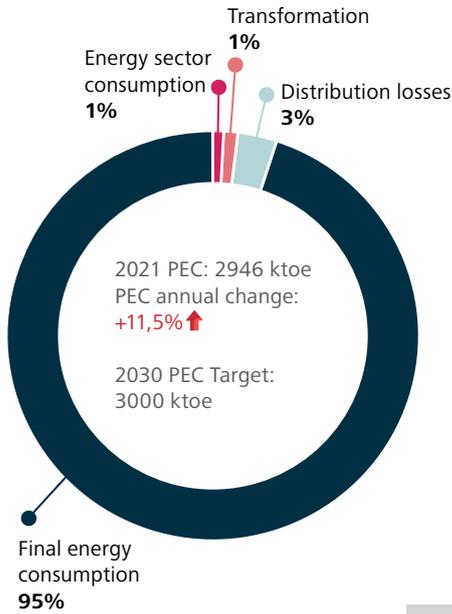
EFFICIENCY IN HEATING AND COOLING

78%

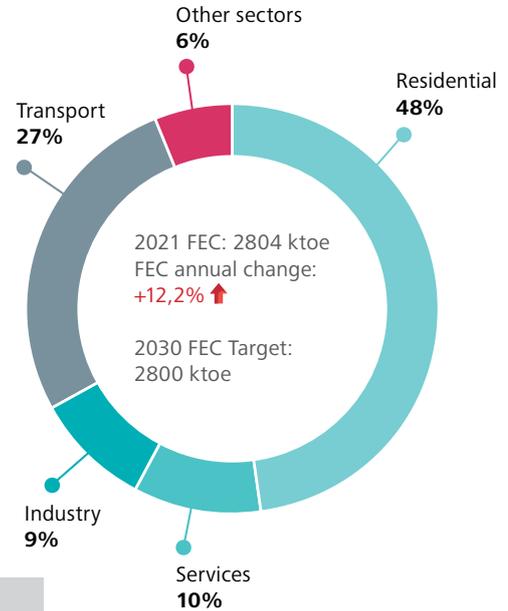
The 2023 Energy Efficiency Law amendments fully transposed heat metering and consumption-based billing provisions. Their implementation is under preparation. A comprehensive assessment of the potential for efficient heating and cooling in line with Article 14 of the EED is under development.

2021 Energy Efficiency Indicators and Trends

Primary Energy Consumption (PEC)



Final Energy Consumption (FEC)



Energy intensity, 2021 value and trends:
 0,39 ktoe/mil EUR, -2,7% ↓

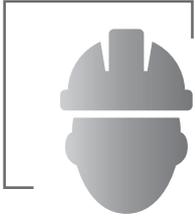
Source: EUROSTAT 2023 data and 2022 Ministerial Council Decision

Status of transposition and implementation of energy efficiency acquis of the Clean Energy Package

Building Renovation Strategy	Central Government Buildings Renovation	Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme	Alternative Policy Measures	Metering and Billing Information for District Heating
●	●	●	●	●

● In place ● In progress ● Not in place

Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Moldova

Ensuring energy security



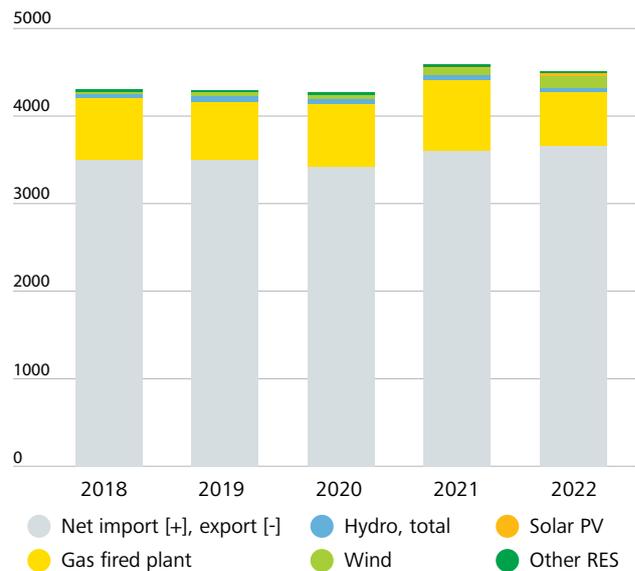
ELECTRICITY SECURITY OF SUPPLY

53%

The majority of the provisions from Directive 2005/89/EC are transposed through the Law on Electricity. Security of Supply Statements are submitted regularly, the last one in 2022. The Government approved the Plan of Measures for the Preparation of the 2023 - 2024 Heating Season on 2 August 2023. Moldova is vulnerable in terms of security of supply mainly due to its reliance on a contract with the Transnistria-based gas-fired power plant MGRES, which has been recently extended until the end of 2024. Possible exchanges with Romania are limited by the available cross-border capacity. Possible imports from Ukraine are not reliable due to military aggression. However, there is a possibility to activate emergency supply from Romania and Ukraine. Emergency supply agreements were signed in 2022 with both neighbouring transmission system operators.

