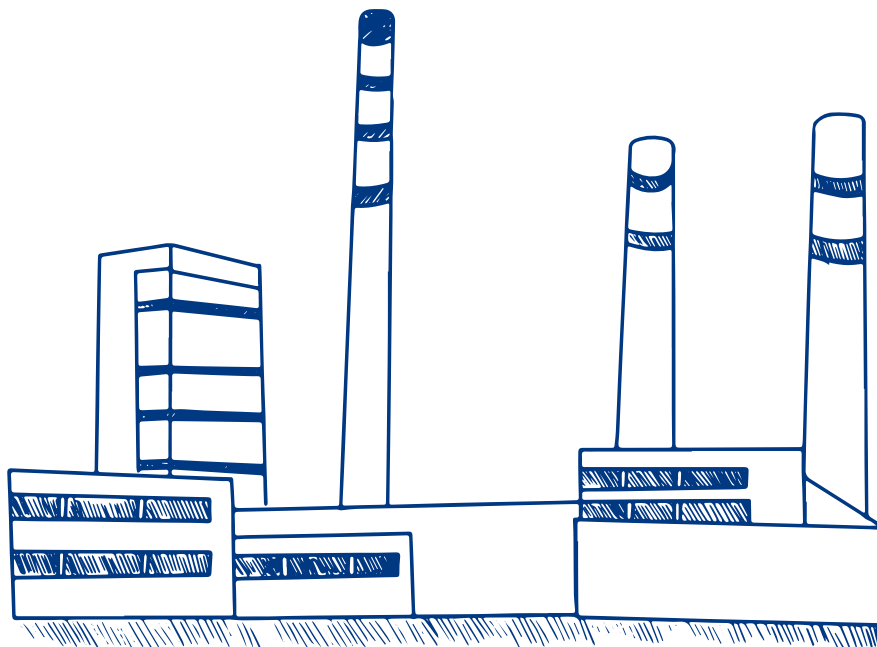


# Moldova

## Annual Implementation Report










1 November 2022





# Moldova

## SUMMARY IMPLEMENTATION

SUMMARY INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	2022 HIGHLIGHTS
 Electricity	<div style="width: 53%;"><div style="width: 53%;"></div></div> 53%	The emergency synchronization and the energy crisis shifted the focus to diversification and security of supply. The new Market Rules were implemented, but electricity market reforms are still to be sped up, including the long-standing issue of the transmission system operator's certification which is in the final stage.
 Gas	<div style="width: 52%;"><div style="width: 52%;"></div></div> 52%	In the face of severe energy supply threats, Moldova made significant progress in implementing the gas acquis and started with the diversification of its gas supplies.
 Oil	<div style="width: 13%;"><div style="width: 13%;"></div></div> 13%	No progress occurred during the reporting period, and implementation remains at a low level.
 Renewable Energy	<div style="width: 59%;"><div style="width: 59%;"></div></div> 59%	Moldova is one of the three Contracting Parties which achieved its 2020 renewables target. No substantial progress was achieved, however, amendments to the Renewables Law, which are being drafted, should enable first auctions for renewable energy projects.
 Energy Efficiency	<div style="width: 79%;"><div style="width: 79%;"></div></div> 79%	Moldova is the second best performer in terms of energy efficiency. The country achieved the 2020 target and progressed with finalization of amendments to transpose the latest amendments of the Energy Efficiency Directive.
 Environment	<div style="width: 62%;"><div style="width: 62%;"></div></div> 62%	Moldova has recorded progress in the field of environmental assessments during the last reporting period.
 Climate	<div style="width: 56%;"><div style="width: 56%;"></div></div> 56%	Moldova progressed with its draft regulation for monitoring GHG emissions from stationary installations. Unfortunately, the development of the draft NECP is still at an early stage.
 National Authorities	<div style="width: 73%;"><div style="width: 73%;"></div></div> 73%	The energy regulator lacks sufficient penalty rights and competences on REMIT in the electricity sector. The de facto performance of ANRE proves technical expertise. While the Competition Council has investigated allegedly abusive behavior in the electricity market, it has not rendered any decision or recommendation regarding State aid in the energy sectors.
 Statistics	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div> 100%	With an excellent compliance record, the Moldovan National Bureau of Statistics is continuously improving the quality of its statistics. It is the only Contracting Party that has conducted the second survey of energy consumption in households.

Overall number of cases: 7

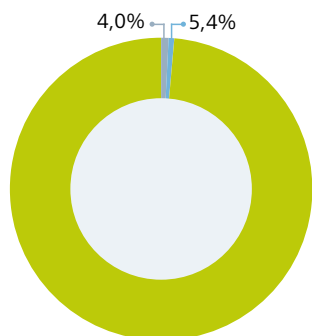
Procedure by Article **91**

- ECS-14/16 Energy efficiency
- ECS-9/17 Electricity
- ECS-7/18 Environment
- ECS-3/20 Gas
- ECS-18/21 Electricity
- ECS-24/21 Environment
- ECS-31/21 Gas

# State of Energy Sector Reforms

Moldova accelerated energy sector reforms under difficult circumstances. The country has embarked on a reform path to enable security of supply and energy diversification. A number of key reforms such as electricity and gas transmission system operator unbundling are to be completed. In the face of the energy crisis and energy affordability challenges, Moldova continued making progress in the field of energy efficiency. The Contracting Party achieved its 2020 renewables target.

Moldova's National Energy and Climate Plan remained in the drafting phase but the country has managed to transpose a number of key elements of the Governance Regulation. The drafting of the new Renewables and Energy Efficiency Directives is moderately advanced, while work to transpose the 2021 electricity legislation is yet to start.

