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**SEERMAP**

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South-East Europe Electricity Roadmap

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# RES-E policy and planning in Romania

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Romania's RES evolution  
up to 2030

# 1. Present RES-E support scheme

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## Is RO on the path to reach its 2020 RES-E target?

- Romania has already achieved its 2020 RES target of 24% of total energy demand

## Key barriers and success factors

- *Success factors:*
  - generous cap-and-trade support scheme based on green certificates (GC), introduced per Law 220/2008 (in operation since Nov 2011)
  - sizeable share of hydropower; biomass in rural areas

# 1. Present RES-E support scheme

## *Barriers:*

- Multiple changes in the support scheme, to curb costs:
  - Reduction in GCs per MWh generated, because of identified risk of overcompensation for wind, solar, hydro accredited after Dec 2013
  - Some GCs not tradable between July 2013 and March 2017
  - Reduction in quota for suppliers from 2014
  - Payment capped by notified electricity quantities, after July 2013
  - Shortened validity of GC, reduced from 16 to 12 months
  - Reduction in purchasing obligation for energy intensive users, which has transferred the cost obligation on the other consumers

**No new projects are eligible under this scheme after December 31, 2016**

## 2. Impact of 2014 State Aid Guidelines on RES-E support

- How does RO plan to fulfil the requirements of the State Aid Guidelines with relation to RES-E?
  - Competitive support allocation
  - New marketing rules
- Have your country started tendering RES-E support for certain technologies?
  - No E-RES support scheme in place as of January 1, 2017
- If not, do you plan to do so?
  - Currently, a Biomass Law in the making – relevant for biomass-fuelled power generation and cogeneration.
- What are the main rules of tendering?
  - Feed-in premiums envisaged for capacities under 500 KW

### 3. Long term energy/electricity vision of your country

- Do you have official long term energy plans?

#### *The Romanian Energy Strategy 2016-2030, with an Outlook to 2050*

- published in December 2016
- to undergo SEA procedure (at least six more months)
- likely to be assumed by the Government through Gov. Ordinance
- Regularly updated?
  - To be updated at least every five years
- Main characteristics? (modelling tool used and sectoral coverage):
  - PRIMES/GEM-E3 + qualitative analysis – every energy sector + transports + agriculture + buildings; macroeconomic analysis

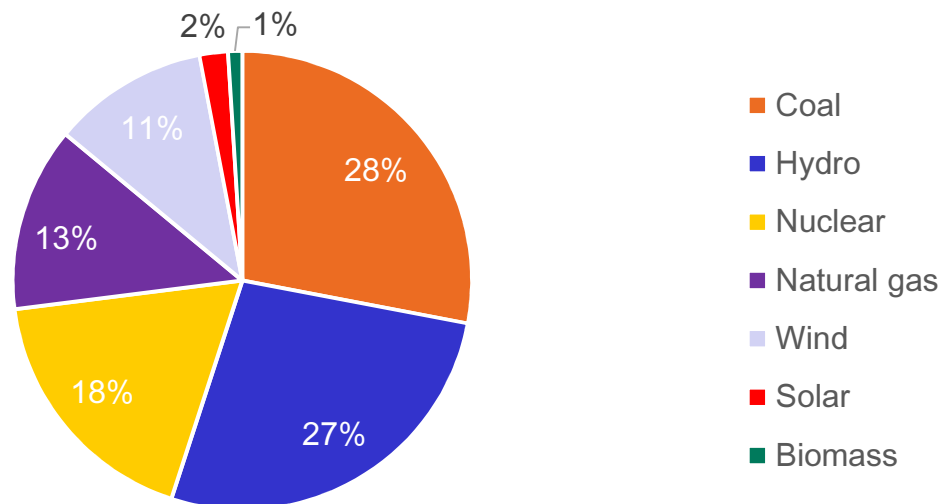
# 3. Long term energy/electricity vision of your country

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What are the main assumptions regarding:

