

Does Moldova need a gas pipeline?

Once at full capacity in 2020, the pipeline is expected to supply almost all the gas Moldova consumes, but not that of the Transnistria region. The government also plans to diversify the energy mix with more renewable energy.

Where can I find information about Moldova's energy situation?

It provides the full picture of Moldova's energy situation in physical and energy units, and underlying energy data are easily accessible in Excel format in the energy statistics section of the website. The NBS also publishes data on electricity and gas prices, as well as monthly electricity and oil data.

What is Moldova's energy policy?

Moldova's energy policy focuses on improving integration in regional markets, strengthening energy security, improving compliance with EU directives, increasing electricity generation capacity and promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Does Moldova need a gas interconnector?

Moldova needs to import most energy commodities to meet the domestic demand. All natural gas consumption (2.1 Mtoe, or 2.9 billion cubic metres (bcm) in 2018) is met through imports, mainly from Russia. A gas interconnector to Romania is under construction to reduce dependence on Russian gas.

Is Gazprom provoking an energy crisis in Moldova?

President Maia Sandu on Thursday accused Gazprom of provoking an energy crisis in Moldova, saying the Russian energy giant was refusing to supply gas through an alternative route if the fuel stops flowing through Ukraine at the end of this year.

How much natural gas does Moldova use?

All natural gas consumption (2.1 Mtoe, or 2.9 billion cubic metres (bcm) in 2018) is met through imports, mainly from Russia. A gas interconnector to Romania is under construction to reduce dependence on Russian gas. Imports cover 99% of Moldova's oil consumption (1.0 Mtoe in 2018, of which almost 80% diesel and motor gasoline).



Key energy data 2 Moldova consumes around 4 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) of energy per year (4.1 Mtoe in 2018), comparable to energy consumption in Luxembourg. Supply Moldova's energy self-sufficiency is very low, among the lowest in the world. Around 20% of its energy demand is covered by domestic production, consisting



Moldova faces an energy crisis as Russian gas transit through Ukraine is set to end Jan. 1, 2025, threatening supplies to Transnistria. Read also: Moldova stays aligned with EU as Sandu leads



Moldova's parliament on Friday voted in favour of imposing a state of emergency in the energy sector over fears that Russia could leave the EU candidate country without sufficient natural gas



Moldova's energy landscape: infrastructure and import routes. In 2023 Moldova's energy consumption was approximately four million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe), compared to 93 Mtoe in Ukraine and 35 Mtoe in Romania. The average for EU countries was 114 Mtoe, with a total consumption of 5,700 Mtoe across all 27 member states.



The low levels of energy security have resulted in extreme price volatility, insufficient supply, and widespread energy poverty. Moldova has actively pursued the diversification of electricity and natural gas supply by bringing in ???



Moldova's energy sector relies heavily on imports of electricity and gas. The country produces only about 20 percent of its annual electricity consumption from natural gas-fired combined heat and electricity power plants. Moldova has one hydropower plant, the Costesti Hydropower Plant. Moldavskaya GRES (MGRES) in the separatist region of



By Alexander Tanas CHISINAU (Reuters)

-Moldova's parliament voted early on Friday to impose a national state of emergency for 60 days starting on Dec. 16 due to an expected cut-off of Russian gas



Renewables and energy efficiency developments in Moldova are governed by the new Law on Energy Efficiency (2018), aligned with EU directives on energy efficiency, the Law on Energy Labelling (2014), the Law on Energy Performance in Buildings (2014) and the ???



Before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Moldova was one of Europe's most dependent countries on Russian energy. But over the last year, Moldova has managed to achieve full independence from Russian gas, develop alternative supply routes, unbundle the energy market, and disprove its debt to Russian majority state-owned gas company, Gazprom. ???

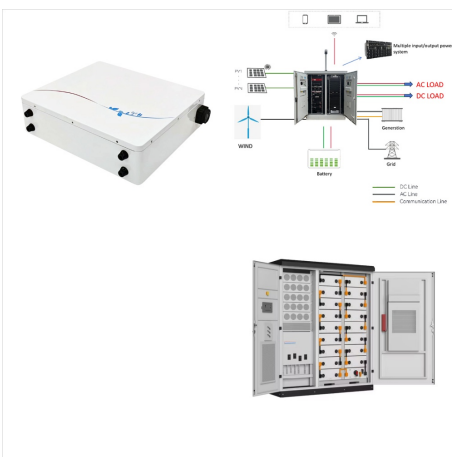




1 ? President Maia Sandu accuses Gazprom of sparking an energy crisis in Moldova. With potential gas supply disruptions from Russia, Moldova prepares for winter power cuts. Sandu emphasizes diversifying energy sources, as Chisinau explores alternative supply routes and payment solutions for the breakaway Transdniestria region.