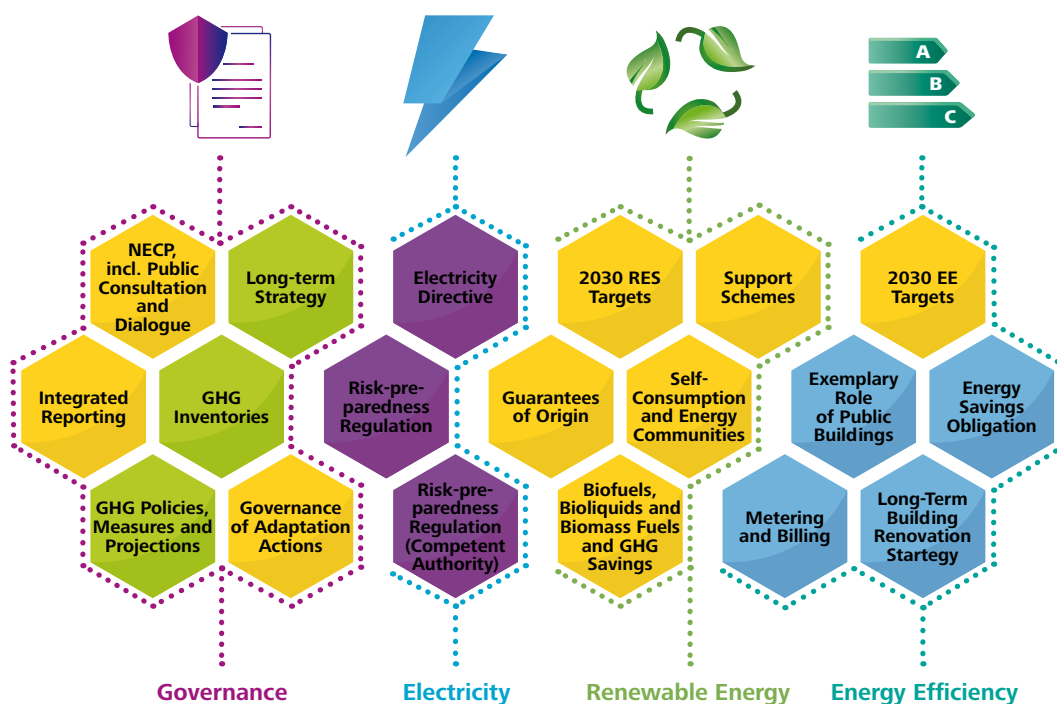


2020 Primary fuel mix in Moldova [ktoe]

- Oil and petroleum products
- Hydro
- Other renewables

Source: EUROSTAT

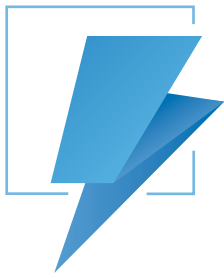
## Decarbonisation readiness - 2021 Clean Energy Package transposition



	Regulation (EU) 2018/1999	Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Regulation (EU) 2019/941	Directive (EU) 2018/2001	Directive (EU) 2018/2002
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### Transposition status:

- Planning / no steps taken
- Drafting process
- Final draft / approval process
- Approved and published



# Moldova Electricity

## ELECTRICITY IMPLEMENTATION

### UNBUNDLING

65% ↑

The February 2022 amendment to the Law on Electricity extended the unbundling model options that may be selected by the Moldovan transmission system operator Moldelectrica, thus aligning the national sectorial framework with Directive 2009/72/EC. The company has opted for the independent system operator model, given that the Moldovan legal framework requires the overhead lines of 35 kV and higher voltage to be in public ownership. A request for certification under this model was submitted on 7 September 2022 and Moldova's regulator ANRE has up to four months to issue its decision on preliminary certification. The lack of a certified transmission system operator is subject to an infringement procedure.

The country's two distribution system operators, one of which is a private entity, were unbundled back in 2015.

### ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

53% ↑

Requirements of the acquis with respect to access to the transmission and distribution networks are transposed by the Law on Electricity and implemented via distribution and transmission tariff methodologies approved and published by ANRE.

The existing transmission tariff methodology is expected to be replaced as it expires in mid-January 2023 after its fifth year of application.

Connection Codes were transposed and entered into force on 1 January 2020 as part of the Moldovan network code.

The Transparency Regulation is transposed, however, only limited data is published.

### WHOLESALE MARKET

52% ↑

After several postponements, market rules entered into force on 1 June 2022, providing the basis for electricity market development, cross-border trade and diversification of supply.

Given the nation-wide state of emergency declared by the Parliament on 24 February 2022 as a response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (and extended until 6 December 2022), the implementation of market rules is constrained by the decisions of the Emergency Commission. Namely, a public service ob-

ligation was imposed on the state-owned trader Energocom to directly negotiate contracts for the supply of electricity and sell it to Moldovan market participants, instead of competitive procurement. Most recently, following a termination of supply from Ukraine and from the generator MGRES located in the Transnistrian region, Energocom established a branch office in Romania and started procuring electricity on the Romanian day-ahead market.

The network code was amended to include provisions related to the balancing market and the ancillary services market and, implicitly, established criteria for qualification of system service providers. Given the lack of service providers in the Moldovan market, the market rules also provide a possibility for TSO-TSO balancing cooperation.

The REMIT Regulation on wholesale energy market transparency and integrity is not yet transposed.

### RETAIL MARKET

60% ↑

Moldova has been progressively opening up the retail market until the third quarter of 2021 as unregulated suppliers accessed affordable Ukrainian electricity. Due to the increase of electricity prices in 2022 in Ukraine and lack of MGRES' interest to sign bilateral contracts with unregulated suppliers, five active suppliers at unregulated prices have ceased to operate. Thus, customers (mostly industry) which had switched supplier have returned to the supplier of last resort.

The public service obligation for universal supply and supply of last resort is imposed on the two existing suppliers for a period of 10 years by the 2016 Law on Electricity.

As the end-user tariffs have tripled over the last several months, Moldova is faced with a serious electricity affordability issue, which is expected to worsen as Energocom is forced to procure more expensive electricity from the day-ahead market.

The concept of vulnerable customers is defined by primary legislation, while a social assistance programme and the assistance for the cold period of the year provide measures for their protection. In 2022, a special fund for reducing energy vulnerability was established, providing subsidies for energy consumption and for the replacement of old household appliances.

## REGIONAL INTEGRATION

22% ↑

To partially transpose Regulation (EU) 347/2013, a draft law on amending the Law on Energy was prepared. There has been no progress in this respect.

The PMI project from 2016 and 2018 of installing a B2B station at the 400 kV OHL Vulcănești (MD) - Isaccea (RO) was stopped due to the newly established synchronous operation of the Moldovan transmission system with Continental Europe. The construction of the 400kV OHL Balti – Suceava, in addition to the Vulcănești - Chișinău power line (already under construction), is the interconnection project with greatest potential for cross-border trade.

