1. **Question from Ms García Muñoz (S&D/ES)**

*What was the recommendation from OLAF in 2021 and what is its status of the implementation?*

On 7 December 2021, OLAF issued an administrative recommendation asking DG ENER to consider potential improvements to control systems related to the stated end-uses of waste feedstock and biodiesel produced from waste. DG ENER took the recommendation in account in the framework of the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive and in the design of the associated database. The database is operational since mid-2023, in effect implementing the OLAF recommendation.

2. **Question from Ms von Cramon (Greens/DE)**

*What was your involvement in the take-over of Gazprom Moldova by a Romanian supplier? Could you please provide an insight on which actions were taken to support Moldova to empower their energy infrastructure to become more independent from Russian supplies?*

The EU has not been involved in the take-over of MoldovaTransGaz (which is the entity owned by Gazprom) by the Romanian supplier Vestmoldtransgaz. As part of the negotiations with the European Union, Moldova committed to the unbundling of MoldovaTransGaz (which is the entity owned by Gazprom). The gas network in Moldova, owned by MoldovaTransGaz, will now be operated by the Romanian and EBRD-owned Vestmoldtransgaz for 5 years. Conditions for such a move were created by legislative amendments allowing the Network Regulatory Authority to start *ex officio* the procedure of unbundling and of imposing a contract if no agreement was to be achieved, as well as cancelling the supply licence for Moldovagaz as a sanction.

Under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF Energy), EUR 5.8 billion has been made available to Moldova to co-fund projects of common interest under the TEN-E Regulation as well as cross-border projects in the field of renewable energy. Several new gas pipelines, interconnectors and LNG terminals have come online in Eastern Europe thanks to this support. The European Union has successfully supported enabling the reverse flows on most of the existing interconnections in the region, including on those with Moldova. Its interconnectivity has improved, as the new infrastructure opened access to new regional supply sources, increased market integration, and enhanced risk preparedness and resilience even in extreme demand conditions.

Moldova is highly reliant on gas imports from Russia via Ukraine, although significant progress has been made to reduce its vulnerability. By the end of 2022, for the first time, Moldova imported natural gas through physical reverse flow from the Slovak-Ukraine border and along the Trans-Balkan corridor. The Ungheni-Chisinau pipeline was completed in late 2020 and enables Moldova to import around 1.5 bcm per year from Romania, less than half of its annual consumption (over 3 bcm, including Transnistria).

Moldova has no underground gas storage, but has some reserves stored in Ukraine and Romania. Supplies from Romania will not be able to reach the breakaway region of Transnistria, where more than three-quarters of Moldova’s electricity is supplied from the gas-fired MGRES power plant. Only a third or less of its units are reportedly in operation, potentially limiting its fuel-switching capabilities.

The European Commission is closely following the current developments in Moldova, including the supply of Russian gas, and will carefully assess the situation to support the development of a safe, secure, sustainable and high-performance Moldovan gas infrastructure.