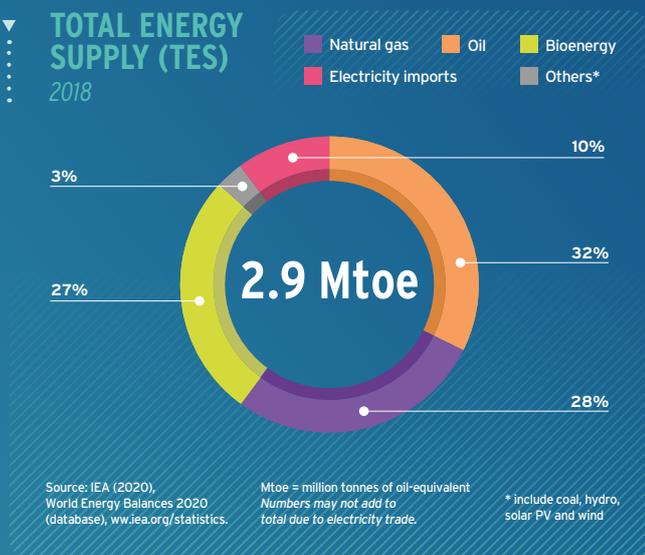


EU4ENERGY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The EU4Energy Programme, funded by the European Union, has been working with the Republic of Moldova since 2016, helping to strengthen legislative and regulatory frameworks, improving the quality of data and statistics, and supporting evidence-based policymaking. With the help of the International Energy Agency and the Energy Community Secretariat, significant progress has been made towards strong policymaking, legislation and statistics that will lay the foundations for Moldova's energy security, sustainable energy and energy markets in the years to come.

MOLDOVA ENERGY MIX



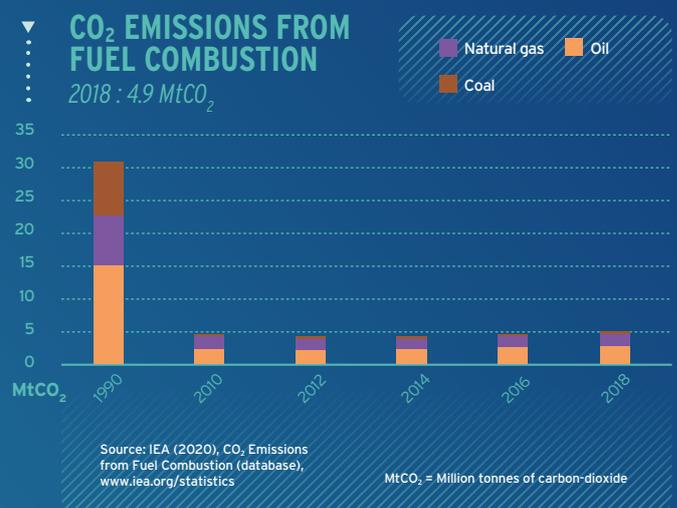
KEY DATA 2019

Population	3.55	millions
Gross domestic product	24.44	billion USD (2015 prices and PPPs)
Total energy supply (TES) / GDP (2018)	0.121	toe per thousand USD (2015 prices and PPPs)
TES / population (2018)	0.831	toe per capita
Share of renewables in electricity generation	10.2	%

Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), www.iea.org/statistics.