Moldova's Parliament has voted to impose a state of emergency in the country's energy sector, bracing for potential disruptions to its natural gas supplies from Russia this winter. The decision



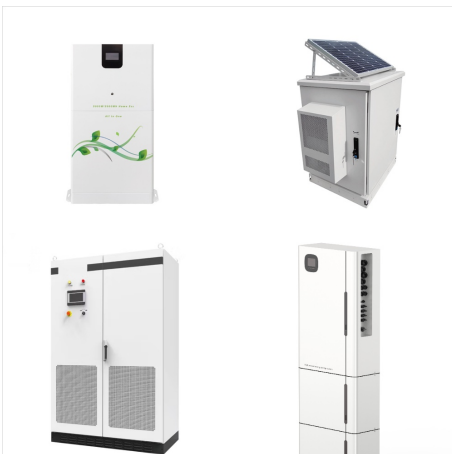
2 ? A potential halt to Russian gas deliveries to Moldova's rebel Transnistria region threatens to dramatically alter the status quo in a frozen conflict dating to the end of the Soviet Union.



The gas pipeline, which runs from Iasi in Romania to Chisinau in Moldova, will link Moldova to the European energy system via Romania. The pipeline is being built by Vestmoldtransgaz, which is owned by the Romanian energy company Transgaz. As of April 2020, 106 of the 120 kilometers (or 88%) had been completed. Since early 2019, construction



In energy terms, Moldova is closely tied to Moscow. Not only has the country been 100% dependent on Russian gas. But its own gas company, Moldovagaz, is majority-owned by Gazprom. And more than 80



13 ? Unfortunately, it requires Moldova to first help Transnistria weather an energy crisis???and there are no easy options. In addition to the end of gas supplies via Ukraine, there ???



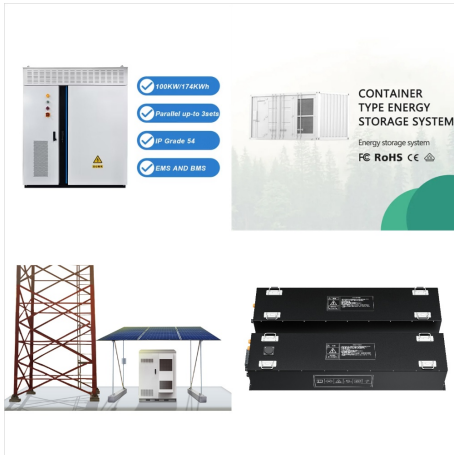
Moldova's parliament has voted in favor of imposing a state of emergency in the energy sector over fears that Russia could leave the European Union candidate country without sufficient natural



Moldova has imported natural gas from new directions, for the first time obtaining volumes pumped from elsewhere than Russian state-run gas firm Gazprom. The pro-Western government in Chisinau is seeking to diversify its energy resources and accumulate supplies against the background of Gazprom's policy that consists in using gas as a tool of ???



1 ? President Maia Sandu on Thursday accused Gazprom of provoking an energy crisis in Moldova, saying the Russian energy giant was refusing to supply gas through an alternative route if the fuel stops



1 ? The transit contract that regulates the supply of Russian natural gas through Ukraine expires on 1 January. Russia's state-owned company Gazprom uses this route to supply pro ???



4 ? The Romanian energy minister added that the country's current net transfer capacity (NTC) for imports from Romania is 315 MW, and it is expected to increase to 395 MW by the end of this week.



Moldova will uphold its gas supply contract with Russia's Gazprom in order to ward off crises over power prices in the country and hardship in its breakaway Transdniestria region, Energy Minister





Moldova's parliament on Friday voted in favour of imposing a state of emergency in the energy sector over fears that Russia could leave the EU candidate country without sufficient natural gas



The deal is a major breakthrough in energy security for Moldova's 2.6 million people. The gas is expected to be imported via pipelines in Romania and Bulgaria, rather than from Russia and Ukraine.



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Moldova's parliament on Friday voted to approve a state of emergency, citing fears of an immediate threat to energy security. Russian gas currently reaches Moldova, a landlocked country in the