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ENERGY EFFICIENCY: PROGRESS, PROSPECTS & CHALLENGES

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ENERGY SECTOR MAIN CHALLENGES

- The Republic of Moldova is highly dependent on energy imports, 95% of the energy consumption is covered from import
- Very high energy intensity (roughly 3 times over EU average)
- The share of RES in final energy consumption is about 4% (according to the 2012 Energy Balance)

The lack of own resources and high energy intensity sets the energy efficiency and renewable energy sources as a top priority



EE LEGAL FRAMEWORK – PROGRESS & PROSPECTS



- **Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services** transposed through:
 - **Law on energy efficiency**, no 142 as of July 2, 2010
 - **GD on National Energy Efficiency Program for 2011-2020**, no. 833 as of November 10, 2011
 - **three GDs on energy auditing system**, as of November 2012
 - **GD on NEEAP for 2013-2015**, no. 113 as of February 7, 2013
 - **GD on Energy Services Supply**, no. 1093 as of December 31, 2013
- **Directive 2010/30/EU on energy labels** transposed through the **Law on energy labelling**, no. 44 as of March 27, 2014
- **Directive 2010/31/EU on energy performance of buildings** transposed through the **draft Law on energy performance of buildings**, approved by the Government in 2013 and passed to the Parliament for adoption

EE LEGAL FRAMEWORK – PROGRESS & PROSPECTS



- **Directive 2009/125/EC on eco-design of energy-related products** to be transposed through the **draft Law on eco-design requirements for energy-related products**, approved by the Government in 2014 and passed to the Parliament for adoption
- **Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency** to be transposed in 2015 through:
 - amending the Law on energy efficiency, no. 142 as of July 2010
 - approval of the draft Law on thermal energy and promotion of cogeneration approved by the Government in 2014 and passed to the Parliament for adoption
- Drafting and approval of amendments to existing legal acts aiming at their improvement and development of institutional framework, as well as transposition of the provisions of the above mentioned directives and a series of EC Regulations

EE IMPLEMENTATION – MAIN PROGRESS ITEMS

ENERGY INTENSITY (1)

