

Power Engineering Institute of Academy of Sciences of Moldova

Key aspects in the sustainable development of energy sector of the Republic of Moldova

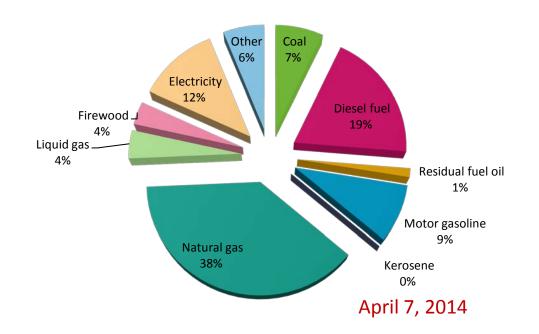
Dr. Mihai Tîrşu, Deputy Director of IPE

General aspects of energy sector in Moldova

Moldova lacks its own energy resources, which is why import more than 95% of energy.
Main types of energy consumed in the country are:

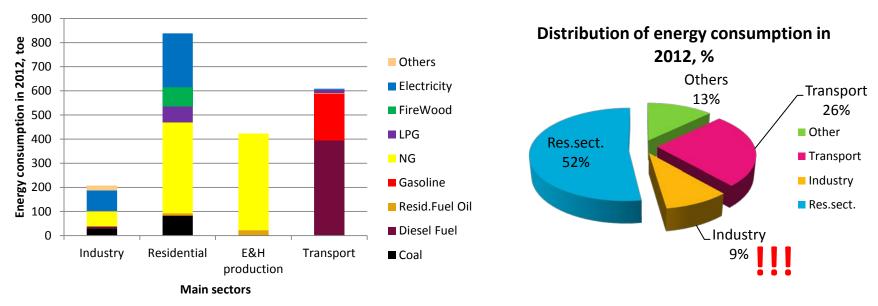
Type of fuel	Coal	Diesel fuel	Residual fuel oil	Motor gasoline	Kerosene	Natural gas	Liquid gas	Firewood	Electricity	Other	Total
Consumption, toe	168	454	31	202	0	898	98	79	284	145	2358

Structure of energy consumption in MD for 2012 %



Natural gas -> 38% ↓ Diesel fuel -> 19% ↓ Electricity ->12% ↓ Gasoline -> 9%

General aspects of energy sector in Moldova



Distribution of consumed energy among main sectors

- These 4 sectors consuming > 87% of energy
- > The residential sector consuming about 35% of energy, but...
- > The energy used for E&H production is used 76% & 80% respectively also by residential sector.
- >So, finally, we can consider, that residential sector consuming 52% of total energy!!!

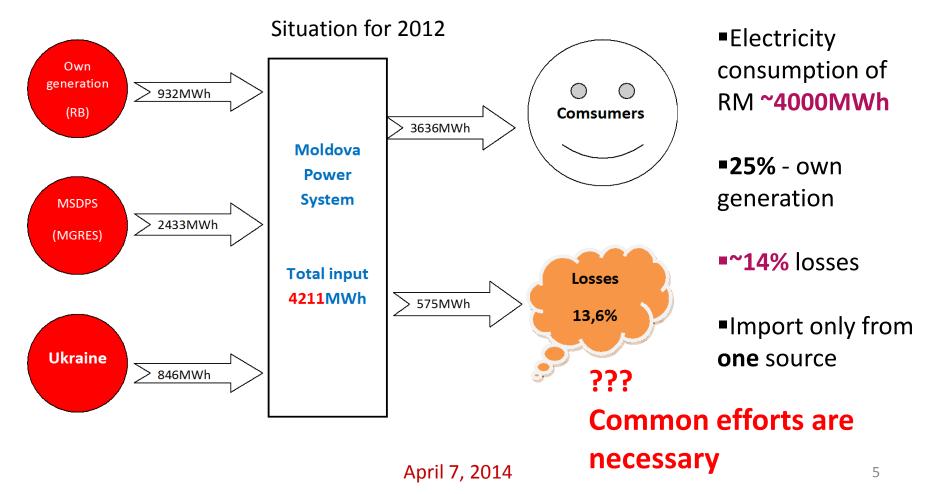
5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) What is the future vector of energy sector development?