Emergency synchronization of the power systems of Ukraine and Moldova with Continental Europe took place on 16 March 2022. Commercial exchange of electricity between the UA/MD control block and Continental Europe started on 30 June 2022, with a gradual increase of cross-border capacity available for trade.

Since June 2022, the settlement of unintentional deviations for the UA/MD control block is performed under the European methodology (FSkar).

Unilateral allocation of cross-border capacity on the interconnection with Ukraine was suspended following Russian attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure on 12 October 2022. Unilateral allocations of capacities on the Moldovan - Romanian border were enabled as of 13 October 2022.

Amendments to the existing Control Block Agreement between Moldelectrica and Ukrenergo are currently being consulted by the transmission system operators to bring it line with the Area Framework Agreement (SAFA), System Operation and Electricity Balancing Guidelines.

## SECURITY OF SUPPLY

94%

The Law on Electricity together with the Regulation on Exceptional Situations on the Electricity Market and the action plan for its implementation create the needed legal framework and tools to ensure security of electricity supply in compliance with Directive 2005/89/EC.

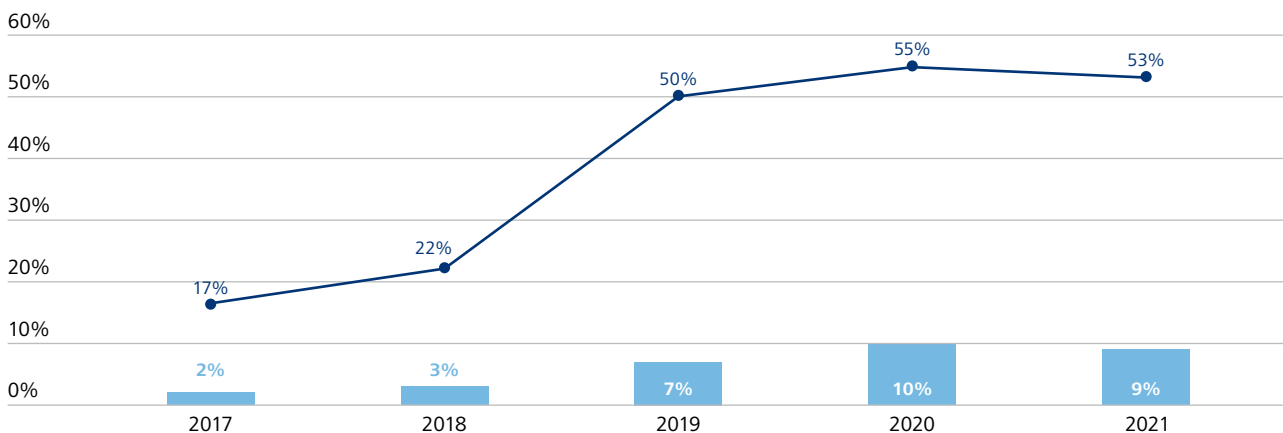
On 13 October 2022, after the interruption of supply from the Ukrainian system and lack of contractual arrangements to fully cover national electricity demand, the Emergency Commission declared an emergency situation in the electricity sector. Following the termination of supply from Ukraine and MGRES' reduction in supply, the deficit of electricity is mostly covered by procurement on the Romanian day-ahead market, supplemented by emergency electricity supply provided by Transelectrica on the basis of bilateral contracts with Moldelectrica.

Cybersecurity policies are adopted in security and information technology domains with no energy-specific components. Cyber defence mechanisms are implemented through the national CERT (CERT-GOV-MD).

## RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

The emergency synchronization and the energy crisis shifted the Government's focus to interconnectivity and diversification of supply. Measures to speed up electricity market reform and the country's integration with Ukraine and Romania took centre stage. At Moldova's request, the Secretariat prepared an electricity market reform action plan, which was endorsed by the Moldovan Government at the second EU - Moldova High Level Energy Dialogue on 30 June 2022. The plan outlines key activities that should be undertaken by relevant stakeholders: the transmission system operator's certification, implementation of joint capacity allocation on the interconnections with Ukraine and Romania and REMIT implementation. The adoption of the new Electricity Law, which is currently being drafted with the support of the Secretariat, should be prioritized.

### Retail Market Opening



Supply to active eligible customers in % for Moldova

Supply to active eligible customers in % for the Energy Community (weighted average %)

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



# Moldova

## Gas

### GAS IMPLEMENTATION

#### UNBUNDLING

31% ↑

Vestmoldtransgaz LLC, one of the two national transmission system operators, owned by the Romanian transmission system operator Transgaz and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), is certified under the ownership unbundling model.

The other transmission system operator, Moldovatrangaz, which transmits virtually all Moldovan supplies, is not yet certified, for which the Secretariat has initiated infringement procedures. In case of the incumbent's inaction to unbundle, the Law on Natural Gas amended in July 2022 empowers the regulator to withdraw its license, appoint a new transmission system operator for the transmission networks operated by Moldovatrangaz and ask for its certification under the independent system operator model.

#### ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

64% ↓

ANRE approved in March 2022 the entry-exit tariffs for the transmission system. However, the implementation of the Network Codes is still in the nascent phase.

Moldovatrangaz offered interconnection point capacity on the regional booking platform (RBP) on 1 November 2022. Capacities offered towards the EU are up to 36mcm/day and 12 mcm/day in reverse flow. The Balancing Network Code has not been implemented in practice so far, despite the ANRE decision of both transmission system operators to have Moldovatrangaz as a balancing entity for the entire balancing zone.

Harmonized transmission tariff structures for gas are not in place, as required by the Tariff Network Code, although Moldova established a legal basis therein. As for the backhaul implementation, Moldova is still testing this capacity product and awaiting the regulation of the virtual reverse flow from the fiscal and customs perspective. The lack of implementation is subject to infringement procedures. A draft set of legislative amendments to national legislation is prepared and should be adopted shortly.

#### WHOLESALE MARKET

33% ↑

Moldova's wholesale gas market is illiquid and foreclosed, dominated by Moldovagaz, which is controlled by Gazprom. Nearly all of Moldova's demand is supplied via an agreement signed between Moldovagaz and Gazprom in October 2021, extended until September 2026. Nevertheless, other suppliers, such as Energocom, started their operations in the market. Energocom started to penetrate the market and is buying and selling gas based on Moldovan needs, which introduced competition in the Moldovan wholesale market towards Moldovagaz. Energocom has been the main recipient of Moldova's EBRD loan for gas supply and storage operations, amounting to EUR 300 million.