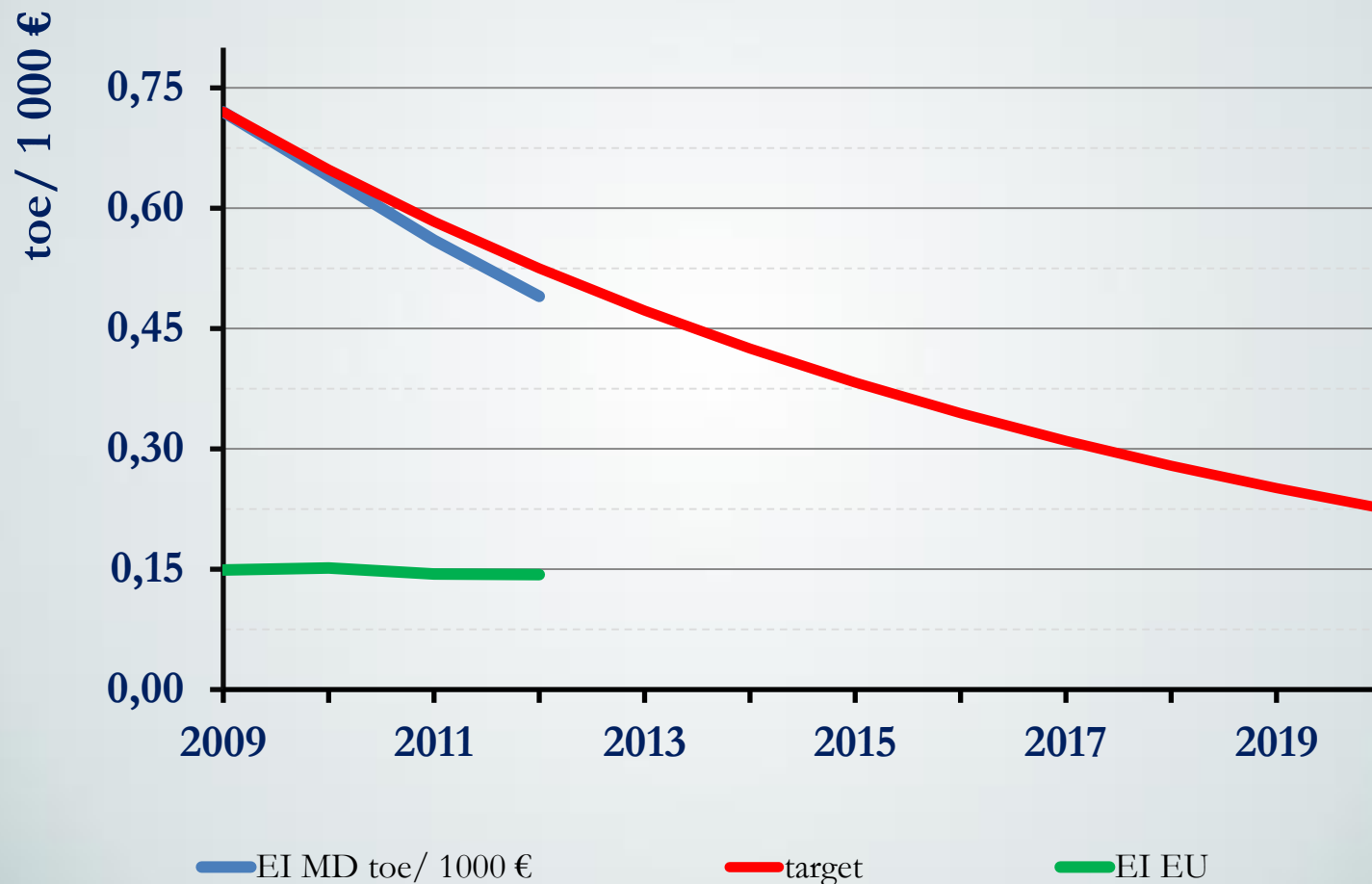


Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary energy consumption MD, ktoe	2409	2574	2577	2462	2480*
GDP MD, thousand EURO	3 904 000	4 381 000	5 044 000	5 665 000	5 974 000
EI MD, toe/1000 Euro	0.617	0.587	0.510	0.434	0.415
EI EU, toe/1000 Euro	0.149	0.1515	0.144	0.1432	0.141*
EI MD / EI EU	4.14	3.87	3.54	3.03	2.94*

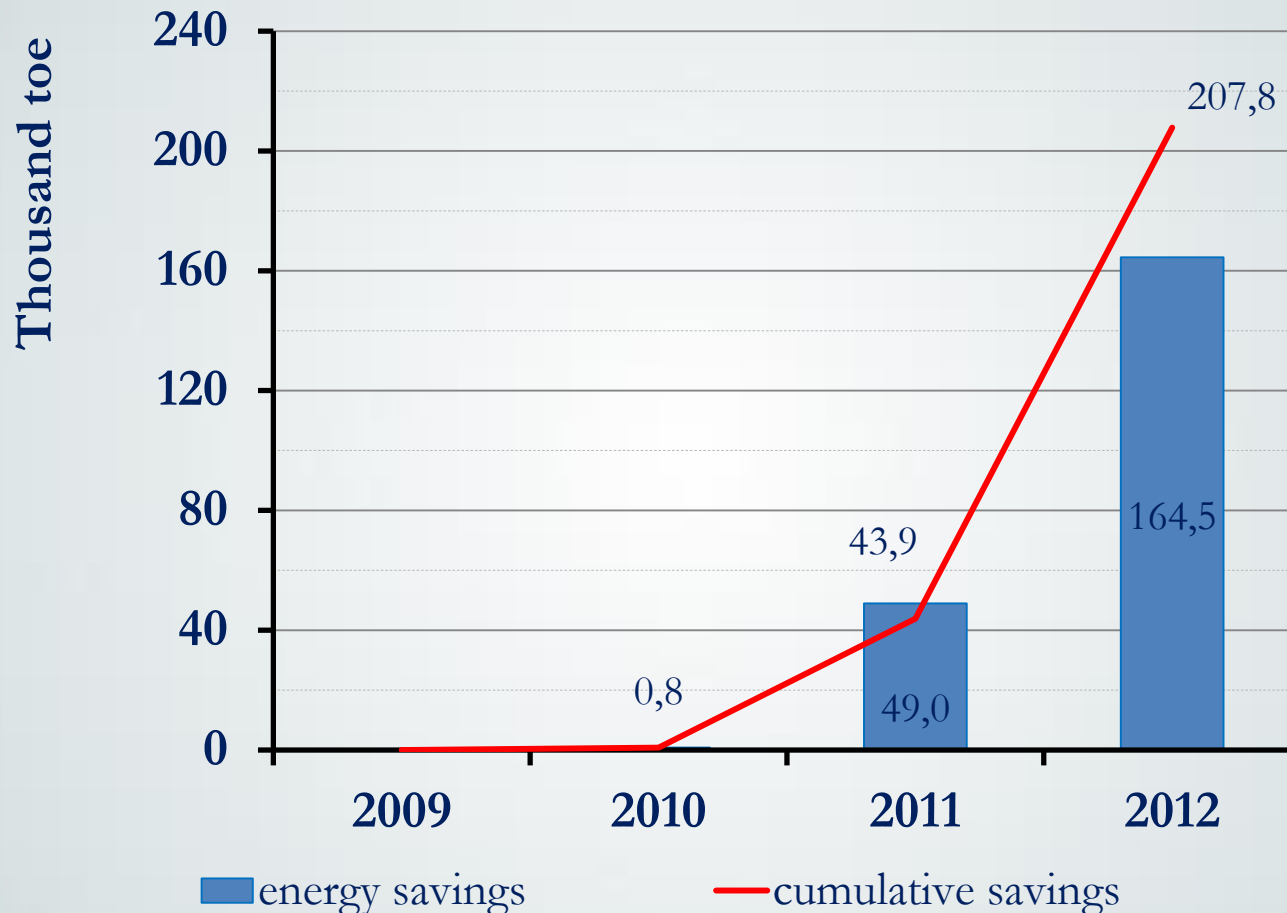
* Forecasts based on the results of the previous years
(Source: Energy Balance of RM, NBS and EUROSTAT)