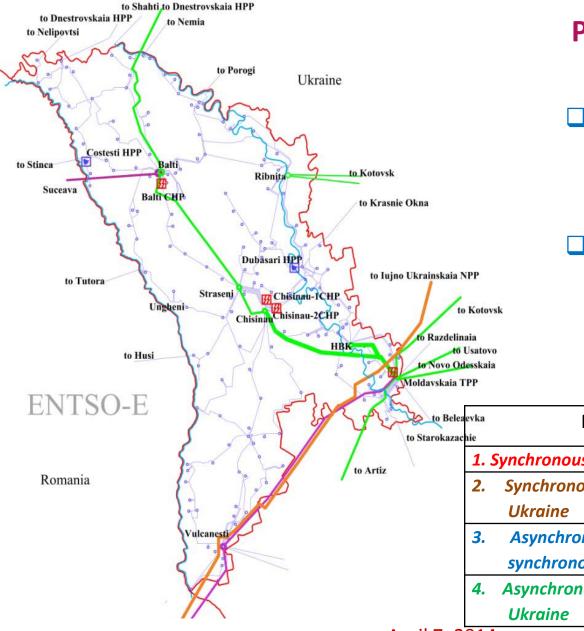
> In 2010 Republic of Moldova signed the Energy Community Treat > In 2011 the Government of Republic Moldova signed the Agreement for implementation of EU Directives and Regulations in electricity and gas sector until 2015 (Third Energy Package) In 2013 was adopted new document "Energy Strategy of Moldova" till 2030". This document describes main activities necessary to be implemented, in order to increase energy safety of the country and to have a sustainable development of the energy sector. > During last years have changed the laws in the energy sector to be in line with European directives.

So, the future development vector of the energy sector is clearly oriented towards integration into European energy market.

5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) Activities have to be implemented for sustainable development of energy sector

POWER SECTOR



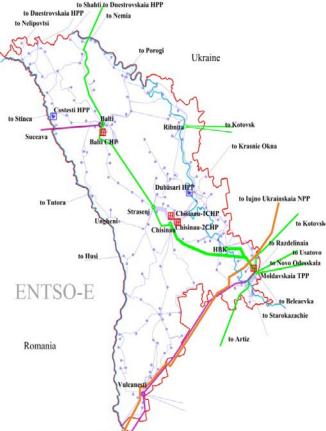


POWER SECTOR

There is no technical possibility to import electricity from other countries beside Ukraine SE 2030 provides several scenarios of joint ENTSO-**E (European Network Transmission System Operators – Electricity).**

to Starokazac		Costs, mln.euro			
to Artiz	1. Synchronous with Romania and Ukraine				
in Ariaz	2. Synchronous with Romania without Ukraine	189			
	3. Asynchronous with Romania and synchronous with Ukraine	342			
	4. Asynchronous with Romania without Ukraine	333			
April 7, 2	014	6			

5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) POWER SECTOR



 Obviously, the cheapest scenario in terms of investment is the first one
But most likely for the moment is Scenario 3, which involves 3 lines on 400kV interconnection with Romania (Balti-Suceava, Vulcăneşti - Isaccea and Străşeni-Ungheni-Iasi), each having a capacity of 500MW. Also including second line Balti – Novodnestrovsk on 330kV, and 3 back-to-back units each having cost 70 mln.euro.

The investment cost can be reduced on 111 mln.euro if we exclude the line Straseni-Ungheni-lasi

□In any case, exact scenario will be selected after implementation of feasibility study.

5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) POWER SECTOR – OWN GENERATION

- In this context, ES2030 envisage a construction of 650 MWe gas-fired combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT) cogeneration plant, which need replace the old ones CHP-1 and CHP-2 with capacity above 300MW.
- Building of 400MW wind installations.
- By following this way and considering the existing plants like HPP Costesti, CHP-North etc. it is planned to cover the maximum load in winter period what is around 1200MW.
- ✓ Very important!
- 1. For the plant to be competitive is necessary to ensure required thermal load.
- 2. The electrical transport network need to be developed in order to have possibility to eject produced electricity with small losses.
- 3. Also, it is necessary to develop gas network to provide sufficient quantity of gas.

