



# Moldova



Energy efficiency benefits from lighting, residential refrigerators, room air conditioners, power and distribution transformers and industrial electric motors with the implementation of globally benchmarked minimum energy performance standards.

## ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030



Reduce electricity use

→ by over **490 GWh**

→ **8.5%** of future national electricity use



Save electricity worth

**50 Million USD**

equivalent to **6 Power Plants [20MW]**



Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by

**170 Thousand Tonnes**

equivalent to **90 Thousand Passenger Cars**



## SHARE OF EACH TYPE PRODUCT TO THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL SAVINGS IN 2030



27%

Lighting



57%

Residential Refrigerators



1%

Room Air Conditioners



1%

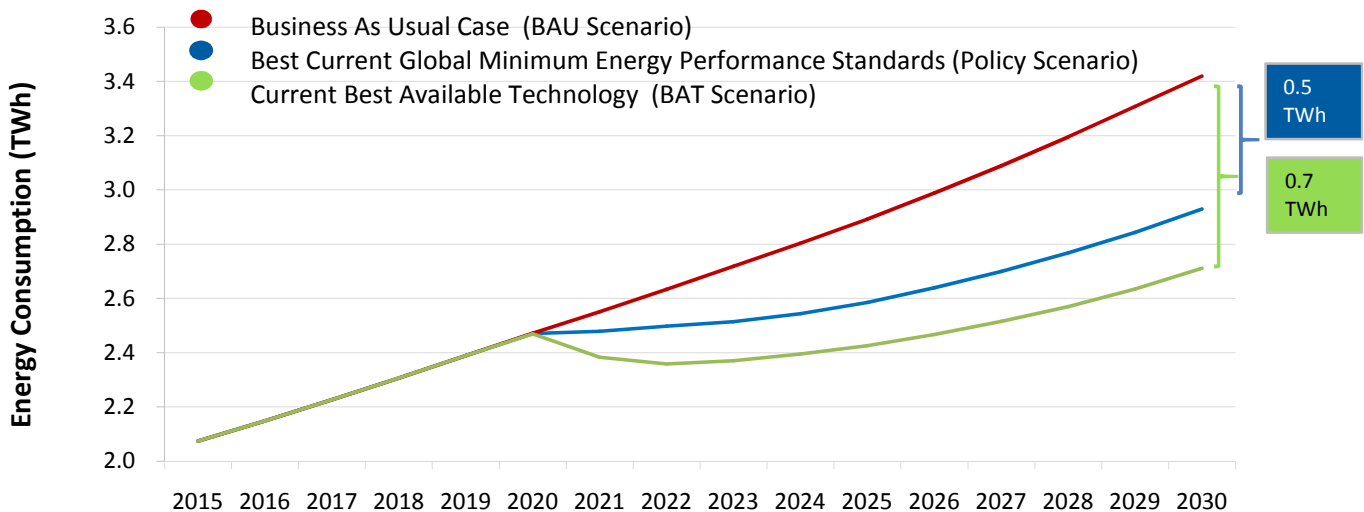
Transformer



15%

Industrial Electric Motor









## EVEN GREATER SAVINGS POSSIBLE WITH BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY











# THE PATHWAY TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY



## ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2025 AND 2030

											
		Lighting		Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Transformers		Industrial Electric Motors	
		2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030
	Electricity (GWh)	131.5	132.7	141.6	278.5	1.9	3.6	1.0	0.9	31.1	74.3
	Electricity Bills (thousand US\$)	13,015.5	13,134.4	14,016.5	27,574.3	189.1	358.2	95.1	86.7	2,924.9	6,983.9
	CO2 Emissions (tonnes)	44,484.2	44,890.5	47,905.2	94,242.6	646.3	1,224.3	281.4	256.7	10,528.4	25,139.0

## CUMULATIVE SAVINGS (2020 - 2030)

											
		Lighting		Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Transformers		Industrial Electric Motors	
			Electricity (TWh)	1.2		1.6		0.0		0.0	
	Electricity Bills (million US\$)	114.1		153.1		2.0		1.0		34.7	
	CO2 Emissions (thousand tonnes)	389.8		523.2		7.0		3.1		124.8	

## OTHER BENEFITS IN 2030



Direct GHG emissions reduced by → **32 Thousand Tonnes**

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY STRATEGY AND NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