A natural gas trading platform in Moldova is established by the Romanian Exchange BRM.

REMIT Regulation (EU) 1227/2011 was transposed in July 2022.

#### RETAIL MARKET

41% ↑

The Moldovan retail market remains heavily regulated. As per ANRE's decision of 2019, Moldovagaz is under a public service obligation for the supply of gas to all final consumers, which is valid until the end of 2026. Moreover, in October 2021, ANRE imposed on Moldovagaz a new public service obligation of last resort supply for a period of three years. None of the PSOs provides for clear and adequate eligibility criteria. The Government is considering imposing further public service obligations to counteract the effects of the energy price surge. There is, however, a need to revise the entire design of the public service obligations in order to avoid discrimination and unnecessary market disruptions.

#### INTERCONNECTIVITY, REGIONAL INTEGRATION

68% ↓

Moldova has increased its security of natural gas supply with the operationalization of the Ungheni - Chisinau pipeline, which was commissioned in October 2021, and also thanks to the upgrade of the T1 pipe of the Trans-Balkan corridor, which is of regional importance, namely for the transmission system operators of Ukraine and Romania. An interconnection agreement between Moldovatrangaz and the gas transmission system operator of Ukraine was concluded in line with the acquis.

Moldova aims at further gas market integration with Romania to allow market penetration from Romanian traders and the usage of the Ungheni - Chisinau pipeline. This is especially important in the context of the EUR 300 million loan by EBRD to Moldova, where a EUR 200 million emergency tranche is to be used in case of supply disruption and EUR 100 million to create a strategic gas reserve to be stored in Romania or Ukraine. Moldova and Ukraine are in an intensive dialogue on how to promote regional security of gas supply.

## RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Moldova has invested significant efforts in aligning its legal and regulatory framework with the gas acquis. The adoption of the amendments to the Law on Natural Gas is an important step towards better resilience of the market ahead of what is expected to be a very challenging winter. However, the amendments by themselves, absent proper market opening, will not bring the necessary changes. Moldovan authorities need to ensure the adoption and implementation of secondary legislation, as well as the unbundling and certification of Moldovatrangaz.

### SECURITY OF SUPPLY

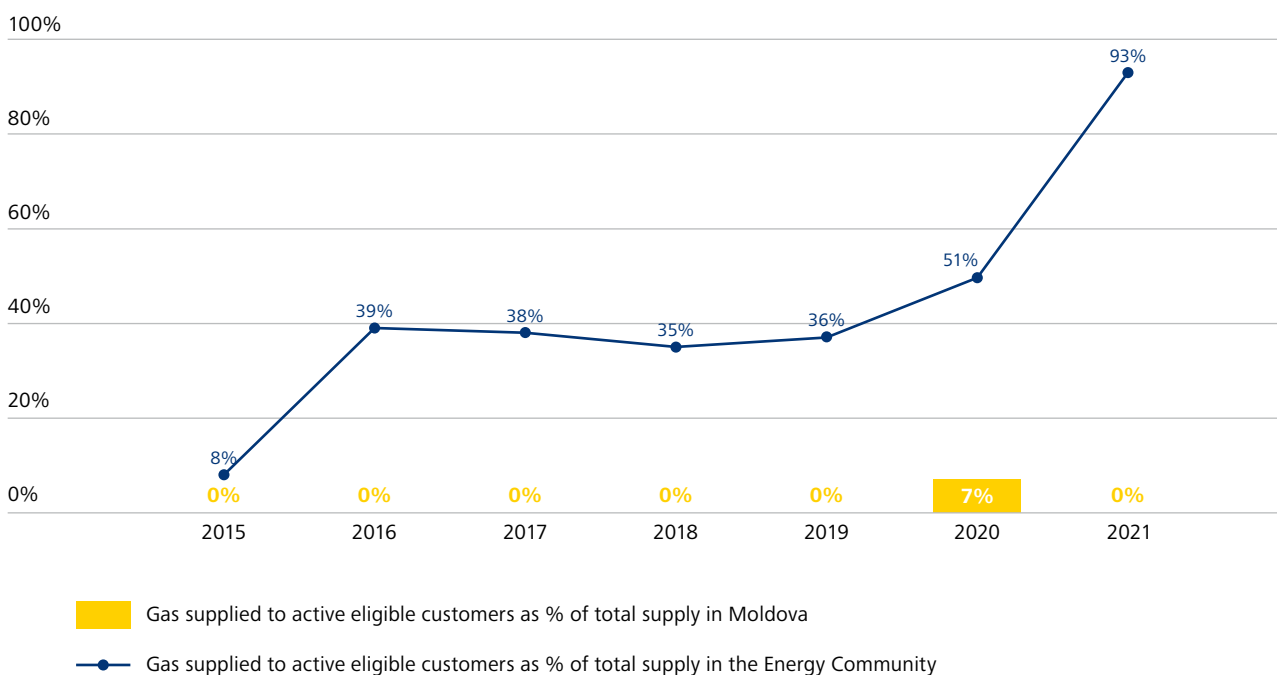
100%

Moldovan primary and secondary legislation, the Regulation on Exceptional Situations on the Natural Gas Market and the Plan of Actions for Exceptional Situations on the Natural Gas Market transposed numerous provisions of Security of Gas Supply Regulation (EU) 2017/1938, including the storage obligations. In addition to these efforts, Moldova has adopted a new set of emergency and preventive plans to reduce consumption in the following winter.

The Moldovan Government has authorized Energocom, a new state-owned gas trader, to procure gas from alternative sources on the spot market which makes the establishment of a well-functioning gas market a precondition for the success of its security of supply and diversification strategy.

The most pressing issues for Moldova are unbundling and certification of Moldovagaz, ensuring long-term security of gas supply and further opening of the gas market.

### Retail Market Opening



Note: The weighted average level of market opening in the Energy Community was calculated assuming the full opening of gas retail market in Ukraine for the whole 2021. However the full retail market opening took place on 1st May 2021.

