



Guvernul Republicii Moldova  
Ministerul Economiei

**RENEWABLE ENERGY COORDINATION GROUP**

# **TOWARDS COMPETITION ON THE RENEWABLE ENERGY MARKET**

**7<sup>th</sup> of March, Viena, Austria**

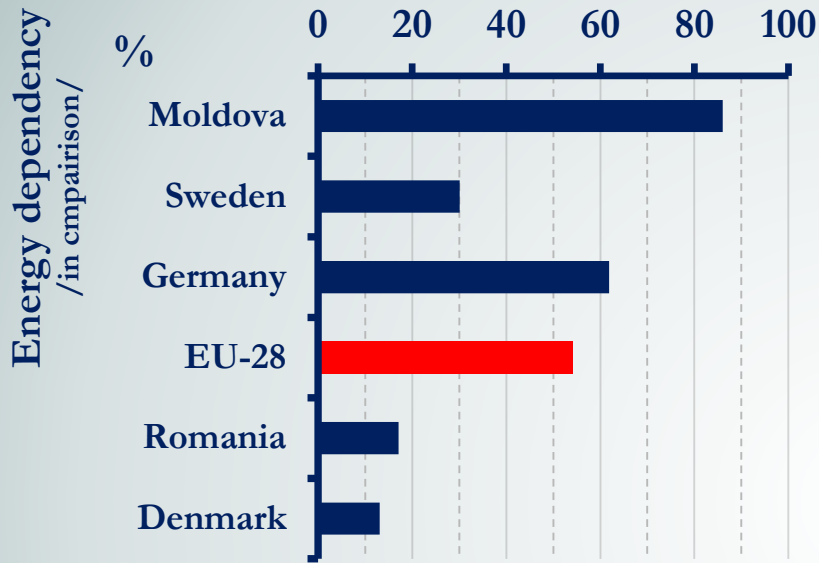
**Denis TUMURUC**  
**Ministry of Economy**

# ENERGY STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA TILL 2030 – *STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES*

1. Ensuring the security of energy supply
2. Developing competitive markets and their regional and European integration
3. Ensuring sustainability of the energy sector and climate change mitigation

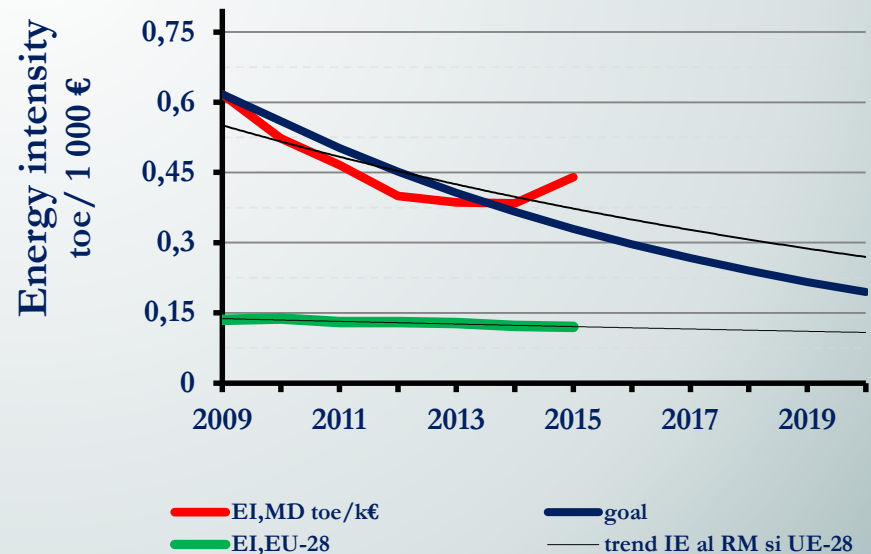


# ENERGY SECTOR CHALLENGES AND THREATS

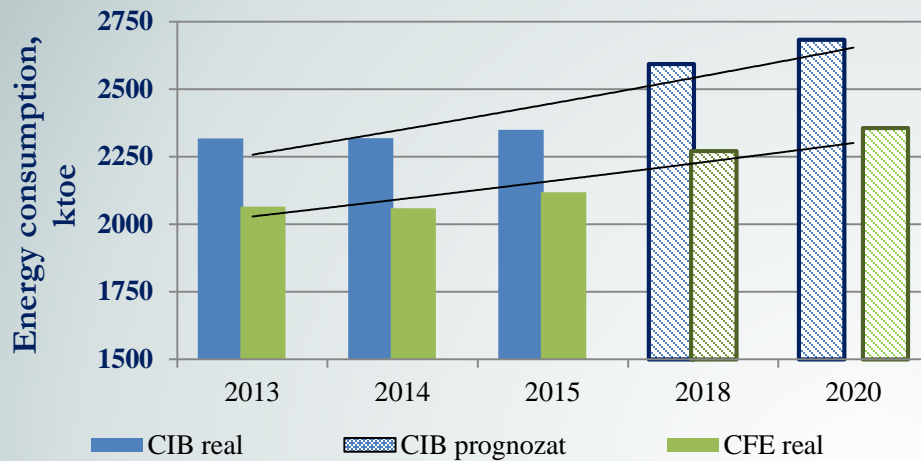


The Republic of Moldova is highly dependent on energy imports, 86 % of the energy consumption is covered by imported energy resources

