

Who produces electricity in Romania?

State-owned enterprisessuch as Nuclearelectrica,Hidroelectrica,Termoelectrica,Hunedoara Energy Complex (CEH),and Oltenia Energy Complex (CEO) are the primary producers of power. According to the National Energy Regulatory Agency (ANRE),the energy output in Romania in 2022 was 53 TWh (terawatt-hour),while imports were 5.9 TWh.

What is the energy sector like in Romania?

Romania's energy sector is key to its evolving economy and security policy. It has a diverse energy mix,including coal,natural gas,nuclear,hydroelectric,and renewable sources. The largest share of electricity production historically came from coal and natural gas,followed by hydroelectric and nuclear power.

Does Romania need a strategy for energy storage?

Based on the EU context and planning a significant uptake of renewable energy sources in its electricity mix over the following decades,Romania must also develop a strategy for the deployment of energy storage technologies.

Does Romania need a strong renewables supply chain?

The EU,including Romania,needs to develop a strong renewables supply chainin order to avoid having to rely in imports from third countries. Recognizing the status of wind energy as a sector of strategic importance is key.

Who manages the electricity transmission system in Romania?

The electricity transmission system in Romania and the interconnection system with its neighboring countries is managed and operated by Transelectrica SA company(the Romanian TSO). They also manage the market operation, the grid and market infrastructure development, and the security of the national energy transmission system.

Can storage technologies improve energy security in Romania?

Such enhanced legislation is needed for implementing the Romanian National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), which lists 'developing storage capacities' as an instrument to improve energy security but lacks detail on how storage technologies will be deployed until 2030.

has set binding climate and energy targets for 2030: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40%, increasing energy efficiency by at least 32.5%, increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 32% of EU energy use and guaranteeing at least 15% electricity inter-connection levels between neighbouring Member States.

o The electricity demand evolution in Romania towards 2030 - update and impact of COVID-19 for the



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long-term evolution; o New capacity potential for 2030 (retirement, increased demand, ...

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developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

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Alongside energy efficiency measures, renewable energy sources appear to be the most sustainable mediumand long-term alternative solution in respect of the reduction of GHG emissions and other air pollutants (SO 2, NO X, etc.). Romania is one the EU Member States with the highest natural potential in terms of renewable energy sources.

Romania ïs Energy Storage: Assessment of Potential and Regulatory Framework transition reduced. For example, the smart charging of electric vehicles and vehicle-to-grid (V2G) solutions could provide flexibility for the power sector, assist in congestion management, and limit costly investments in additional grid capacity.

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The target that Romania has set for 2030 clean energy consumption is 30.7% of the energy mix, which might be raised to 34%. The Ministry of Energy will update the National Integrated Plan for Energy and Climate Change to harmonize with EC recommendations from RePower EU program, and thus the 30.7% target will most probably be raised to 34%.

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