Cybersecurity policies were adopted in the security and information technology domains with no energy-specific components. The Law on Cybersecurity was adopted in 2023. The establishment of a cybersecurity agency is to follow.

Fuel mix and primary supply of electricity (in GWh)



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



GAS SECURITY OF SUPPLY

75%

Moldavian primary and secondary legislation transposes numerous provisions of the Security of Gas Supply Regulation (EU) 2017/1938, including storage obligations. The full implementation is pending. Moldova complied with storage targets without

having storages in place. The Plan of Measures for the Preparation of the 2023 - 2024 Heating Season implements measures to, inter alia, reduce gas consumption and to mitigate risks of interruption of gas supply.



OIL SECURITY OF SUPPLY

13%

Moldova does not maintain emergency oil stocks as the Oil Stocks Directive requires. The Government drafted a law on creating and maintaining a minimum level of oil product stocks in 2017. There are no emergency procedures in place. No data are reported.

No progress was achieved during this reporting period and Moldova's legal framework remains non-compliant with the oil acquis.



Moldova

Improving the environment

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS **53%**

The envisaged amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Law, required to align it with Directive 2014/52/EU, have not been adopted. Secondary regulations, including the regulatory framework for the technical commission for analysing EIA reports and guidelines necessary for the EIA quality assessment and EIA procedure, have been developed. The lack of adoption of the draft law for amending the Laws on EIA and on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), has led to additional delays in implementation. The capacities of the National Agency for the Environment, the competent authority, are insufficient to ensure effective implementation of the new competences introduced by legislation. This affects the streamlined procedure for conducting biodiversity assessments within the EIA. In the reporting period, ten wind power projects underwent EIA screening, with five wind farms with an installed capacity exceeding 10 MW, some situated in proximity to marshes or on the border with Ukraine. Only one of these projects was made subject to an EIA. All six projects for the construction of new gas-fired power plants, with a total installed capacity of 320 MW, were subjected to an EIA.

The implementation of the 2022 amendments to the Law on SEA is still pending. Secondary acts for the revised Law on SEA developed in this reporting period include a regulation for the commission of SEA experts and an updated procedural guideline for evaluating the quality of environmental reports. Moldova has commenced the SEA procedure for the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). However, the submission of the draft NECP and SEA report to the Secretariat is still pending.

LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS **50%**

Moldova submitted the emissions data of its large combustion plants for the 2022 reporting year according to the applicable deadlines. The data shows a major increase in liquid fuel use in the CET-1 co-generation plant, which is related to the replacement of gas with heavy fuel oil. As a consequence, the average emissions of the plant were not compliant with the emission limit values of the Large Combustion Plants Directive, a situation that is to be addressed as soon as possible. The average emissions of the CET-2 co-generation plant remained in compliance. The Law on Industrial Emissions adopted in July 2022, by which Moldova transposed the requirements of the two directives regulating the emissions of large combustion plants in the Energy Community, will enter into force in 2024.

SULPHUR IN FUELS **67%**

The Government Decision on the Reduction of the Sulphur Content of Certain Liquid Fuels transposes the requirements of the Sulphur in Fuels Directive. The limits for heavy fuel oil and gas oil are compliant. The Inspectorate for Environmental Protection is mandated to verify compliance of the fuels covered by the decision's scope in cooperation with the Government and the border police. However, implementation of the systematic quality control of heavy fuel oil and gas oil is still not guaranteed, and no information was provided on the sampling and analysis of those fuels. The provisions on marine fuels do not apply.

NATURE PROTECTION **53%**

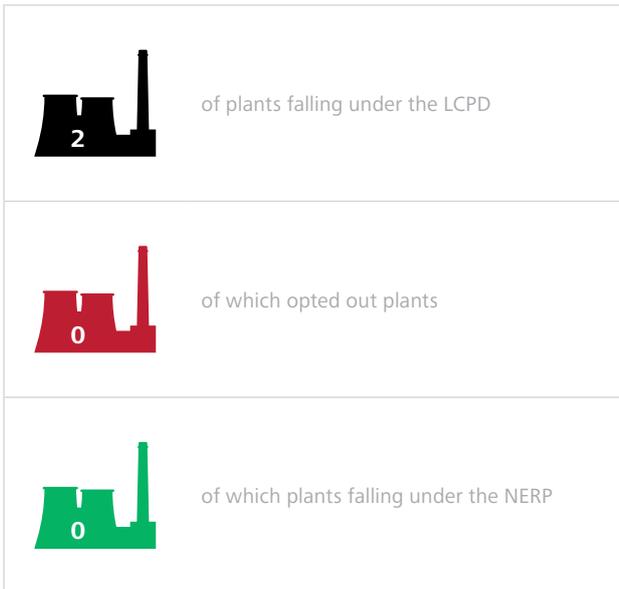
The recent approval of the Guideline on Biodiversity Evaluation by the Ministry of Environment underscores Moldova's commitment to a robust biodiversity assessment process, although the implementation of the new procedure is still pending. While Moldova is partially aligned with the EU acquis on nature protection, there is a need for increased efforts, particularly in identifying and designating its Emerald Network, and revising the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The designated 8% of the territory for the Emerald Network is insufficient for safeguarding European species and habitats. The Environmental Agency initiated a project to improve the management of protected areas in Moldova, focusing on enhancing protected areas, combating biodiversity loss, and implementing innovative conservation governance models in collaboration with reserves like the Lower Dniester National Park, the Orhei National Park, and the Codru Nature Reserve.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY **0%**

