



ANRE Priorities and Recent Regulatory Developments

National Agency for Energy Regulation of the Republic of Moldova



Chișinău, 2015





Priorities I: Transposition of EU principles under EnCT.

In 2010 Moldova become member of Energy Community Treaty and committed to transpose EU Directives and Regulations, including:

- Directive No 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and repealing Directive 96/92/EC;
- Directive No 2003/55/CE concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 98/30/EC;
- Directive 2005/89/CE concerning measures to safeguard security of electricity supply and infrastructure investment;
- Directive 2004/67/CE concerning measures to safeguard security of natural gas supply;
- Regulation No 1228/2003 and No 1775/2005 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity and on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks.





Priorities: II Transposition of EU principles under EnCT.

• The Directive 2003/54/CE was transposed by Electricity LAW. Latest amendments to the Electricity Law from March 2014, advanced the transposition of the Second Energy Package.

The amendments introduced provisions related to:

- security of electricity supply, transposing the Directive 2005/89/CE concerning measures to safeguard security of electricity supply and infrastructure investment;
- unbundling requirements for electricity distribution from supply activities;
- conditions for access to the networks for cross-border exchange;
- It also tasks the transmission system operator to buy electricity to cover the losses in the transmission network and to buy balancing energy for system balancing according to Power market rules.





Priorities: III Transposition of EU principles under EnCT.

- The Directive2003/55/EC was transposed by Natural Gas Act No. 123/23.12.2009.
- Latest amendments were adopted by Parliament in July 2014.
- The amendments introduced provisions related to:
- Unbundling;
- Security of natural gas supply, transposing the Directive 2004/67/CE concerning measures to safeguard security of natural gas supply.





Implementation of efficient mechanisms for promotion of renewable energy sources:

There have been drafted a new Law on promotion and utilization of the renewable energy sources to be able to change the market model and enforce feed-in tariffs for electricity produced from renewable energy sources as well as to establish provision related to purchasing of energy produced from renewable energy sources and it is examined by the Parliament.





Regulatory framework in the field of public water supply and sewerage is to be implemented

- The Law on public water supply and sewerage entered into force in September 2014 and according to this law the Agency will have also the functions to regulate the operators (licensees) that provide public services of water and sewerage. Up to 2014 the Agency had only the function to draft and approve the Tariff Methodology for calculation, approval and applying the tariffs for water and sewerage.
- The Agency will:
 - 1) issue licenses in cases stipulated by law;
 - 2) draft and approve the secondary legislation:
 - 3) set up tariffs for supply of water, sewerage and used water treatment in cases stipulated by law;
 - 4) monitor the activities of licensees;
 - 5) protect the interests of consumers.





Regulatory framework in the thermal energy sector (district heating) is to be implemented

The Law on heat and promotion of cogeneration was adopted in 2014 by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, and the Agency will have also the functions to regulate the entities performing production, distribution and supply of heat. Up to 2014 the Agency had only the function to set up the tariffs for heat supplied to consumers through district heating systems.

The Agency will:

- 1) issue licenses for production, distribution and supply of heat;
- 2) draft and approve the secondary legislation:
- 3) set up tariffs for production, distribution and supply of heat through district heating systems;
- 4) monitor the activities of licensees;
- 5) protect the interests of consumers.





Thank you for you attention!