- ▶ Electricity demand
- ▶ Technology deployment
- ▶ Carbon pricing

# Electricity production in 2015



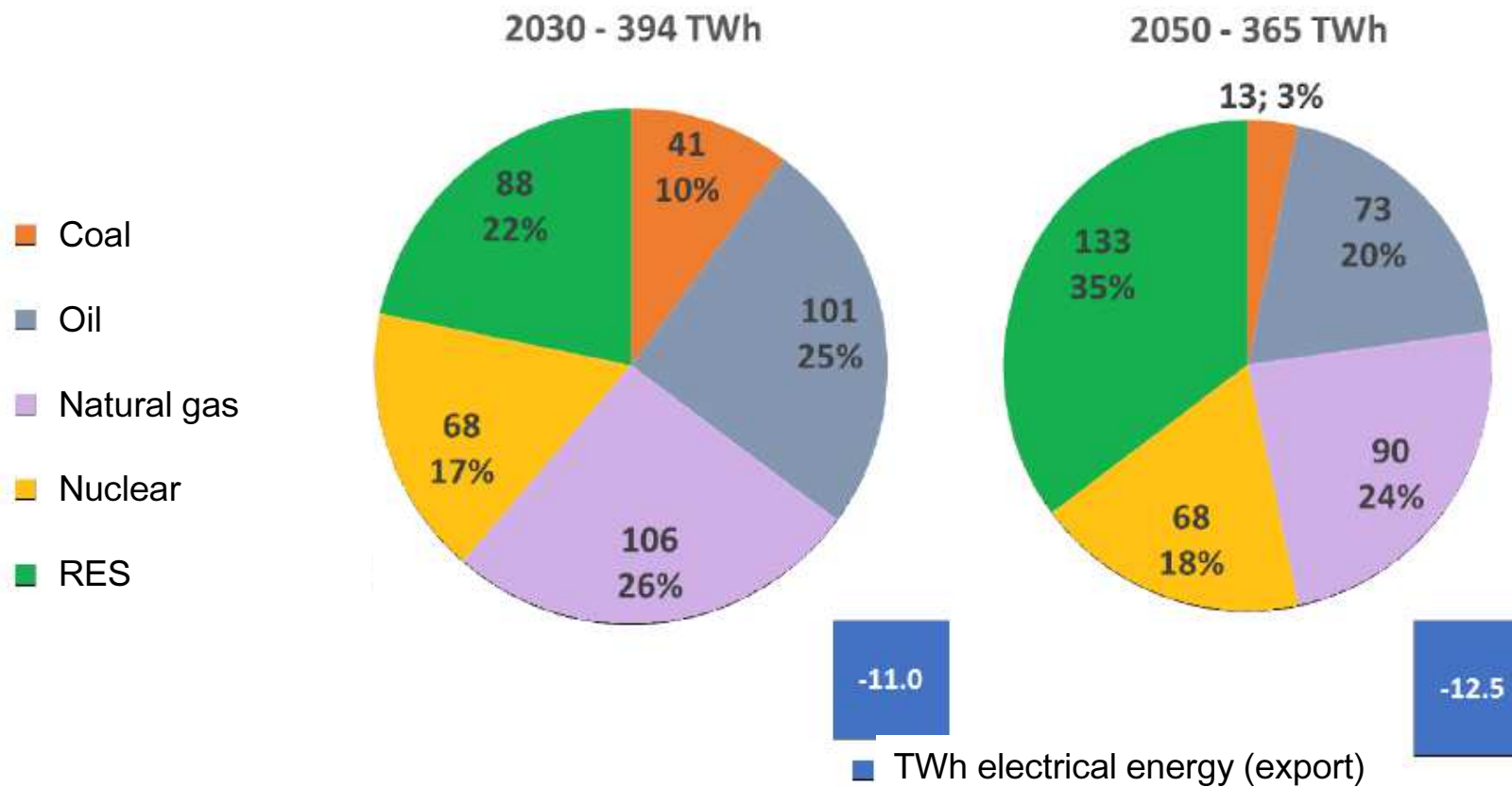
RES-E: 42%

No emissions: 60%