Source: National Energy Regulatory Agency (ANRE), compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

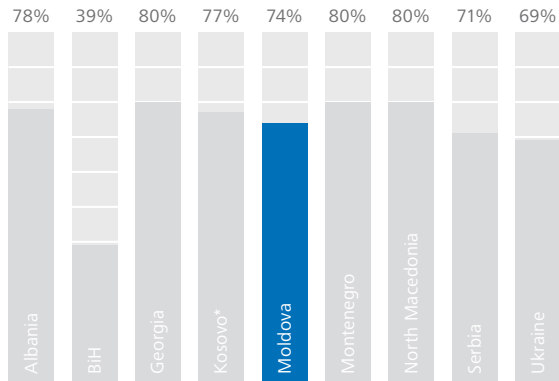


# Moldova

## National Authorities



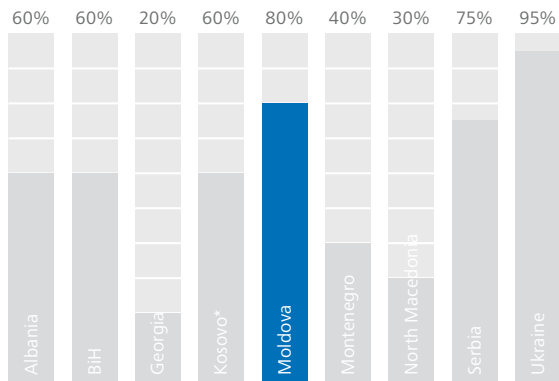
### Regulatory Authority



In the reporting period, the National Energy Regulatory Authority (ANRE) continued being active despite the challenges resulting from security of supply and price surges. ANRE started transposing the REMIT Regulation in secondary rules based on new legal competences for the gas sector. Interim measures for transposition of the gas balancing network code were developed in line with the acquis. On regional level, ANRE continued its close cooperation in ECRB.



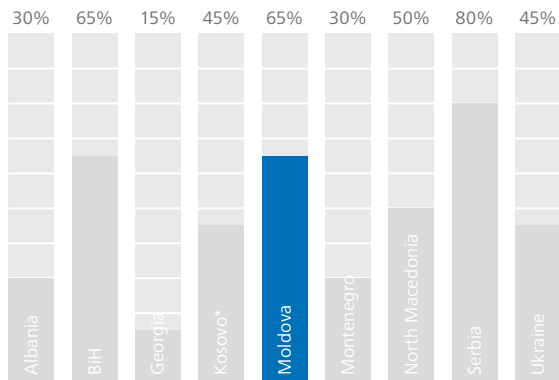
### Competition Authority



The Competition Council conducted an investigation into potential anti-competitive price setting for the sale of petroleum products and liquefied gas. The Competition Council closed an investigation regarding the application of unequal condition for the provision of electricity distribution services to electricity suppliers by Premier Energy Distribution due to the lack of reasonable grounds for finding an infringement of the prohibition of abuse of dominance.



### State Aid Authority



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





# Moldova Oil

## OIL IMPLEMENTATION

### OIL STOCKHOLDING OBLIGATIONS 0% ||

At present, Moldova has no emergency oil stocks. The country drafted a law on creating and maintaining a minimum level of oil product stocks in 2017 and adapted it in 2020 to the new requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/1581 as regards the Methods for Calculating Stockholding Obligations.

No progress was achieved during this reporting period. The draft law is not yet adopted.

### RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

The draft law on creating and maintaining a minimum level of oil product stocks complies with the oil stocks directive (as amended). Its adoption should be prioritized.

The monitoring report on the quality of petrol and diesel should be finalised within 2023.

### FUEL SPECIFICATIONS 50% ↓

Moldova's legal framework sets the requirements for the quality of petrol and diesel, which meet the Fuel Quality Directive's specifications. However, gas oil used for non-road mobile machinery is not covered. The first report on monitoring the quality of petrol and diesel is not completed, and there is no clearly defined time frame for that.



# Moldova

## Renewable Energy

### RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPLEMENTATION

#### NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN

78% ||

Moldova exceeded its overall 2020 target of 17% by reaching 25,06% of renewable energy in 2020. However, only the sectoral target for heating and cooling was overreached, while contributions of renewable energy to electricity and transport are still very low. Given the considerable contribution of solid and non-sustainable biomass to the overall figure, the Government allocated financial resources in 2022 for a second assessment of the use of biomass by households, thus aiming at the calibration of the previously collected data on the use of biomass by the Moldovan residential sector for heating purposes, hot water and preparation of food.

#### QUALITY OF SUPPORT SCHEME

48% ||

The 2018 Renewables 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 all other renewables technologies) are implemented, while the implementation of the auctioning scheme is conditioned by amendments to the Law on Promotion of Use of Renewable Energy Sources. So far, two decisions were approved by the Government, in 2018 and 2021 (amended in 2022), allocating a cumulative capacity of 165 MW for auctions and 356 MW for feed-in tariffs.

As the new Electricity Market Rules entered into force on 1 June 2022, all producers are financially liable for their imbalances.

#### GRID INTEGRATION

66% ||

Priority dispatch is granted by the Electricity Market Rules only to certain eligible renewable energy producers, along with urban CHP units. The Electricity Market Rules put an obligation on the transmission system operator to keep a registry of such producers.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND GUARANTEES OF ORIGIN

68% ||

To help investors in renewable energy to get acquainted with the complex provisions of national legislation and planned procedures, the Energy Efficiency Agency, which acts under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, was assigned with the role of an informal one-stop shop.

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, as the designated issuing body, signs a direct agreement with the service provider.

