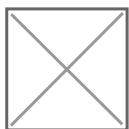


First meeting of the National Crisis Management Commission: coordinated measures to strengthen energy security and protect water supply



Today, July 28, 2026, the first meeting of the National Crisis Management Commission was held, convened in the context of risks regarding the security of supply of the Republic of Moldova with petroleum products and the deterioration of the hydrological situation.

Following the assessments presented by the responsible institutions and the integrated analysis carried out by the National Crisis Management Center, the Government decided to establish a state of alert in the energy sector and a state of hydrological alert. Subsequently, the Commission met to coordinate the necessary actions, establish implementation measures and ensure an integrated response to the identified risks.

Two topics were analyzed during the meeting:

- Security of supply of the Republic of Moldova with petroleum products, market risks and examination of impact mitigation measures.
- Evolution of the hydrological situation and examination of the necessary measures to prevent damage to the water supply of the population and essential services.

In order to maintain the availability of fuels on the domestic market, accelerate imports and prevent supply bottlenecks in the event of an eventuality, several measures have been adopted to:

1. Maintaining the flow of diesel imports. In order for economic operators to continue imports in the face of increased logistics costs generated by the regional crisis, the Commission temporarily adapted the calculation mechanism for the maximum price for standard diesel and allowed the inclusion of a surcharge of 25 USD/tonne to cover additional procurement and transport costs. During the state of alert, the National Energy Regulatory Agency (ANRE) will already use the average value of the CIF Med Cargo average quotations when calculating the maximum retail price for standard diesel. At the same time, the application of certain legal provisions

on the petroleum products market has been postponed until 25 August 2026 in order to reduce the burden on consumers.

2. **Protecting stocks destined for the Republic of Moldova.** To ensure that available petroleum products remain a priority on the domestic market, export and re-export from the Giurgiulesti International Free Port will only be allowed if stocks exceed the thresholds of 2,500 tons for gasoline and 7,500 tons for diesel. At the same time, fuel imported for domestic consumption will not be able to be subsequently exported or re-exported.

3. **Permanent inventory monitoring.** The operator of the Giurgiulesti International Free Port will report daily stock levels, and licensees will transmit daily information on available quantities and weekly diesel import plans. This mechanism provides authorities with a real-time picture of the situation and allows for rapid interventions if supply risks arise.

4. **Faster imports to the Republic of Moldova.** To reduce supply times, the Customs Service will establish dedicated corridors for customs clearance of petroleum products, and together with the General Inspectorate of the Border Police, it will operationalize priority lanes for tanker trucks transporting diesel destined for the Republic of Moldova. At the same time, rail transport of diesel will benefit from priority access to the national network. The measures allow the fuel to reach distributors and, subsequently, consumers more quickly.

5. **Preventing excessive purchases.** Consumers can continue to fill up at the pump with the entire quantity of diesel fuel needed to fill the vehicle's tank. At the same time, the sale of additional diesel fuel in containers is only allowed within a maximum limit of 40 liters. By way of exception, this limit does not apply to the supply of agricultural machinery in specialized containers, in which case a quantity greater than 40 liters may be sold, depending on the needs of agricultural activities. The measure aims to prevent excessive storage and ensure fair access to fuel for all consumers.

6. **Ensuring continuity of supply.** In the event that stocks of standard petroleum products run out, gas stations will be able to sell other types of main petroleum products. This flexibility reduces the risk of supply disruption and allows gas stations to continue operating.

7. **The state reduces its own consumption.** Central and local public authorities will reduce fuel consumption by at least 20% compared to the same period in 2025, by optimizing business trips, using online meetings and prioritizing public transport where possible. The goal is to save resources without affecting essential public services and without imposing restrictions on the population.

For details, access [here](#) Decision No. 1 of the National Crisis Management Commission.

To protect available water resources, ensure continuous water supply to the population and the functioning of vital services, several measures have been adopted to:

1. **Preventing excessive consumption and unauthorized use of water.** The Inspectorate for Environmental Protection will intensify checks on compliance with water use conditions and will intervene to prevent illegal abstractions, exceeding authorized volumes and irrational use of water resources. The measure is to ensure their responsible use during the state of alert.
2. **Preparation and use of alternative water sources.** Local authorities, together with water supply service operators, will inventory alternative and backup sources, check the technical condition of existing wells and, if necessary, invest in their rehabilitation and equipment. The goal is that, in the event of a reduction in the flow of the Dniester, the population can be temporarily supplied from alternative sources, while respecting sanitary requirements.
3. **Ensuring continuity of water supply.** If the reduction in the Nistru River flow affects the operation of the water supply stations, the authorities and operators will gradually and proportionally introduce temporary supply programs and measures to limit secondary consumption. At the same time, medical, social institutions, educational institutions and other critical facilities will have priority in water supply, and the affected localities will be supplied through tankers, mobile tanks and other backup sources.
4. **Prioritizing water use for basic needs.** Depending on the evolution of the hydrological situation, water resources will be used with priority for supplying the population with drinking water, sanitary needs and maintaining the ecological flow necessary to protect aquatic ecosystems. If the situation worsens, the use of water for secondary activities, such as irrigation, industrial processes or surface washing, may be temporarily and gradually limited.
5. **Permanent monitoring of the hydrological situation and water supply.** The Ministry of Environment, together with the responsible institutions and local public administration authorities with the operators of public water supply systems, will permanently monitor the operation of the supply systems, the flow, level and volume of water in the Dniester River, as well as its quality, especially in the catchment areas intended for human consumption, immediately reporting any risk of reduction or interruption of the service. This mechanism provides the authorities with a real-time picture of the situation, allows for early identification of risks generated by the reduction of flow and deterioration of water quality, and facilitates rapid interventions to prevent malfunctions in the supply of drinking water to the population.
6. **Informing the population and protecting public health.** The Ministry of Health will permanently monitor the quality of water for human consumption and assess the risks to the health of the population, and local public authorities and

operators will constantly inform citizens about the evolution of the situation, possible restrictions and water saving measures.

The measures adopted are preventive and will be applied during the alert states.

For details, access [here](#) Decision No. 2 of the National Crisis Management Commission.

[The National Crisis Management Commission](#) is the national mechanism through which state authorities conduct an integrated analysis of crisis situations, coordinate the institutional response and adopt rapid decisions to protect the population, critical infrastructure and the continuity of essential services.

Failure to comply with the Commission's decisions will result in liability in accordance with the legislation.

The Commission's secretariat is provided by the National Crisis Management Center, the entity responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Commission's decisions, collecting information on the status of their execution, preparing reports on the level of implementation of measures and informing the Commission on the need to adopt additional measures.