The economy of the Republic of Moldova is very energy intensive with an energy intensity value roughly 3 times over EU average

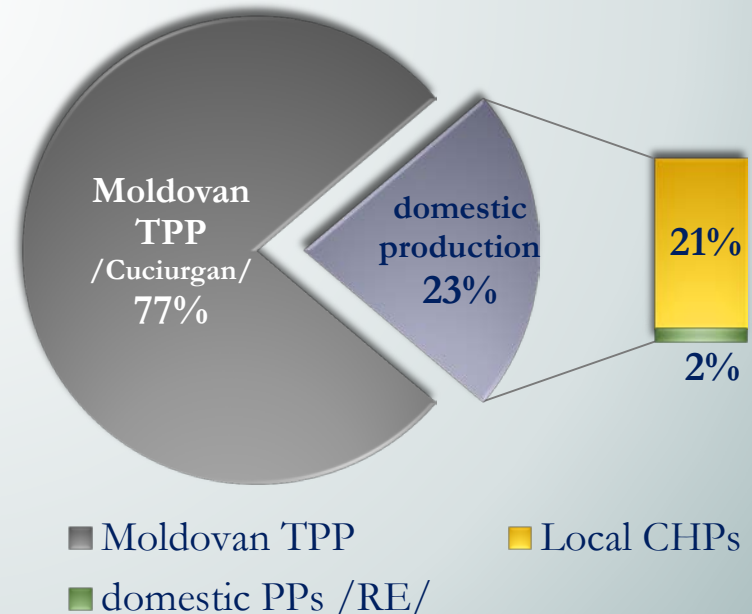


# ENERGY SECTOR CHALLENGES AND THREATS



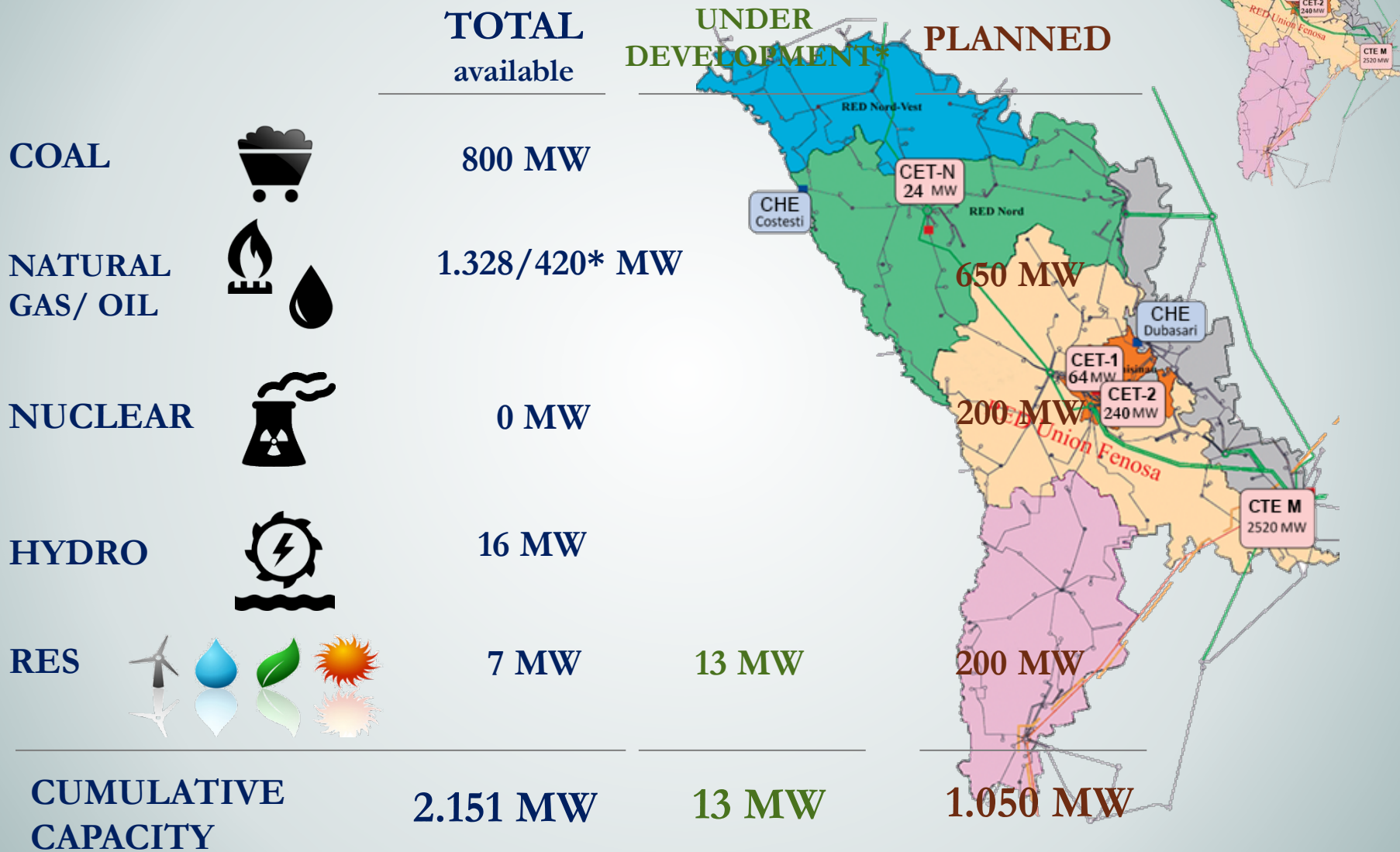
- ⌚ the expected growing rate for primary energy consumption until 2020 is 2,7% per year
- the expected growing rate for final energy consumption equals to 2,2% per year