toe = tonnes of oil-equivalent

MOLDOVA CO₂ EMISSIONS



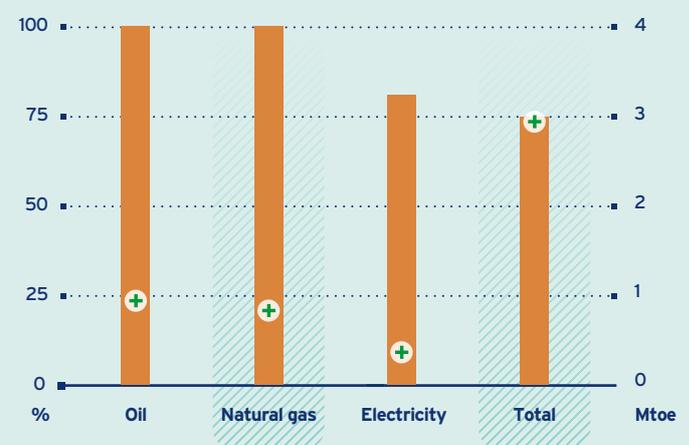
ENERGY SECURITY

In 2020, EU4Energy conducted an IEA Energy Policy Peer Review of Moldova's energy sector, analysing energy policy and providing recommendations as the country looks to transition to a more secure, sustainable and affordable energy future. These recommendations will allow the Moldovan Government to further strengthen its long-term energy strategy and address challenges as the country proceeds in its transformation of the energy sector.

✓ GAS MARKET

Moldova's Law on Natural Gas transposes the principle of third-party access onto the transmission and distribution networks, and other provisions of the EU's Third Energy Package, setting up a competitive gas market. EU4Energy supported Moldova in developing the methodology for gas tariff calculations and a number of network codes, including those for gas transmission and distribution, which were also adopted. Network codes ensure a well-functioning gas market, enabling consumers to benefit from competitive prices. A competitive gas market will in turn attract investment and ensure a stable gas supply for consumers.

DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS VS DEMAND 2018



Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), www.iea.org/statistics

* Dependence on imports is calculated by net trade over total energy supply (TES) (sum of domestic generation and imports for electricity)
 ** Demand measured by TES (sum of domestic generation and imports for electricity)

ENERGY MARKETS

▼ ELECTRICITY MARKET

With primary legislation for a competitive electricity market in place, the Moldovan authorities, with the support of EU4Energy, have developed a number of secondary legal acts necessary to put the reform into action, including wholesale electricity market rules, tariff calculation methodology for the country's electricity market operator, and a number of network codes that were already adopted. Wholesale electricity market rules will ensure a transparent trading environment and the security of electricity supply for the benefit of consumers. EU4Energy has also developed a System Integration of Renewables Policy Roadmap for Moldova, examining the current context, and laying out a vision for the country's electricity market and infrastructure. Citizens will benefit from a more competitive and cleaner electricity market

ELECTRICITY GENERATION 2019



Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), www.iea.org/statistics

2019 data are provisional TWh = Terawatt-hours

* include bioenergy, solar PV and oil

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

▼ ENERGY EFFICIENCY

With the support of EU4Energy, Moldova has prepared a number of secondary legal acts, which are necessary to implement the Energy Performance of Buildings Law. The legislation will support running energy performance certification and the construction of energy efficient buildings, and should result in lower energy bills and lower building maintenance fees for

citizens, as the energy consumption of buildings falls. This in turn will help to reduce the country's greenhouse gas emissions. Moldova also adopted the Energy Efficiency Law, which transposed the Directive 2012/27/EU.

EU4Energy has been working closely with Moldova's National Bureau of Statistics to

enhance the quality and consistency of its energy data collection, while expanding the breadth of its data. As a result, the latest data are now being disseminated via electronic database, infographics and press releases. Citizens and investors will see a benefit from more transparent and higher quality data.

▼ TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION: 2.8 MTOE

2018



* includes non-energy use
** include commercial and public services, agriculture, forestry, and unspecified consumption

Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), www.iea.org/statistics

▼ REDUCING CARBON AND OTHER EMISSIONS

Moldova ratified the Paris Agreement in June 2017. In March 2020, Moldova submitted its revised NDC to the UNFCCC, the fourth country in the world to do so. With this second NDC, the country increased its targets, and committed to unconditionally reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 70% and up to 88% below its 1990 level by 2030 while receiving technical, financial and technological support from the international community. With the support of EU4Energy, Moldova developed a regulation limiting emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants, which will improve the country's air quality.

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