Low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: 75%

*Installed capacity: Wind – 3000 MW; Solar – 1300 MW*

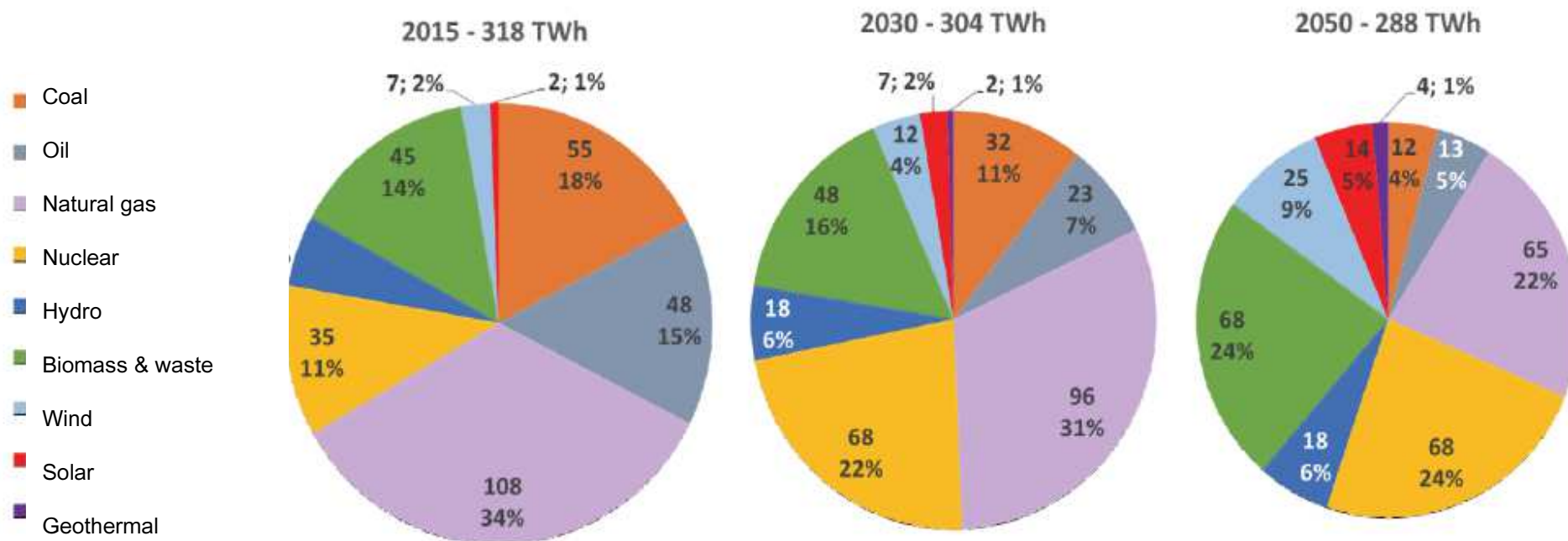
# Total primary energy demand 2030, 2050



