

Energy storage policy updates romania

Upon Romania's request, the European Commission has published Romania's Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (INECP) 2025-2030. The INECP includes 89 additional policies and measures aimed at increasing the share of renewable energy sources (RES), significantly reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and implementing innovative solutions across all economic sectors.

Key objectives of the plan include reducing net GHG emissions by 85% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and achieving climate neutrality by 2045, moving ahead of the previous 2050 deadline. By 2030, Romania also aims for 38% of its gross final energy consumption to come from renewable sources, with wind, solar and biomass as the main drivers.

"This plan reflects our commitment to become climate neutral by 2045 and to contribute to a safer, more competitive and greener future for Romania and Europe; in that order of priorities," Energy Minister Sebastian Burduja said.

Prosumers in Romania will be obliged to install energy storage systems according to new Law 255/2024, adopted last week in the Chamber of Deputies' plenary session.

Existing prosumers with installations between 3 kW and 400 kW will also be obliged to install energy storage systems by December 31, 2027. If they fail to do so, their electricity export to the grid will be limited to 3 kW.

The new bill stipulates that the energy storage system must match at least 30% of the capacity of the PV arrays between 3 kW and 200 kW and at least 50% of the solar installations between 200 kW and 400 kW.

The document adopted by the parliament reads that there is a large number of prosumers in the country, who feed their excess solar energy into the network, which in turn leads to congestion and blackouts. Therefore, the installation of home energy storage systems is a necessary step.

Installed prosumer capacity in Romania reached 1,707 MW at the end of April, exceeding the cumulative capacity of the nation's utility-scale projects of 1,636 MW.

Kind of makes sense but I would prefer an incentive scheme: Flat subsidy for PV production, e.g 3 cents per KWh, Payment at wholesale rate. If you want a good payment, get a battery and export at 8pm.

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