- 77% of country's electricity consumption is generated by Cuciurgan Thermal Power Plant, located on left Dniester river bank
- 23% of domestic electricity consumption is being generated mainly by local Combined Heat and Power plants



# POWER GENERATING CAPACITIES

EXISTING VS. PLANNED, STRUCTURED BY FUEL



Note – New renewable energy power generating capacities are to be commissioned in 2017

\*- 2 aggregates of the Cuciurgan TPP are burning natural gas and mazut/ oil

# ELECTRICITY INTERCONNECTIONS

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE ANALYZED OPTIONS

Three possible asynchronous interconnections through power lines and Back to Back /BtB/ power stations

1. 400 kV OHL Isaccea – Vulcănești

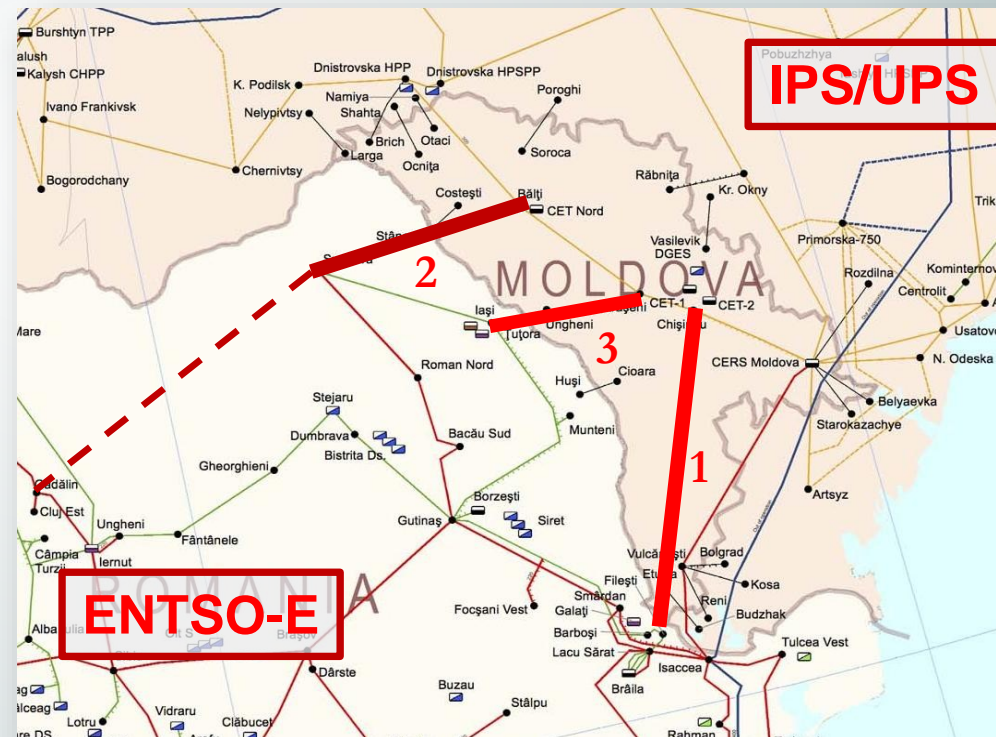
Chișinău with BtB station

2. 400 kV OHL Suceava –

Bălți with BtB station

3. 400 kV /RO/–Ungheni –

Strășeni with BtB station

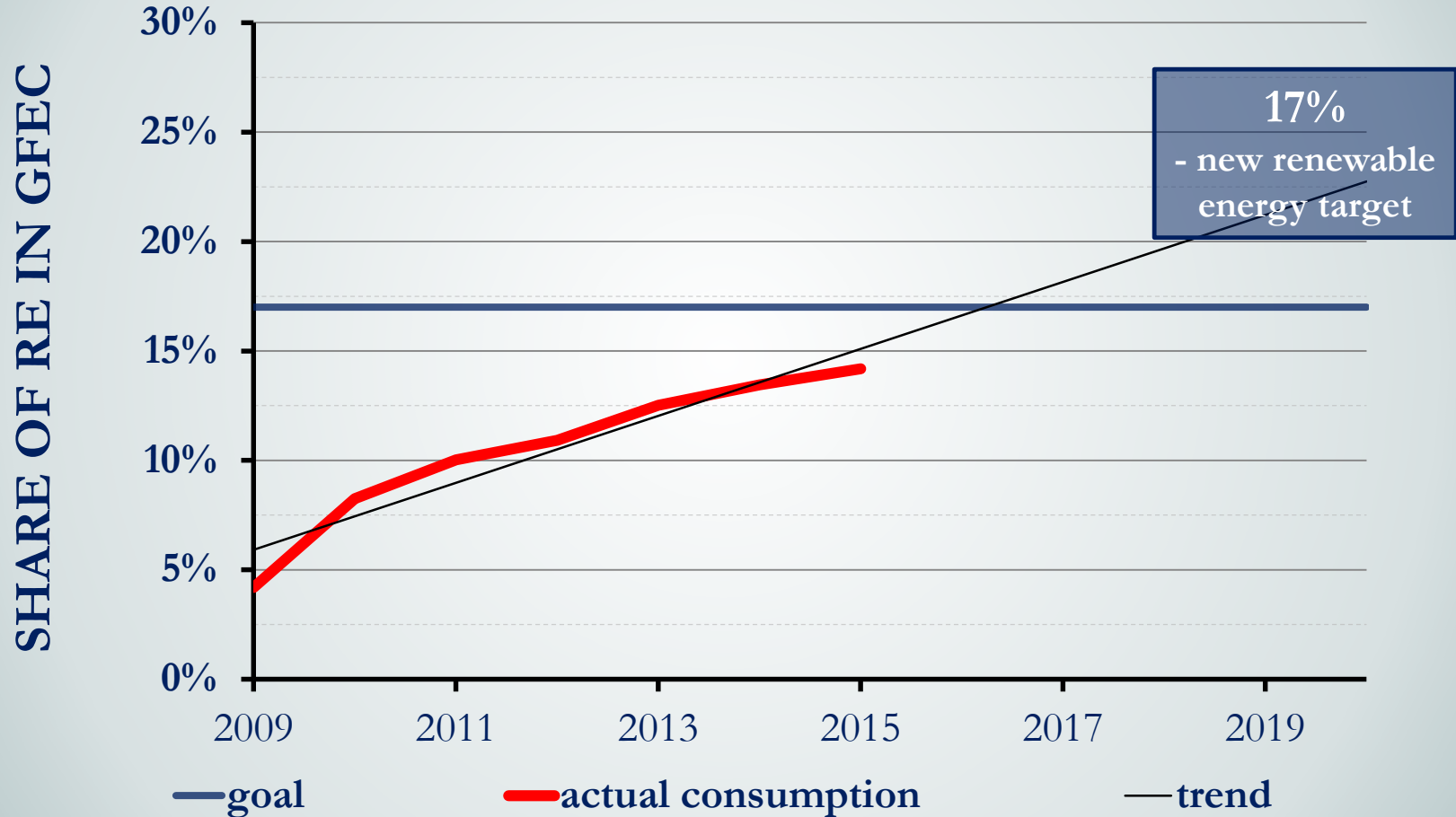


# EXISTING RES CAPACITIES

	Source	Existing capacities, MW		Existing tariffs
		<i>E</i>	<i>H&amp;C</i>	¢€/kWh
1.	Hydro (non-pumping)	16		
2.	Solar	2,38		9,5
3.	Wind	2,33	+10	6,2
4.	Biomass			
	– residential sector			37,65
	– public sector			74,92
5.	Biogas	2,81	+3	8,5 - 9,5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23,52</b>		<b>112,57</b>

