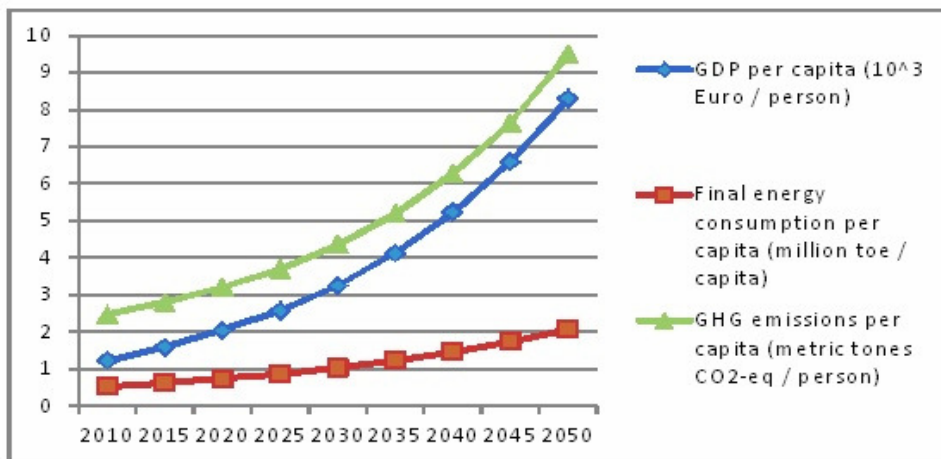


General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

CDM	
Project priorities	Forestry sector – Reforestation Water resources – tackle damages and losses from floods
Pertinent authority	The Climate Change Office under the Ministry of Environment and the Designated national Authority for CDM do not have their own web-sites.
Registered projects	9 in total (1 Biomass energy, 3 EE service, 1 EE supply side, 2 Fugitive, 1 Landfill gas, 1 Reforestation) (cdmpipeline.org)



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Economy and Trade: <http://www.mec.gov.md/>

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry: <http://www.maia.gov.md/index.php?l=en>

Ministry of Environment: <http://www.mediu.gov.md/index.php/en/>

Forestry Agency "Moldsilva": <http://www.moldsilva.gov.md/index.php?l=en>

Coordinator of PROMITHEAS-4

Prof. Dimitrios MAVRAKIS

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
 Energy Policy and Development Centre (KEPA)
 Tel.: +30 210 72 75 732, +30 210 72 75 809
 URL: <http://www.promitheasnet.kepa.uoa.gr>

Moldovian partner

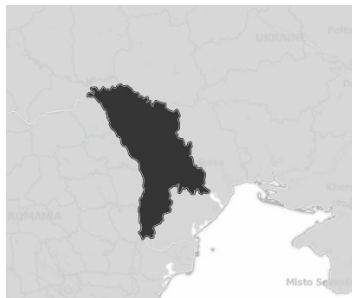
Dr. Ion COMENDANT
 Academy of Sciences of Moldova
 Institute of Power Engineering
 MOLDOVA
 URL: <http://www.ie.asm.md/en/>

Fact Sheet author

Ms. Aliki-Nefeli MAVRAKI M.Sc
 KEPA
 Hellas
anmavraki@kepa.uoa.gr



The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from academic institutions located in 14 countries developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

