

Corrigendum: System Integration of Renewables in Moldova: A Roadmap Issued: 10 March 2022 Link to report: <u>https://www.iea.org/reports/system-integration-of-renewables-in-moldova-a-</u>roadmap

On page 8, replace Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure (MoEI) with **Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development** (MoIRD) and added **and is** in the paragraph:

The **Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development (MoIRD**), formed following a government reshuffle in August 2021, is the central body for the energy sector via its Energy Policy Directorate, **and is** responsible for the development and implementation of energy policy in Moldova.....

On page 9, replace Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE) with **Ministry of Environment** in and replace MoEl with **MoIRD** the paragraph:

The **Ministry of Environment**, is responsible for developing environmental and natural resource management policies and strategies, as well as for implementing international environment treaties. In relation to wind and solar deployment, this includes the management of land-use practices for the development of these plants. It is also responsible for the joint preparation (with **MoIRD**) of the National Energy and Climate Action Plan.

On page 14, replace MoEl with **MoIRD** in paragraph:

In 2020, Moldova had binding renewable targets for both gross national energy consumption and individual sectors (electricity, heating and transport). Preliminary statistics for 2020 estimate that Moldova had a 23.56% share of energy consumption from renewable sources, which was above the 17% target for 2020 (IEA, 2021b). However, this was achieved mostly through the revision of biomass consumption data for the years 2010-2016. As a result, the achievement of this target does not accurately reflect the progress made by the country towards the transition to renewable sources. In addition to the target of 17% of total energy consumption, 27% of heat consumption and 10% of fuel consumption for transport to come from renewable sources. The **MoIRD** and the Energy Community have started discussions on adopting new RE targets for Moldova in the frame of the National Energy and Climate Action Plan development exercise.

On page 15, replace 2019 with 2020 in the figure title:

Figure 2 Share of generation sources for electricity supply in 2020

On page 15, replace Oil accounted for only 0.1% of supply in 2019 with Oil use was negligible in 2020 in the note for Figure 2:

Note: Renewable energy includes hydro (1.5%), biogas (0.7%), wind (1.0%) and solar PV (0.7%) generation. **Oil use was** negligible in 2020.

On page 16, replace MoEl with **MoIRD** in the source for Figure 3:

Source: MoIRD data on request from IEA.

On page 18, replace 81% with around 80% in the paragraph:

The wholesale electricity market, in its current shape without a spot market, is based on a number of bilateral contracts between transmission and distribution companies, generators, and power suppliers (traders). In its current state, it suffers from a lack of competition, and is mainly limited to imports from Ukraine or the Moldavskaya GRES (MGRES) plant situated in Transnistria, which together supplied **around 80%** of electricity demand in 2019 and 2020....

On page 18, update values to correctly match those in Figure 5 and descriptive text in the paragraph:

The total electricity consumption in Moldova was **3.8** TWh in **2020**, which was up **10%** from its level in 2010 (Figure 5), with the majority of consumption from the residential sector (**45%**). Residential consumption grew by **14%** between 2010 and 2020, which is considerably less than the global average growth for the same period, which was over 20%. While Covid-19 had a significant impact on electricity demand **patterns in** Moldova in 2020, **with an increase in residential consumption and decline in services consumption, the overall change in demand (0.38% decline year-on-year between 2019 and 2020**) was relatively small (Figure 5).



On page 19, replace * Preliminary data with Data for 2020 are preliminary data in the note for Figure 5:

Notes: *Data for 2020 are preliminary data, ** Includes energy sector own use and agriculture.



On page 20, replace figure 6:

On page 20, replace January with **December** in the figure title:

Autumn

Figure 7 Moldova's monthly electricity supply, January 2015 to December 2021

Winter

Spring

Summer









On page 22, update reported values in paragraph to match latest data in paragraph and replace MoEl with MoIRD:

The support mechanisms for these new plants are offered at three different levels according to the project size: net metering for plants up to 200 kW, administratively-set FiTs for small-scale projects and auctioned fixed prices for larger projects. The central electricity supplier, Energocom, has an obligation to purchase all eligible renewable-generated electricity for 15 years at a determined tariff/price. Eligible producers also benefit from non-discriminatory grid connection and priority dispatch. By the end of 2020, **5.2 MW** of solar PV and **45.1 MW** of wind had been procured through either FiTs or competitive auction, in addition to at least an additional 35-40 MW (as of the end of 2019) which is supported under a net metering scheme. However, the **MoIRD** is currently exploring the amendment of these aforementioned categories of RE and their respective capacity limits, with the decision currently under public consultation, as the government aims to increase the capacity of RE (including a large portion of variable renewables) that are procured as eligible producers.

On page 23, replace 35.6 MW with **5.2 MW**, 55 MW with **45.1 MW** and MoEl with **MoIRD** in the paragraph: The support mechanisms for these new plants are offered at three different levels according to the project size: net metering for plants up to 200 kW, administratively-set FiTs for small-scale projects and auctioned fixed prices for larger projects. The central electricity supplier, Energocom, has an obligation to purchase all eligible renewablegenerated electricity for 15 years at a determined tariff/price. Eligible producers also benefit from non-discriminatory grid connection and priority dispatch. By the end of 2020, **5.2 MW** of solar PV and **45.1 MW** of wind had been procured through either FiTs or competitive auction, in addition to at least an additional 35-40 MW (as of the end of 2019) which is supported under a net metering scheme. However, the **MoIRD** is currently exploring the amendment of these aforementioned categories of RE and their respective capacity limits, with the decision currently under public consultation, as the government aims to increase the capacity of RE (including a large portion of variable renewables) that are procured as eligible producers.



On page 42, add to appropriately value and incentivise electricity generation and flexibility from all technologies at different times and locations in the paragraph:

Further revision to market design should be in place to extend the short-term market to include real-time balancing and ancillary services on a regional basis to appropriately value and incentivise electricity generation and flexibility from all technologies at different times and locations