Source: PRIMES



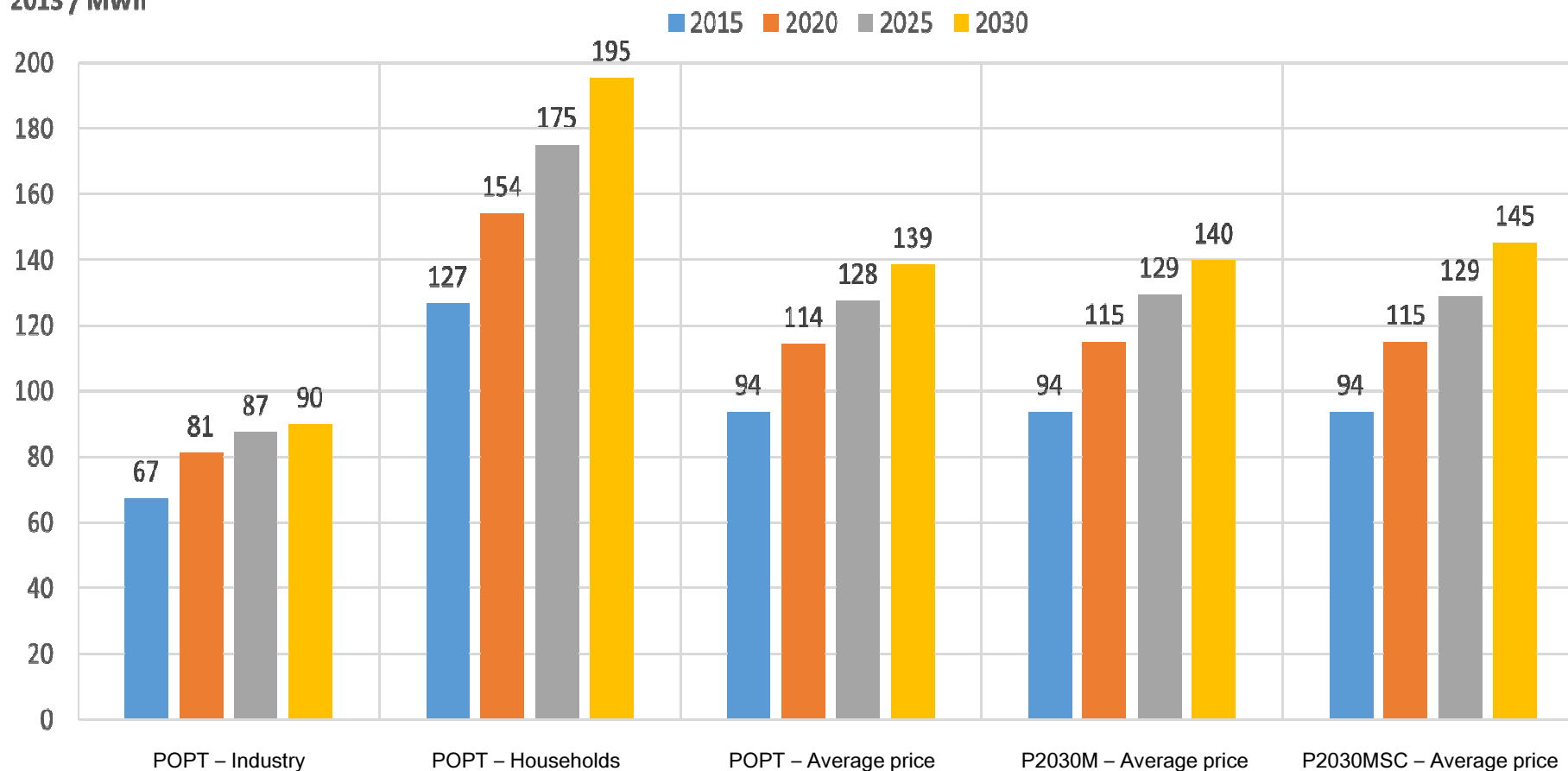
# Primary energy production 2015-30-50