5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) POWER SECTOR – OWN GENERATION

Is it real for Moldova to have 400MW wind installations?

- In reality it is very difficult to answer this question from next reason:
- 1. In summer period the maximum load can drop less than 500MW. How we will balance the power system if the wind installation will operate at rated capacity? Who will give us power in intermittent mode and how much will cost us?
- 2. There are sufficient conditions in Moldova for operation of wind installations which are designed for wind speed higher then 7-8 m/s?
- 3. Which will be the payback period of wind installations and how much will they affect the electricity tariff?

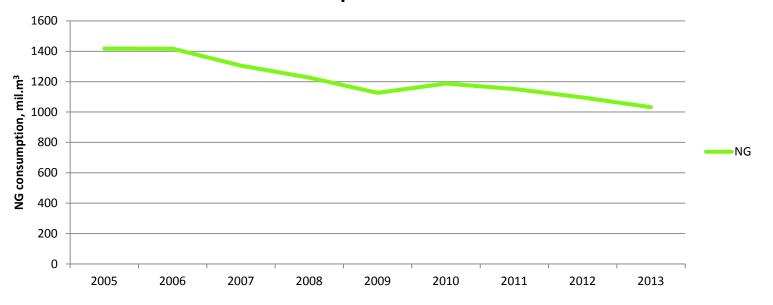
5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) **POWER SECTOR – CONCLUSIONS**

- **1.** Development of power system interconnection with Romania will provide access to European energy market and give possibility to select supplier on base of competitiveness criteria.
- 2. Reinforce and modernization of the power system of Moldova will enhance the efficiency and increase the transit capacity.
- **Optimal development of own generation sources, including** 3. modernization of existing ones.
- 4. First of all the development of renewable energy sources based on biomass and solar energy should be considered. The installations can be considered wind only after implementation of study "How balance the power system and which will be the influence on the tariff?"
- **Development of "Road Map" for implementation** 5. of mentioned activities. April 7, 2014 10

The Moldova gas grid is 22671km, of which 1560km are transport gas pipeline During the last years the gas consumption in Moldova is decreasing

Consumption of Natural gas by Republic of Moldova									
Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NG, mil.m ³	1418,5	1417	1305,4	1226	1126,3	1187,8	1152,1	1095,5	1031,2

NG consumption of R.Moldova



The consumption of NG decreased because the tariff was increased too much for last years, but consumers income remain the same.
A lot of consumers (as result) changed the gas boilers with biomass boilers.

100% of NG are imported from one source (Russia).

- Technically, it is not possible diversification of gas suppliers due to missing of gas pipeline connection with Romania.
- ★ ES2030 provides construction of gas pipeline lasi-Ungheni with capacity of 1,5 mill.m³ per year and length of 43km that had to be done in 2013 (it is planned to be ready this summer). The cost of this gas pipeline is about €6,65m, including pump station.
- ☆ Another gas pipeline that is not in ES2030, but is already subject of discussion between Governments of Republic Moldova and Romania is the Ungheni-Chisinau with length of 130km and investment cost about €100m.

Sure that this is not enough, but it's still a step forward

5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The Republic of Moldova has a big reserve to decrease energy consumption through energy efficiency, because actually the energy intensity is three times higher then in EU.

The Government of Moldova already started this process through creation of Agency for Energy Efficiency and Fond of Energy Efficiency

Also, there are some Programs which help enterprises to reduce their energy consumption like MoSEFF, MoREF and others.

In order to accelerate implementation of energy efficiency it is necessary to provide incentives and impose all enterprises make energy audit each one or two years and get out from use old equipment which has a high level of energy consumption 5th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Sustainable development of energy sector can be achieved through:

- 1. Development of interconnection with Romania and integration in EU energy market
- 2. Development of own generation sources
- 3. Implementation of advanced technologies in all processes

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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