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TRANSPORT

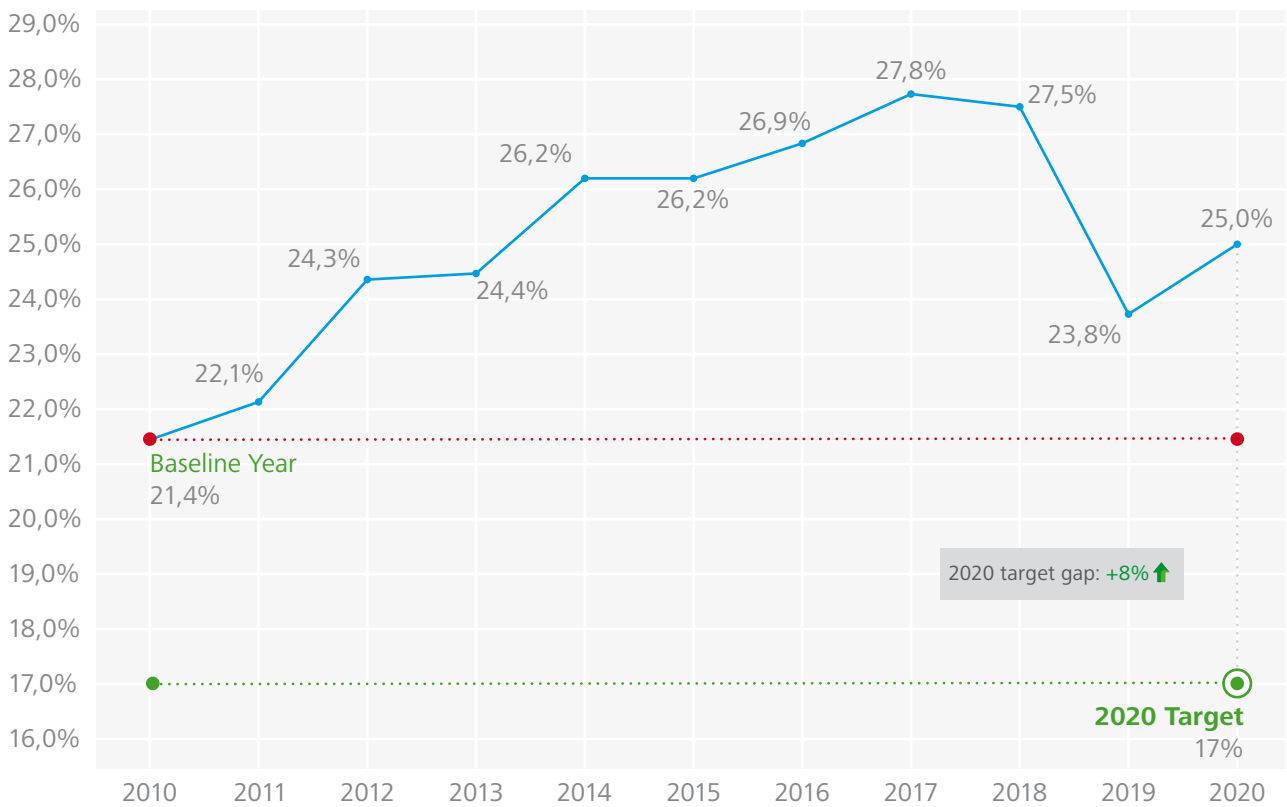
3% ||

Despite transposing enabling provisions into its primary legislation, Moldova failed to define the biofuels sustainability criteria and the overall implementation framework for these policies is missing. Therefore, the only technology that counts towards the sectorial target is the use of renewable electricity by local electric public transport. For 2020, the line Ministry reported a value of 0,18% as opposed to the objective of 10%.

### RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

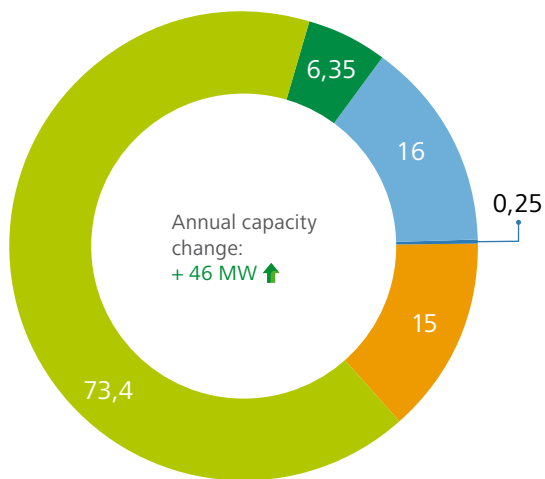
Moldova should proceed with the adoption of amendments to the Renewables Law to transpose and implement Directive (EU) 2018/2001 by the end of 2022. Permitting procedures need to be simplified and streamlined to enable faster deployment of renewables. EnergoCom, as the designated issuing body for guarantees of origin, should sign a direct agreement with the service provider and start using the national electronic registry developed during the regional project.

### Shares of Energy from Renewable Sources



Source: EUROSTAT

### Total Capacities of Renewable Energy 2021 (MW)



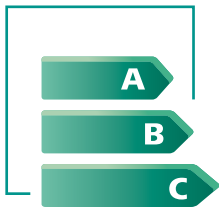
- Large hydropower
- Small hydropower <10 MW
- Solar
- Wind
- Biogas

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development

In 2021, around 10 MW of, mostly rooftop, solar PV were added as well as 36 MW of onshore wind.

Total capacities of renewable energy (MW):

111



# Moldova

## Energy Efficiency

### ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATION

#### ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS AND POLICY MEASURES

80% ||

Moldova has achieved the national 2020 energy efficiency target, as reported in the sixth Annual Progress Report submitted to the Secretariat in July 2022. The specific targets required under Articles 5 and 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive are transposed by the 2018 Law on Energy Efficiency and implementing by-laws or renovation programme.

Amendments to the Law on Energy Efficiency to transpose the latest amendments of the Energy Efficiency Directive, adopted by the Ministerial Council in 2021, were finalised. The adoption of this act and updates of implementing acts to include the 2030 framework, including the 2030 energy efficiency target, are pending.

#### ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS

70% ||

The implementation of the Buildings Directive is still incomplete. The 2014 Law on the Energy Performance of Buildings partly transposes the Directive. Moldova recently drafted a law to transpose amending Directive 2018/844. The draft law is currently in public consultation. A long-term building renovation strategy is developed, but still not adopted. There are ongoing activities to establish a new fund for energy efficiency in residential buildings, while various programmes already finance public buildings renovations.

#### ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCING

88% ↑

Moldova is in the process of establishing the Moldovan Residential Energy Efficiency Fund and reorganizing the existing Energy Efficiency Agency to extend its scope and expertise. Moldova also recently finalised an assessment of the ESCO market and developed a roadmap with options for its further development.

The Moldova Energy Efficiency Project focused on showcasing the exemplary role of the public sector by renovation of public buildings.

#### ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS – LABELLING

83% ||

Moldova finalised a draft law to transpose Framework Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369. The EU4Energy Governance project is supporting Moldova in drafting a regulation to introduce updated requirements and rescaled energy labels for five product groups.

#### EFFICIENCY IN HEATING AND COOLING

72% ↑

With donors' support, Moldova's district heating systems in Chisinau and Balti are implementing energy efficiency measures in combined heat and power units, heat substations and installing heat meters at the apartment level. The Energy Efficiency Agency is performing a feasibility study for installation of individual meters in multi-apartment buildings.

### RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Given the country's immense untapped energy saving potential in the residential sector as well as its vulnerability and exposure to the energy crisis, Moldova should proceed with the adoption and implementation of the draft amendments to the Energy Efficiency Law and create the Moldova Residential Energy Efficiency Fund at full speed.

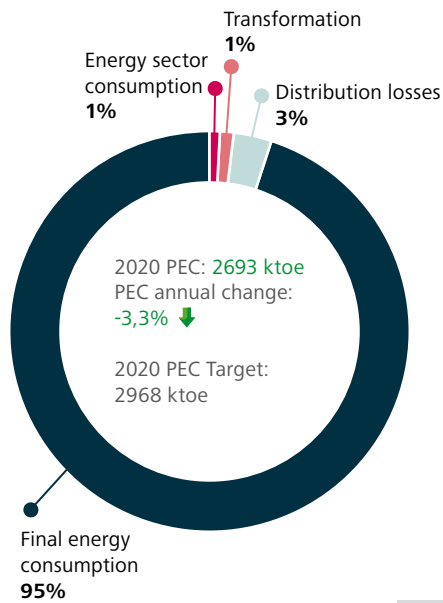
The second priority is to fully align the Law on Energy Performance of Buildings with Directive 2010/31/EU by adopting the needed legislative amendments and implementing the building certification system, including the calculation tool for building performance certificates.

With respect to the country's plans to update the national assessment of its high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating potential, Moldova should take into account the requirements of Article 15(7) of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Moreover, the establishment of support for energy efficiency measures for heating and cooling systems in individual households is recommended.

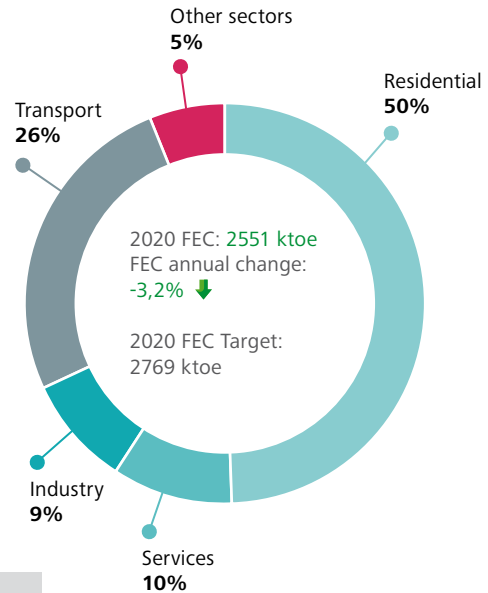
The capacities of the Energy Efficiency Agency should be increased to support energy efficiency reforms, together with the continued training of experts for energy audits, management and certification of buildings.

## 2020 Energy Efficiency Indicators and Trends

### Primary Energy Consumption (PEC)



### Final Energy Consumption (FEC)



Energy intensity, 2020 value and trends:  
0,4 ktoe/mil EUR, +5,1% ↑

Source: EUROSTAT 2022 data and Contracting Party's Annual Report under Directive 2012/27/EU

## Energy Efficient Products – Overview of Implementation of Labelling Regulation

FRAMEWORK REGULATION*											
Household dishwashers											
Fridges and freezers*											
Household washing machines											
Televisions											
Air conditioners and fans*											
Household tumble driers											
Electrical lamps and luminaires											
Solid fuel boilers*											
Space heaters*											
Water heaters & storage tanks											
Domestic ovens and range hoods											

● Adopted and implemented    
 ● Compliance or implementation issues detected    
 ● No progress with adoption/implementation

\* The new labelling package adopted by the Ministerial Council in November 2018 was assessed, as the transposition deadline expired in January 2020.

Source: multiple sources of data (EECG reports, NEEAPs etc.), compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



# Moldova

## Environment

### ENVIRONMENT IMPLEMENTATION

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS **56% ↓**

Moldova amended the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Law to transpose amendments introduced by Directive 2014/52/EU. However, by postponing the implementation of the new provisions by a one-year entry into force period, the country remains in breach of its obligations as established by the Ministerial Council. This situation risks jeopardising strategic energy projects, in particular for renewable energy, which will still be carried out on the basis of the current, non-compliant legislation. Small wind power projects subject to Annex II are not screened against all relevant selection criteria with regard to the characteristics of the project, the location of the project, and the type and characteristics of the potential impacts, as determined in Annex III of the EIA Directive.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Law was amended to address the shortcomings related to the consultation with the public and authorities concerned, the quality assurance of the SEA report and the lack of provisions related to the monitoring mechanism of the SEA. However, the implementation of the new provisions will only commence in one year's time, which might impact the quality of the SEA process and SEA report for the upcoming National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).

#### SULPHUR IN FUELS **75% ↓**

The Directive is transposed into national law by Government Decision on the Reduction of the Sulphur Content of Certain Liquid Fuels. The sulphur limits for heavy fuel oil and gas oil are compliant with those required by the Directive. The State Environmental Inspectorate performs checks to verify compliance of the fuels covered by its scope in cooperation with the Government and the border police. No information was provided on the frequency, methodology and the systematic nature of quality control of heavy fuel oil and gas oil. The provisions on marine fuels do not apply.

#### LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS **86% ||**

Moldova complied with its reporting obligations for 2021 by the timely submission of the plants' emissions data. With the adoption of the Law on Industrial Emissions in July 2022, Moldova has finally transposed the requirements of the two Directives regulating the emissions of large combustion plants into national law. The Law will enter into force 24 months following its publication. The average emissions of Moldova's two gas-fired plants under the scope of the Large Combustion Plants Directive were compliant with the emission limit values on an individual basis.

#### NATURE PROTECTION **53% ↑**

Moldova amended the Law on Ecological Networks and included specific provisions with regard to the protection of the Emerald Network. The new provisions foresee the development of management plans for the Emerald Network. An obligatory biodiversity assessment procedure applied for the Emerald Network sites, which will be carried out during the environmental impact assessment, is also established with the amendments. The protection status of the "Lower Dniester" Ramsar site was upgraded to a national park. The lack of a management body for the designated Ramsar sites puts at risk the implementation and enforcement of the management plan.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY **0%**

The Environmental Liability Directive is not transposed. The Ministry of Environment is in the process of drafting amendments to national legislation with the aim to transpose the Directive. Methodologies on the calculation of environmental damage are also under revision in order to align with the Directive.