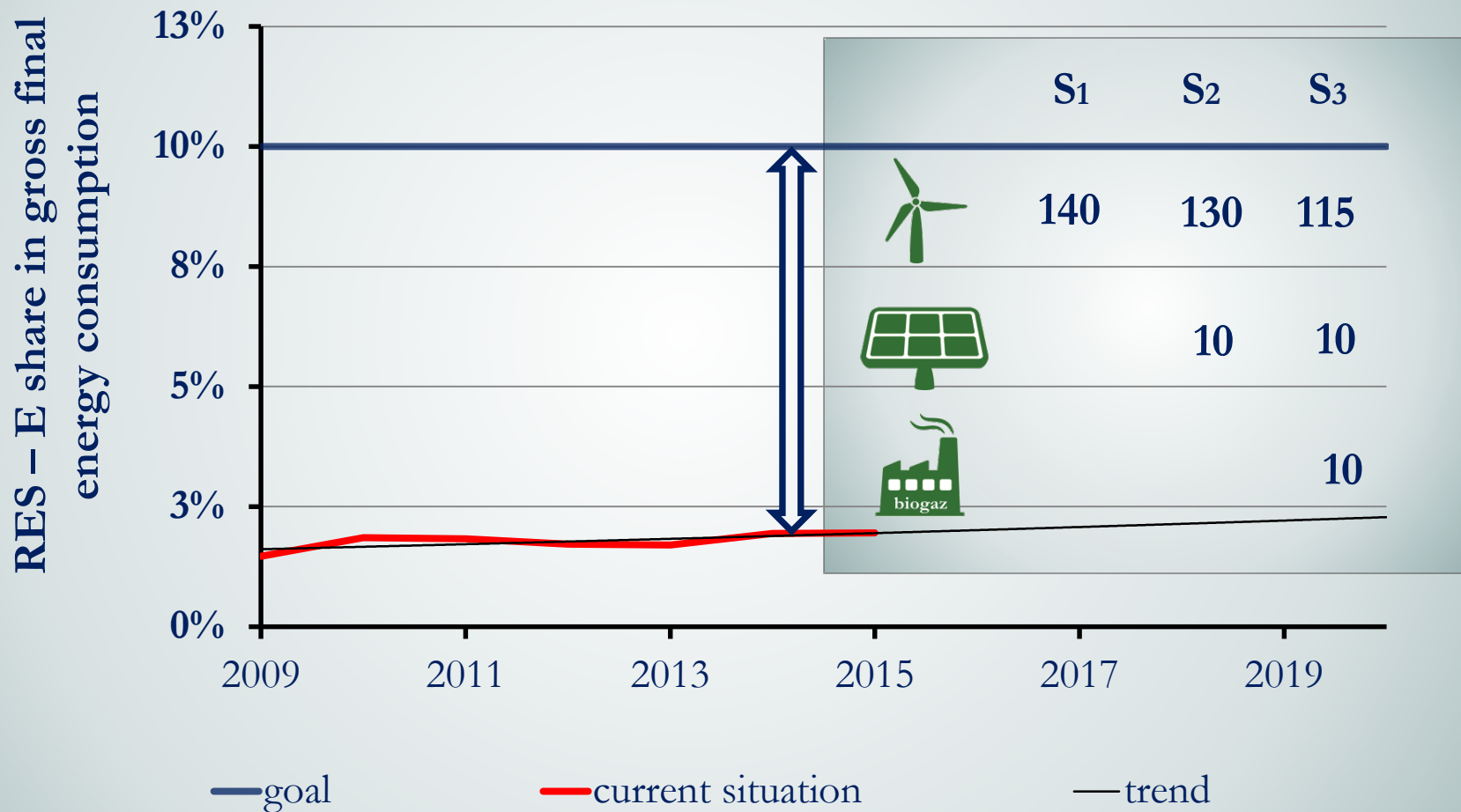
# SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE GFEC

