

Romania

Renewable Energy Fact Sheet

Policy Background

The EU is working to reduce the effects of climate change and establish a common energy policy. As part of this policy, European Heads of State or Government agreed in March 2007 on binding targets to increase the share of renewable energy. By 2020 renewable energy should account for 20% of the EU's final energy consumption (8,5% in 2005). To meet this common target, each Member State needs to increase its production and use of renewable energy in electricity, heating and cooling and transport.

Although renewable energies are an integral part of our fight against climate change, they also contribute to growth, job creation and increase our energy security.

Country targets

The renewables targets are calculated as the share of renewable consumption to gross final energy consumption. Renewables consumption comprises the direct use of renewables (e.g. biofuels) plus the part of electricity and heat that is produced from renewables (e.g. wind, hydro), while final energy consumption is the energy that households, industry, services, agriculture and the transport sector use. The denominator for the RES share includes also distribution losses for electricity and heat and the consumption of these fuels in the process of producing electricity and heat.

Romanian target: 24% (2005 = 17.8%)

Key issues

In terms of RES of gross electricity consumption, Romania is on target. In 2004, the majority of all RES-E was generated through large-scale hydro power. To a large extent, the high potential of small-scale hydro power has remained untouched. Between 1997 and 2004, both the level of production and the growth rate of most RES have been stable. Provisions for public support are in place, but renewable energy projects have so far not been financed.

Main supporting policies

Romania introduced the following measures to promote RES-E:

- A quota system with tradable green certificates (TGC) for new RES-E has been in place since 2004. The mandatory quota increased from 0.7% in 2005 to 8.3% in 2010. TGCs are issued to electricity production from wind, solar, biomass or hydro power generated in plants with less than 10 MW capacity.
- Mandatory dispatching and priority trade of electricity produced from RES since 2004.

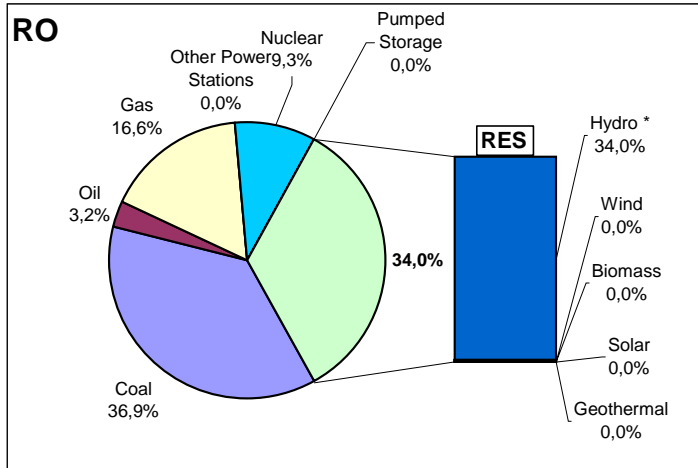
Legislation on biofuels was transposed into national legislation in December 2005.

The list of priorities of the Romanian Energy Efficiency Fund (2002) includes the use of RES for heating.

The September 2007 energy strategy includes upgrading and retooling of hydro-power plants with total installed power of 2,328 MW.

Key figures¹

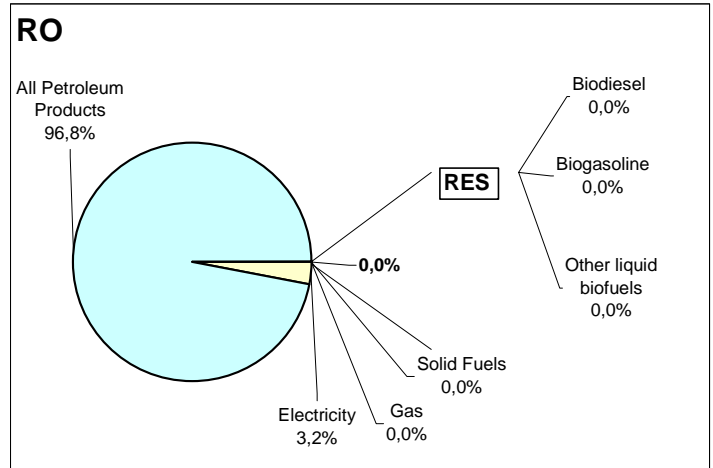
Gross Electricity Generation by fuel (2005)



Source: Eurostat

* Not including generation from hydro pumped storage, but including electricity generation to pump water to storage. Municipal Solid Waste, Wood waste, Biogas included.

Final Energy Consumption by Fuel, Transport (2005)



For further information

To find out more about renewables, go to: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html

To find out more about the current situation of renewables in the Member States, go to

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity_member_states_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/share_res_eu_en.htm

To find out more about support measures, go to

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/support_electricity_en.htm

To find out about a project or contact an energy agency in your region, go to

<http://www.managenergy.net/emap/maphome.html>

¹ Reliable and complete data for heating and cooling is not yet available from Eurostat

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What is meant by.....?

RES: Renewable energy sources

RES-E: Electricity production from renewable energy sources

RES-H: Production of heat and cold from renewable energy sources

Biofuels: Mainly includes biodiesel and bioethanol

Biomass: Includes solid biomass, biowaste and biogas

PV: Photo-voltaic - technology for the production of electricity from solar energy

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