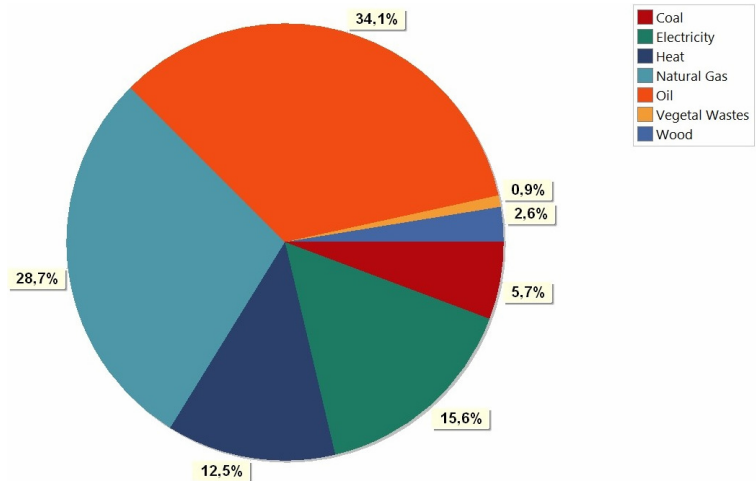


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 33 843 km²
 Population (in million): 3,563.7
 Growth rate of GDP real: 6.9%
 GDP per capita (Euro per person): 2,500
 GHG emissions per capita (in metric tones CO₂ eq.): 2,475.264
 Gross inland consumption per capita (in toe): n/a

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – 9 Jun 1995
 Kyoto Protocol - 22 Apr 2003

M
O
L
D
O
V
A

National Targets

GHG: Voluntary target under the Copenhagen Accord to reduce by 25% its total GHG emissions by 2020 compared to those of the base year 1990.

RES: 20% share of RES in the total energy mix by 2020

EE: energy efficiency improvements at the manufacturing industry enterprises through reduction of energy consumption by 2-3% annually; energy savings of 10% of the annual energy consumption at the manufacturing industry enterprises.

Other: None

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation / sector

Buildings: none.

Industry: none.

Transport: none.

Energy: Regulation standards (Methodology - Guarantees of origin); Subsidy (Feed-in-tariffs); Performance standards (energy certificates).

Adaptation / sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management : None

Table 1: Sectors with perspectives in RES and EE

	Energy	Residential	Construction	Industrial	Services	Agriculture	Transport
RES	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
EE	-	X	-	X	-	-	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31st December 2010. It is a mainly mitigation policy mixture.

For 2020, the GHG emissions will be approximately 11MtCO₂eq. The share of RES in the total energy mix by 2020 will be 5% and the total primary energy consumption will increase by 43% compared to that of year 2009.

Enhanced

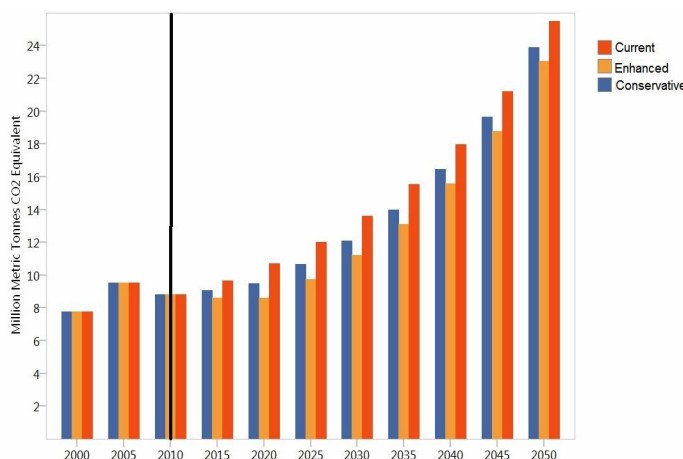
It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES.

The set target for the RES share in the total energy mix by 2020 is overcome by 2% and the total primary energy consumption is reduced only by 4% compared to that of 2009. This low percentage is attributed to the following reasons: i) there is limited information within the country regarding energy efficient technologies and practices that does not allow the achievement of the required amount of energy savings; ii) aged equipment and infrastructure are responsible for losses and without the necessary amount of investments there will be gradually higher losses; iii) there are not yet official reports concerning the estimation of the potential in energy savings per sector and activity. The GHG emissions in 2020 are 8,7MtCO₂eq, which is less compared to those of the BAU scenario.

Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES.

RES have a 13% share in the total energy mix of year 2020, a 13% increase in the total primary energy consumption compared to year 2009 and GHG emissions are 9,6MtCO₂eq (more than enhanced, less than current).



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of available complete data series which are necessary for developing M/A policy portfolios; Lack of available information about climate change impacts; No adaptation policy; Inadequate national implementation network; Lack of capacity building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.