National Development Strategy 'Moldova 2020', adopted by Law nr. 166 of 11 July 2012, and Energy Strategy of Moldova until 2030, adopted by Government Decision nr. 102 of 5 February 2013. As stated in the MD-2020 Strategy, the planned gradual increase in energy efficiency by up to 10% could result in annual savings of about 830 million lei in current prices by 2020. The Energy Strategy of Moldova until 2030, stated from 2013 and 2020 the first results are expected in the implementation of less expensive energy efficiency measures aimed at a 20% reduction in energy consumption by 2020 including:

- decrease in energy intensity by 10% by 2020;
- decrease of losses in transmission and distribution networks for electricity to 11% by 2020 (up to 13% in 2015), for natural gas: by 39% by 2020 (by 20% in 2015), and for heat: by 5% by 2020 (by 2% in 2015);
- decrease in greenhouse gas emissions (compared with 1990) by 25% by 2020;
- decrease in buildings' energy consumption by 20% by 2020;
- proportion of retrofitted public buildings of 10% in 2020.

Country Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): A 64-67% emissions cut by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, with best efforts to reach 67%. Emissions in 2013 were 64% below 1990 levels.

# Country Specific Data and Input Assumptions For Moldova



## GENERAL INFORMATION

Population	3.6 million
GDP per capita	4,754 US\$
Electrification level	100%
CO2 Emission Factor	0.293 kg / kWh

## ELECTRICITY MARKET

Residential Electricity tariff	0.099 US\$ / kWh
Industrial Electricity tariff	0.094 US\$ / kWh
Transmission and distribution loss factor	13.41%

## ASSUMPTIONS

Product	Unit Energy Consumption (kWh/year) or Efficiency Level			Type of Product
	BAU	Policy Scenario	BAT	
Lighting	65.7	15.3	8.8	Low incandescent Lamp,3h/day; 14W CFL; 8W LED
Residential Refrigerators	625	212	139	2-door top-mount Average size 300 liters
Room Air Conditioners	542	442	290	Split unit with 3.5 kW cooling capacity
Transformers	N/A	SEAD Tier3	SEAD Tier5	three-phase and single-phase liquid-filled and three-phase dry-type power and distribution transformer
Industrial Electric Motors	IE1/IE0	IE3	IE4	3-phase induction motors Ranging from: 0.75 - 7.5 kW; 7.5 - 75 kW; 75 - 375 kW

### METHODOLOGY

The analysis uses CLASP's and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Policy Analysis Modeling System (PAMS) to forecast the impacts from implementing policies that improve the energy efficiency of new household air conditioners and refrigerators. For lighting, electric motors, and power and distribution transformers individual - models were developed, taking into account country level data, expected GDP growth, and industrialization levels. The savings potential assumes minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) are implemented in 2020 at level equivalent to the present day (2015) best global MEPS that are currently implemented. The graph on page two also shows the savings potential that is possible with the implementation of MEPS in 2020 at level equivalent to the present day best available technology (BAT).

### ASSUMPTIONS AND DATA SOURCES

- Population and GDP per capita data (2014) comes from the World Bank.
- Electrification levels come from the International Energy Agency (IEA).
- Market size was determined by data provided by industry partners; UN Comtrade database; household penetration forecasts generated by PAMS from population, climate, and macroeconomic indicators.
- Future electricity consumption was calculated using current consumption figures provided by the IEA and the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).
- Baseline price, unit energy consumption (UEC), appliance lifetime were provided by country representatives (when available); industry partners; and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The business-as-usual scenario assumes a 1 per cent annual improvement in UEC.
- Electricity tariffs were provided by the IEA; and Internet research.
- Transmission and distribution loss factor is a regional average calculated from electricity production and consumption data published by the IEA.
- CO2 emission factor came from the IEA and extrapolations were made for countries lacking data.
- Consumer discount rate was derived from the Human Development Index, United Nations Development Programme (2012).
- The approach of calculating the potential direct emission saving of refrigerators and air conditioners: the typical current mix of refrigerants fillings, leakage rates and end of life emissions in the BAU compared to the best alternative with natural refrigerants (mostly R290 for splits and R600a for domestic refrigerators).
- Additional to the above sources, a questionnaire was used to gather data from country officials.