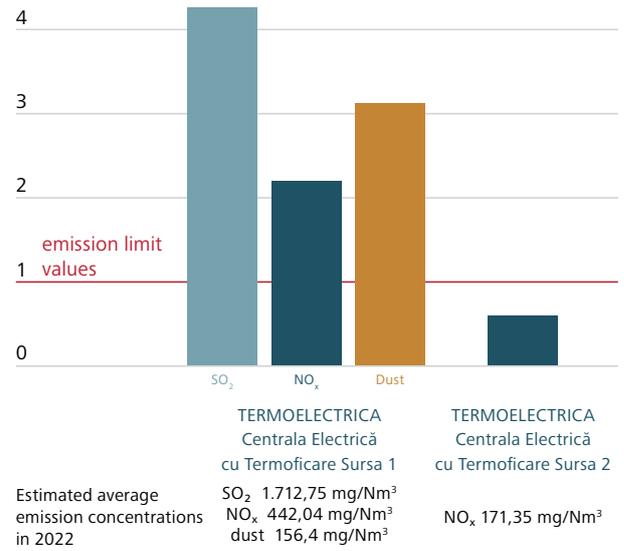
Moldova has not yet transposed the Environmental Liability Directive. To address this shortcoming, the Secretariat submitted a Reasoned Request in July 2023. The transposition process is expected to be finalised in 2024.

Installations under the Large Combustion Plants Directive



Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

2022 emissions of NO_x versus applicable emission limit values (ELV)





Moldova

Performance of authorities



REGULATORY AUTHORITY

88%

The National Agency for Energy Regulation (ANRE) functions under a legal framework mostly in line with Energy Community legislation. ANRE's decisions are legally binding, however any license withdrawal requires court validation. ANRE still has no competence for REMIT in electricity.

In 2023, ANRE adopted amendments to electricity wholesale market rules, new electricity and natural gas pricing methodologies, amendments to the quality of service regulation and amendments to the gas supply rules. ANRE exercised its competences regarding the unbundling of the gas transmission system operator and withdrew the license of Moldovatransgaz

after the company repeatedly failed to meet the unbundling requirements. ANRE also issued a penalty. ANRE designated provisionally Vestmoldtransgaz as the only transmission system operator in Moldova. Although ANRE still regulates the end-user electricity and gas prices, cost-reflectivity of these prices increased in the reporting period.

The Commission for Emergency Situation in Moldova adopted several decisions in the energy sector falling in the competence of ANRE. Those are related to the switching exit fee, gas transmission tariffs for certain interconnection points and the ban on licenses for supply and trade.



COMPETITION AUTHORITY

75%

Although the Competition Council has shown its ability to effectively enforce the competition acquis, in the reporting period, the Competition Council did not open any investigation or

render any decision regarding anti-competitive conduct in the energy sectors. To comply with its obligations under the Treaty, effective enforcement of the competition acquis is required.



STATE AID AUTHORITY

60%

In the reporting period, yet again the Competition Council has not rendered any decisions or recommendations regarding State aid in the energy sectors.



STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

100%

In accordance with the Law on Official Statistics, the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (NBS) transmitted 2021 annual questionnaires to EUROSTAT on time and published them on its web page. This includes the SHARES data. Disaggregated data on energy consumption in households are compiled and transmitted to EUROSTAT within the set deadlines. The same applies for disaggregated data on final energy consumption in industry in 2021. Preliminary mini-questionnaires for 2022 are also submitted on time.

The updated quality report was submitted in July 2022 and subsequently published. NBS publishes monthly datasets for

coal, oil and petroleum products including oil stocks, natural gas and electricity and transmits them to EUROSTAT timely in accordance with the acquis. NBS has been submitting the COIR questionnaire on crude oil import and production from January 2022 onwards. NBS has established a methodology and a reporting system to collect electricity and natural gas prices, per consumption band and broken down per price component. The price data are complete and transmitted to EUROSTAT on time. NBS prepared and submitted the quality report on electricity and natural gas price statistics to EUROSTAT in accordance with the Energy Statistics Regulation.