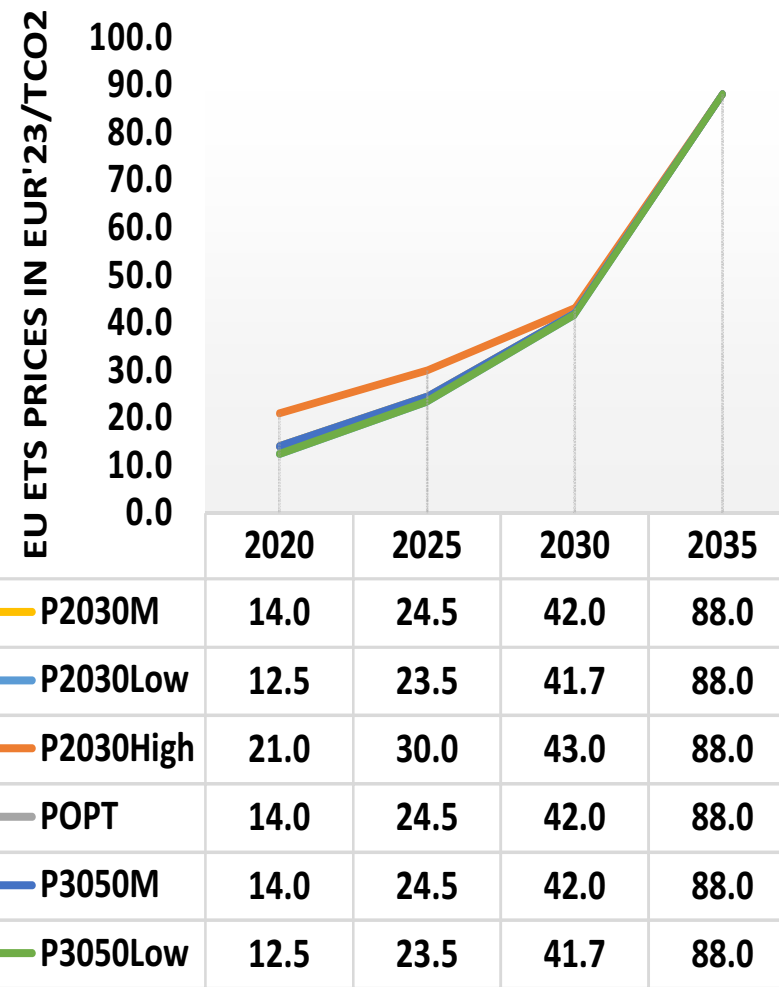
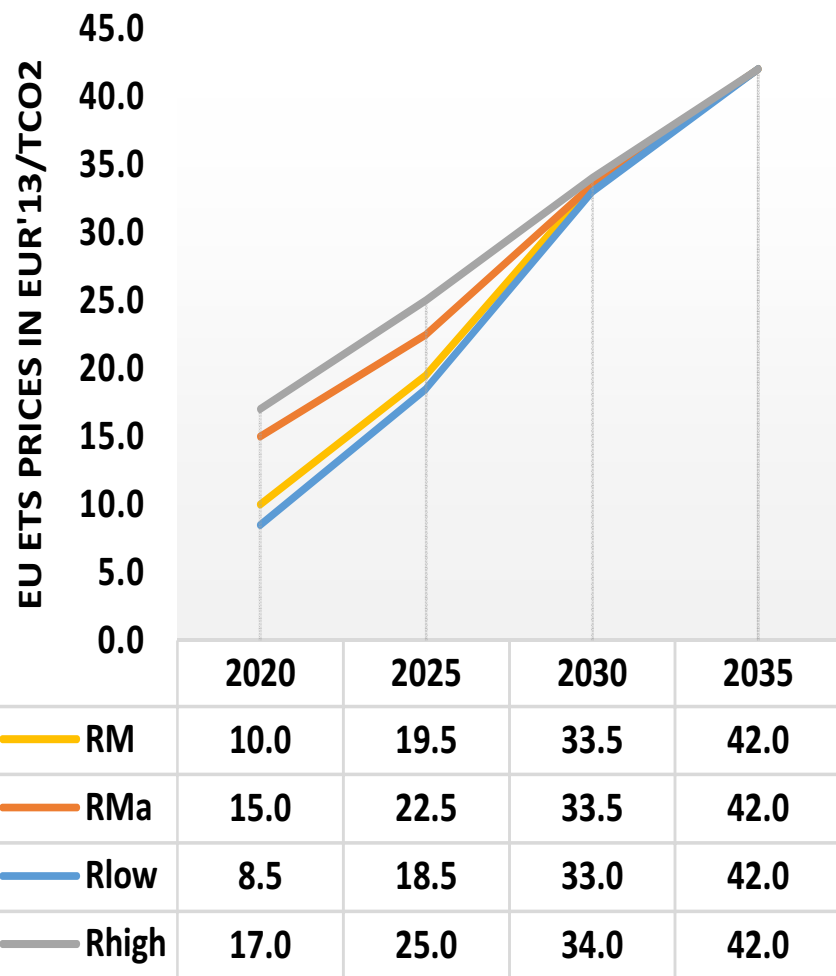
Source: PRIMES