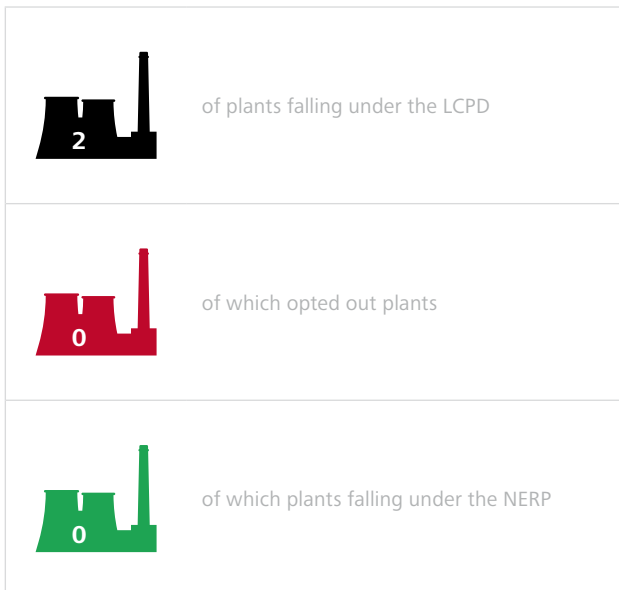
## RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Moldova should reconsider and shorten the transitional period for the implementation of the new provisions on EIA (including biodiversity assessment) and SEA, in particular with regard to the permitting process for renewables projects and the upcoming NECP.

Moldova should establish a systematic quality control system for the testing and sampling of heavy fuel oil and gas oil.

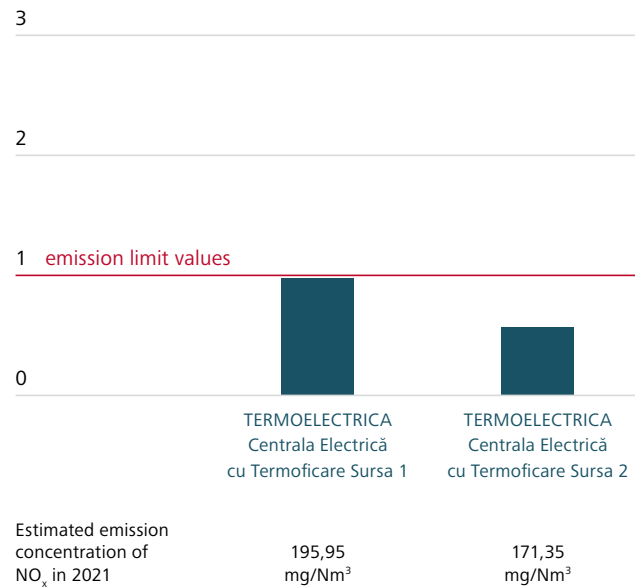
Identified Ramsar sites should have a management body to monitor and secure the implementation of the management plans. Measures against prohibited means and methods of killing, capture and other forms of exploitation of protected species should be enforced. The provisions of the Environmental Liability Directive have to be transposed into national legislation without delay.

### Installations under the Large Combustion Plants Directive

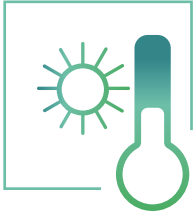


Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

### 2021 emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> versus applicable emission limit values (ELV)



Source: calculated by the Energy Community Secretariat



# Moldova Climate

## CLIMATE IMPLEMENTATION

### NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS

83% ↑

Moldova finalized its third Biennial Update Report and communicated it to the UNFCCC on 21 December 2021. Along with that submission, the National Inventory Report covering the national greenhouse gas emissions for the period of 1990 - 2019 and a National Inventory System Report was also included.

Moldova has also finalized its fifth National Communication and intends to communicate it to the UNFCCC by the end of December 2022.

Work on the draft regulation on the monitoring of GHG emissions from stationary installations continued with the aim of introducing elements of the EU ETS monitoring, reporting and verification methodology.

### NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS (NECPS)

28% ||

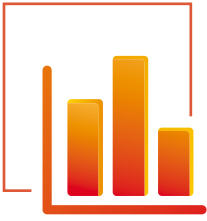
A draft climate law is being developed in an activity supported by donors, however, the manner of transposing the Governance Regulation is still under discussion.

Activities on the draft NECP included the consolidation of earlier national targets with the Energy Community 2030 targets for Moldova and the calibration of the modelling with the potential policies and measures.

### RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Moldova is encouraged to continue its efforts in developing its regulatory framework for the monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions from installations. Moldova is invited to accelerate the process of transposing the Governance Regulation.





# Moldova Statistics

## STATISTICS IMPLEMENTATION

### ANNUAL STATISTICS

100% ||

In accordance with the Law on Official Statistics, the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (NBS) transmits annual questionnaires to EUROSTAT on time and publishes them on its web page. Annual questionnaires for 2020 were compiled and transmitted in full compliance with the acquis. Disaggregated data on energy consumption in households are compiled and transmitted to EUROSTAT within the set deadlines.

The established quality system has allowed NBS to timely prepare and transmit the first quality report on its annual statistics in 2018. An updated quality report was submitted in accordance with the Regulation in July 2022 and subsequently published.

Non-mandatory datasets, namely preliminary data for 2021 and disaggregated data on final energy consumption in industry, were also compiled and transmitted to EUROSTAT. NBS also prepares information for calculating the renewables shares. The SHARES questionnaire for 2020 was transmitted to EUROSTAT and published.

### MONTHLY STATISTICS

100% ↑

NBS publishes monthly datasets for coal, oil and petroleum products, natural gas and electricity and transmits them to EUROSTAT timely in accordance with the acquis. Short-term monthly oil data, including oil stocks, are transmitted to EUROSTAT. NBS also submits the COIR questionnaire on crude oil import and production, although not mandatory for the Energy Community Contracting Parties.

### PRICE STATISTICS

100% ||

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 timely.

NBS prepared and submitted the quality report on electricity and natural gas price statistics to EUROSTAT in accordance with the Regulation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

NBS has only to continue with the steady improvement of the timeliness of its energy statistics.