## THE OVERALL TARGET

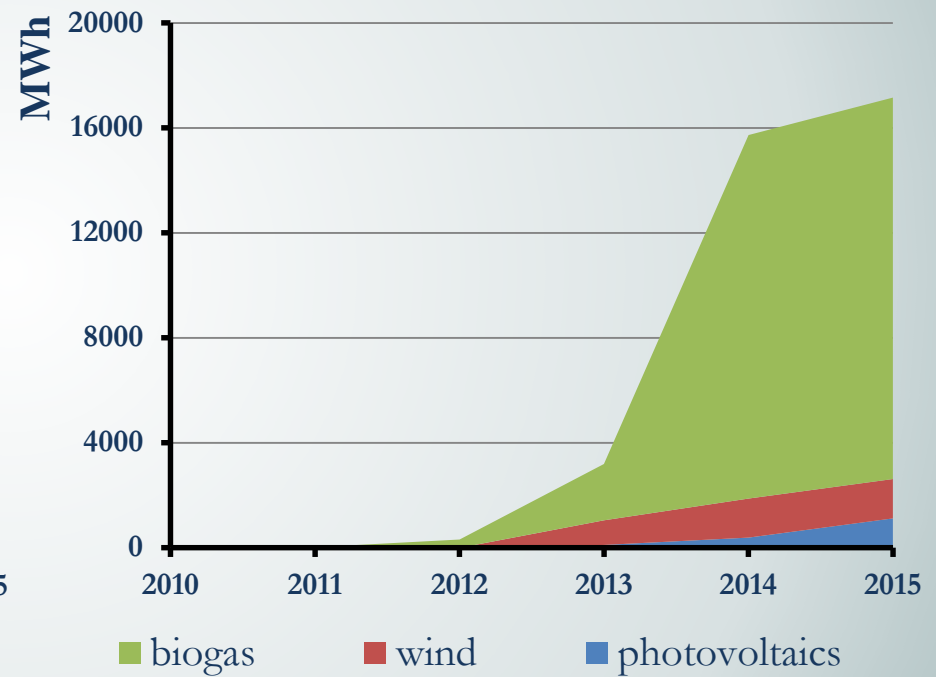
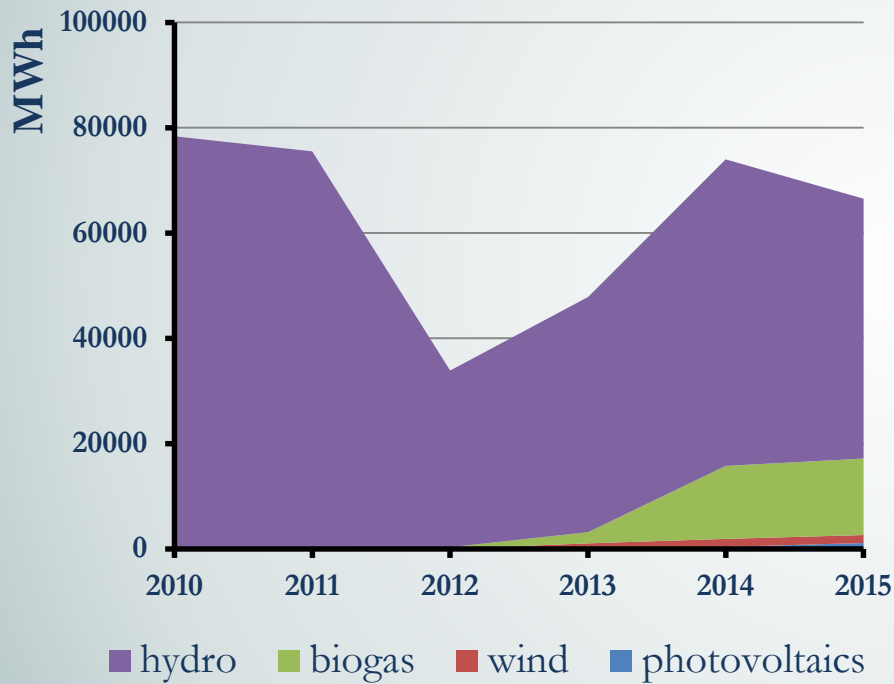