EE IMPLEMENTATION – MAIN PROGRESS ITEMS

ENERGY INTENSITY (2)

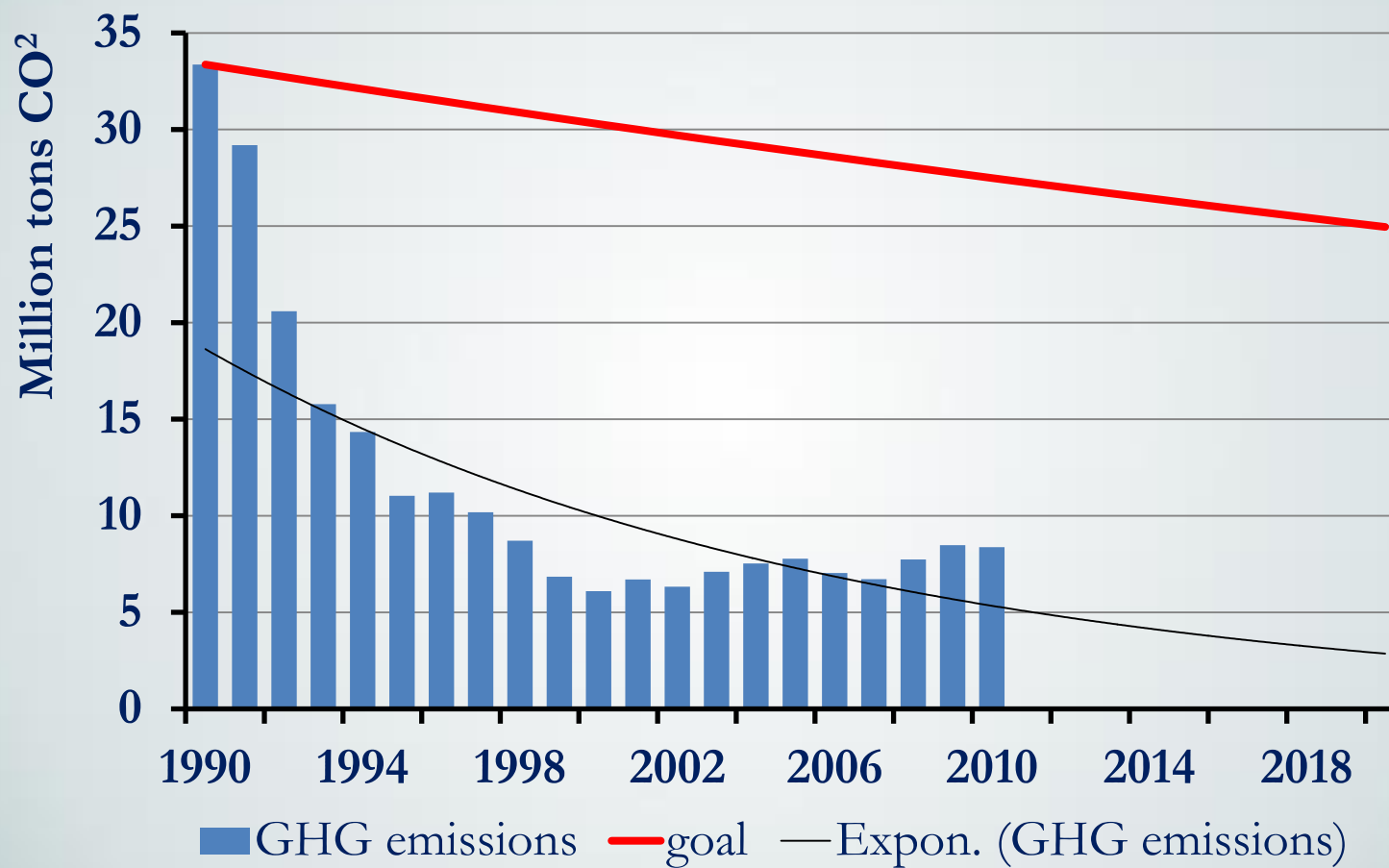


EE IMPLEMENTATION – ENERGY SAVINGS FOR 2009-2012



NEEAP for 2013-2015 sets a total of 428 ktoe as energy saving target

GHG EMISSIONS



CHALLENGES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT IN MOLDOVA



- Low momentum for **energy infrastructure improvement**:
 - * still outdated and obsolete energy production technologies
 - * construction and re-construction of existing energy generation capacities without feasibility analysis and consideration of best practices and available modern technologies
- Still **weak energy efficiency promotion and implementation capacities** at central government and local level
 - * Central and local government authorities
 - * Energy auditors and managers
 - * ESCOs
 - * Lack of comprehensive databases
 - * Deficient energy statistics
 - * Poor understanding of EE promotion mechanisms within local commercial banks and financing institutions
- Difficult **access to financial resources** (cheap credits/loans), etc.



THANK YOU !

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