# Final electricity price (incl. tariffs and taxes)

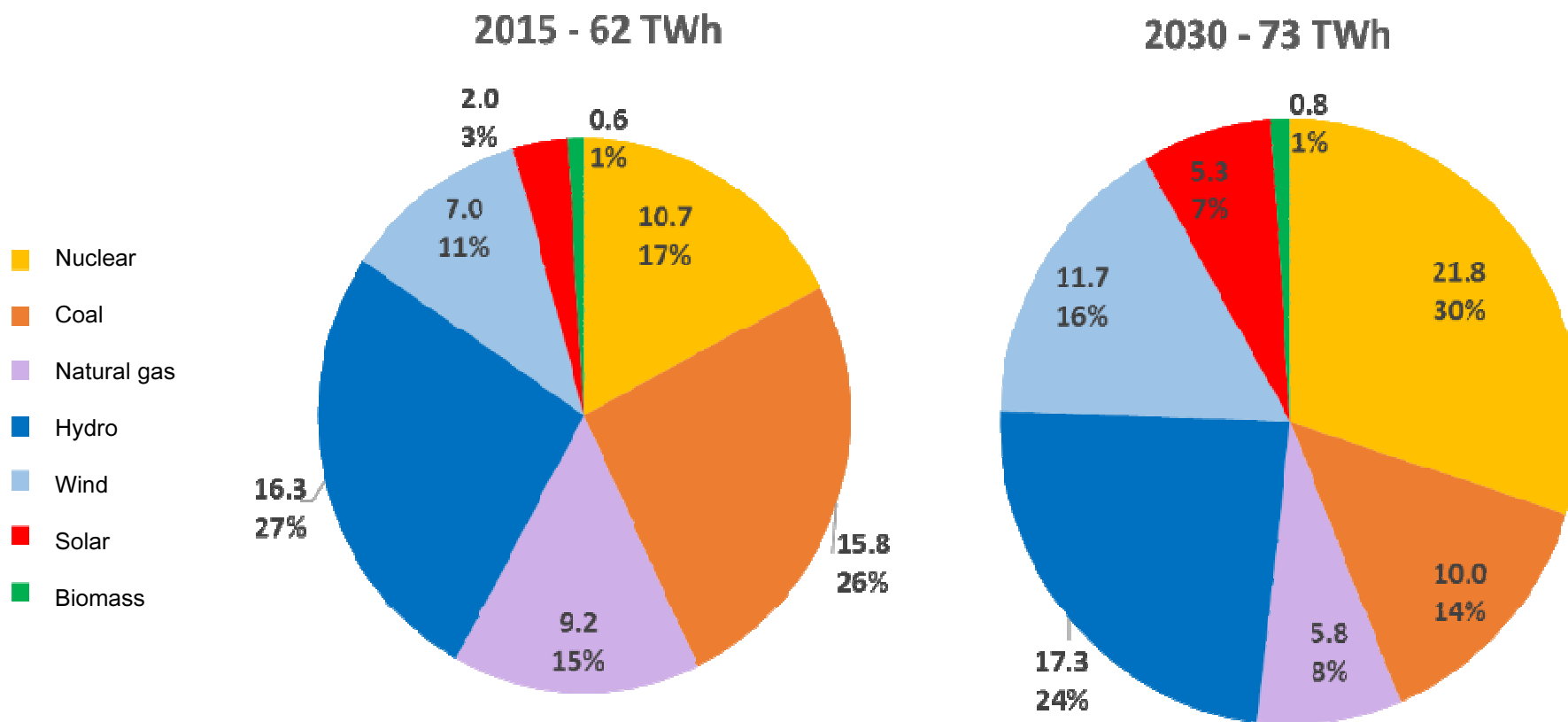
€ '2013 / MWh



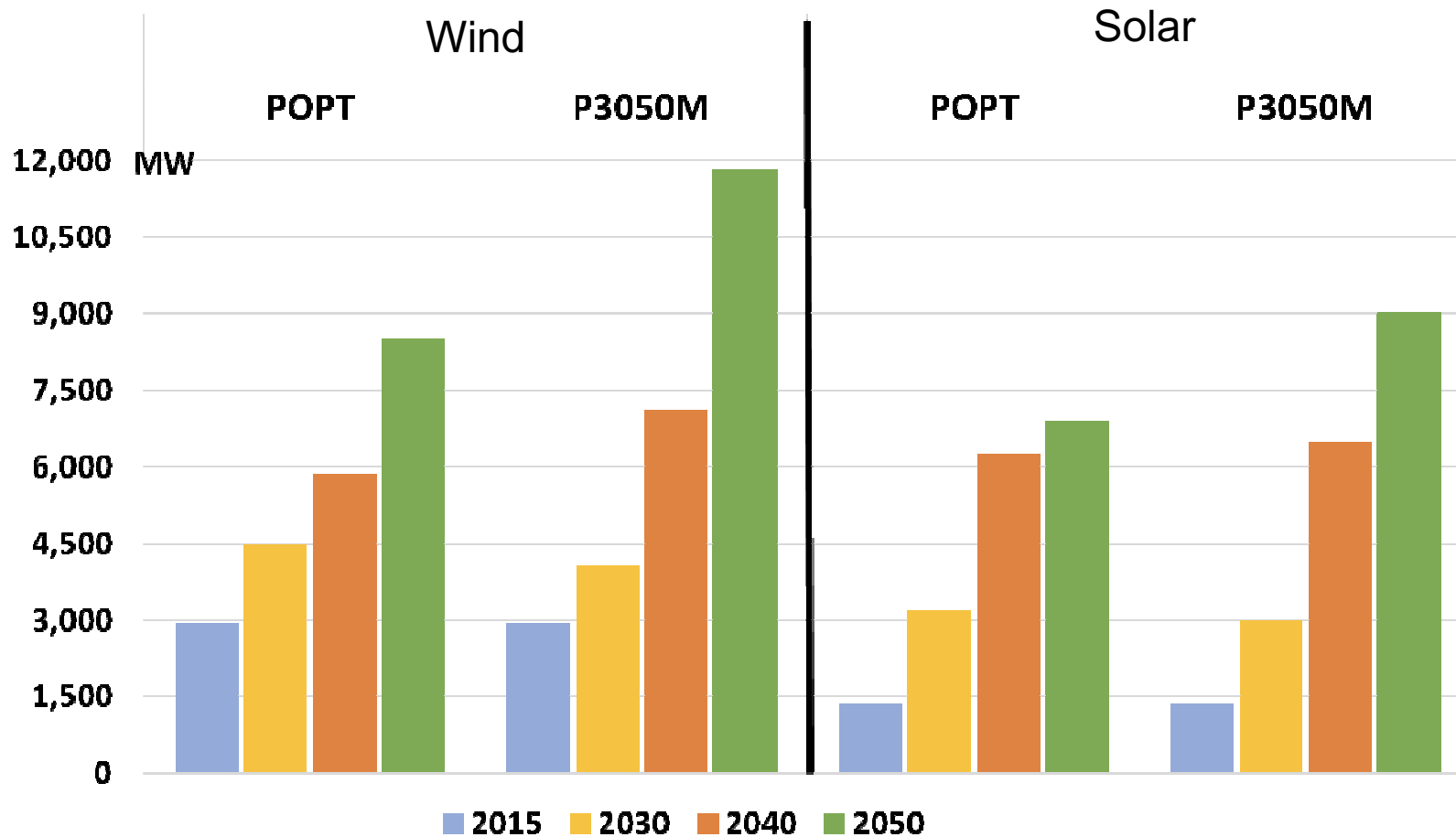
# EU ETS price, 2020-2035 (PRIMES)



# Structure of electricity production 2015, 2030



# Wind and solar capacity, 2030-2050



# Decarbonization targets

Indicator	unit	2015	2020	2030	2050
RES	%	26.3	24	27	47
RES-E	%	43.7	44	55	78
RES-T	%	4.6	10	13	60
Energy intensity	toe/mil € <sub>2013</sub>	218	190	155	105
Energy intensity – electricity and heat	gCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	319	300	170	50

Thank you for your attention!

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# Energy Policy Group

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