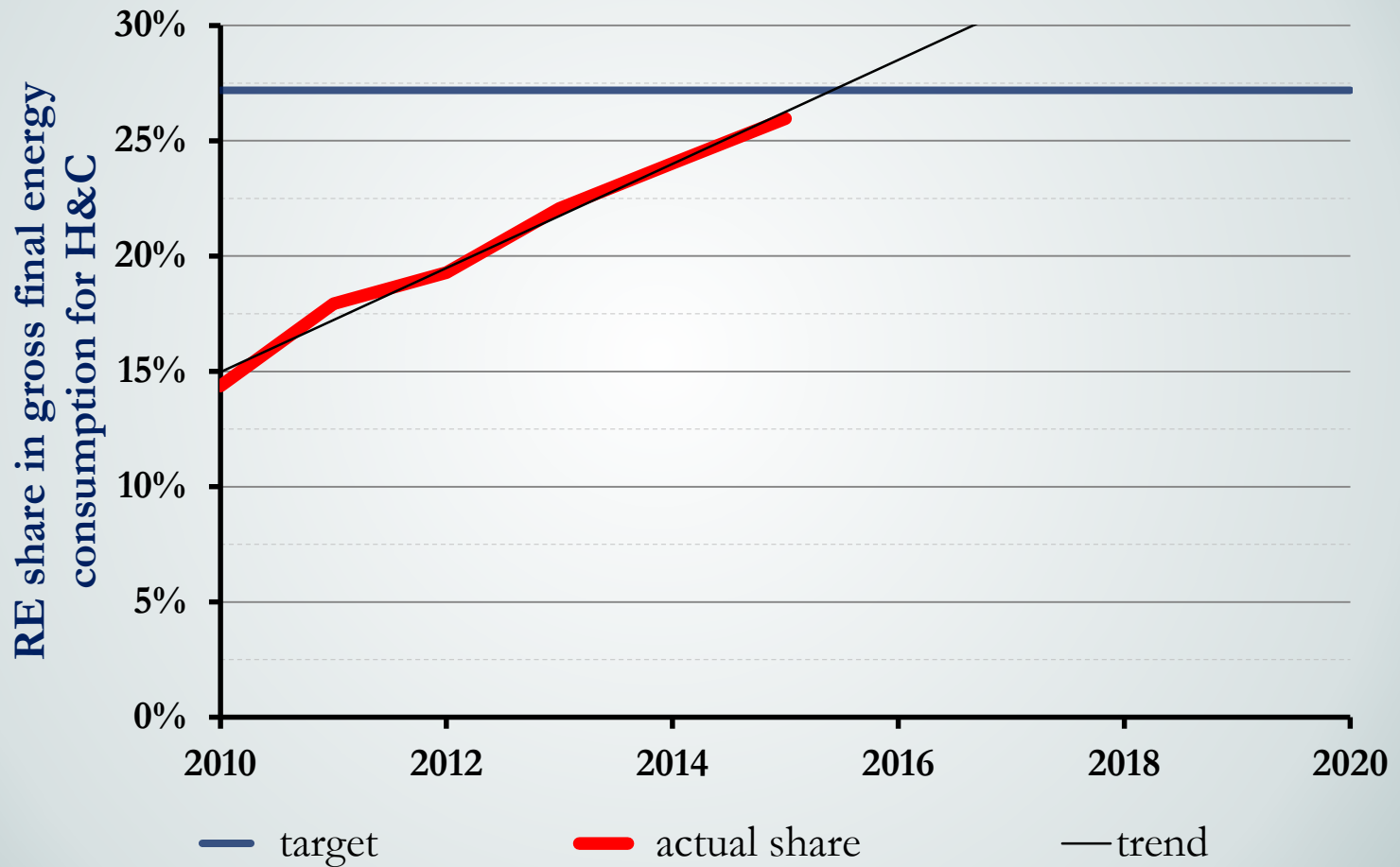
# RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE IN GROSS FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION



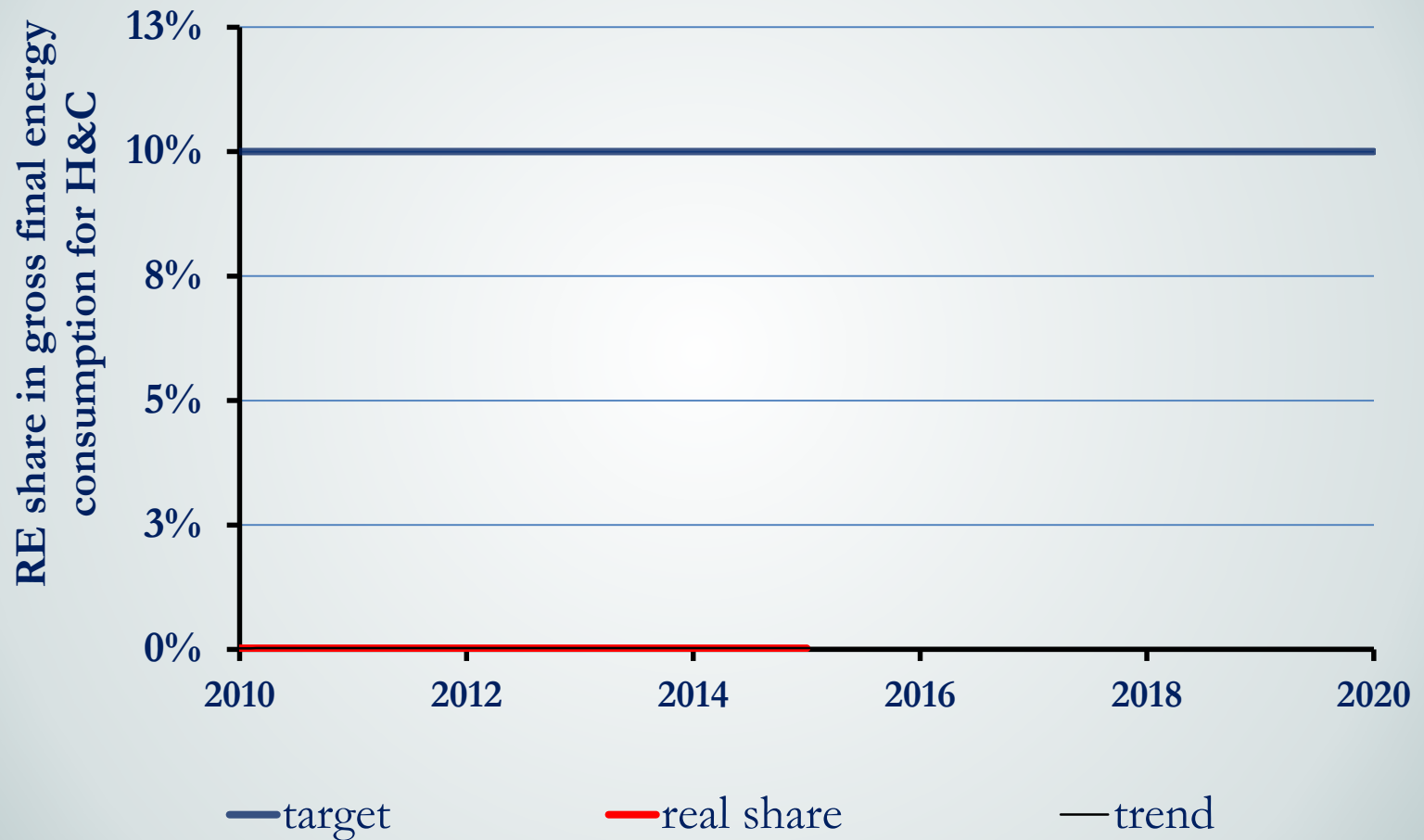
# BREAKDOWN OF THE RES - E PRODUCTION BY SOURCE/ TECHNOLOGY



# RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE IN GROSS FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR H&C



# RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE IN GROSS FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY TRANSPORT SECTOR



# NEW SUPPORTING SCHEMES FOR RE INVESTMENTS

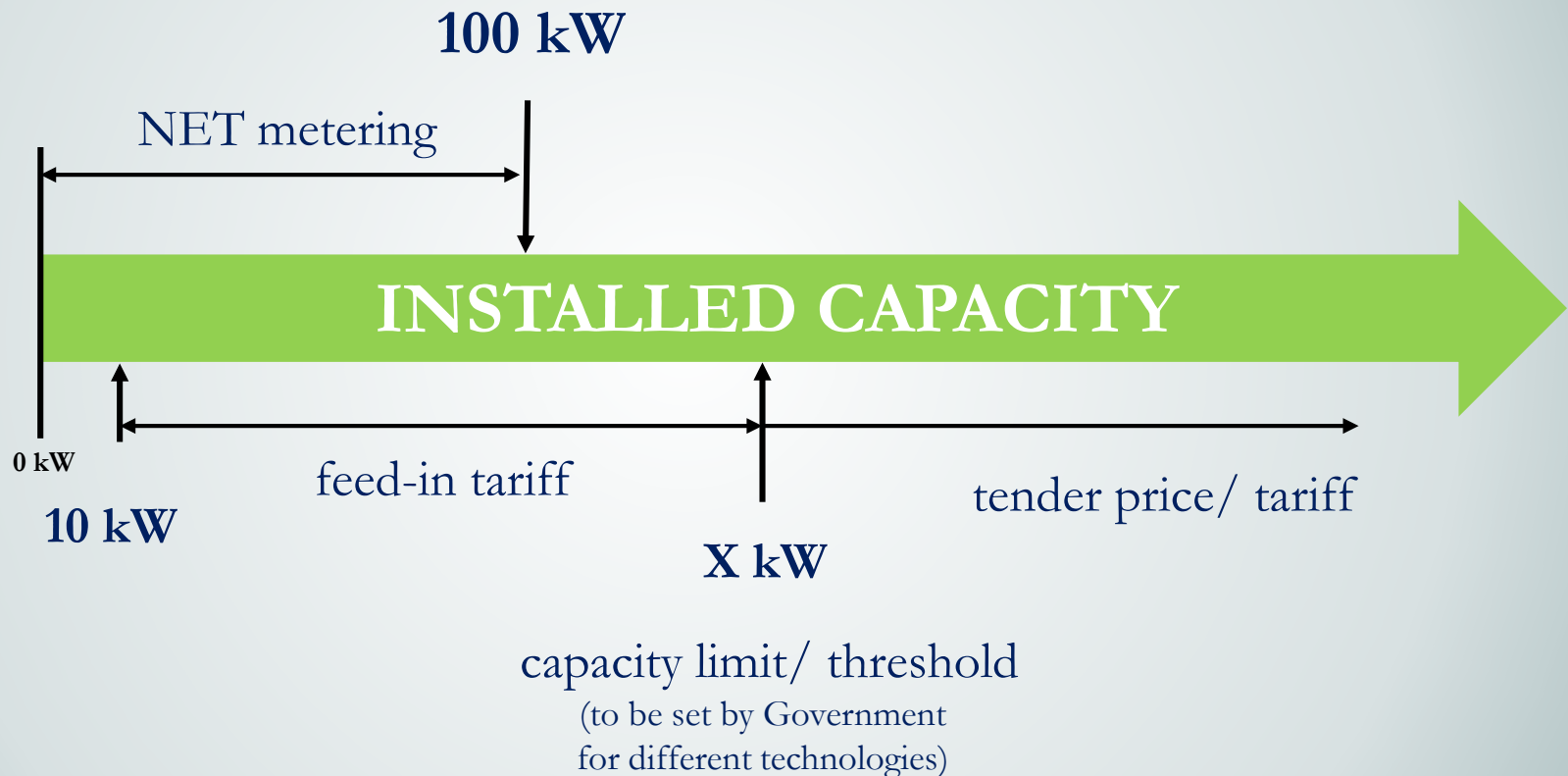
## ACCORDING TO THE NEW LAW ON PROMOTION OF THE USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

In order to increase the production and use of electricity from RES the following supporting scheme will be applied:

- fixed price (auctions) – for producers who holds or will hold power plants with a power greater than the cumulative capacity limit set by government
- fixed tariffs - for producers who holds or will hold power plants with cumulative power capacity not exceeding the limit set by the government, but not less than 10 kW
- NET metering for small RES investors aiming at covering the own electricity consumption;
- The concept of Single Buyer will be applied
- Electric system operator/TSO/ and DSOs will give priority to RES-E producers

# NEW SUPPORTING SCHEME FOR RES INVESTORS

## GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF THE MECHANISM BEHIND THE SCHEME



# TENDERING OF RENEWABLE CAPACITIES

## KEY FEATURES

- The Government is organizing and conducting auctions in accordance with a special Regulation, through a Governmental Committee.
- The tender documentation shall set forth terms and conditions including **tariff-caps, production capacity limits, construction milestones and other criteria, conditions or requirements** that may vary for different categories of renewable energy technologies, set by the Government for each tender
- ANRE /Regulator/ determines the **tariff-caps** and suggests them to the Gov.
- A time frame of **24 months** is offered to the investor **for building** the powerplant
- Only new equipment is allowed, produced at most **36 months before the date of the power plant comissioning**

# TENDERING OF RENEWABLE CAPACITIES

## MAIN STAGES

1. Establishment of the cumulative RE generating capacity to be tendered

*Note:* The Gov. Com. can decide on organising simple or complex tenders, for a range of technologies, specifying different criteria and conditions

2. Development of the tender documentation

3. Tendering procedure starting

4. Submitting of the tender documentation/ offers

5. Assessment of the submitted offers

*Note:* A set of eligibility criteria will be used at first phase, while the awarding criteria will be the price

6. Eligible producer status awarding

7. Monitoring of the RE power plants development

8. PPAs signing



# TENDERING OF RENEWABLE CAPACITIES OFFERS EVALUATION CRITERIA

## 1. Technical credibility criteria

*Note:* The Offerror will provide the project design documentation or feasibility study ensuring the technical viability of its initiative

## 2. Financial credibility criteria

*Note:* The Offerror will demonstrate the availability of the needed investment (equity, loans, guarantees, etc.)

## 3. Land ownership criteria

*Note:* The Offerror will prove the land ownership (according to the national legislations)

## 4. Grid connectivity criteria

*Note:* The Offerror will prove the technical possibility to get connected to the public grid



**THANK YOU!**