

Romania

Sustainable Development Goal 7.2: Energy Indicators (2016)

Renewable energy (% of TFEC)	24.4	Access to electricity (% of population)	100.0
Energy efficiency (MJ per \$1 of GDP)	3.1	Access to clean cooking (% of population)	88

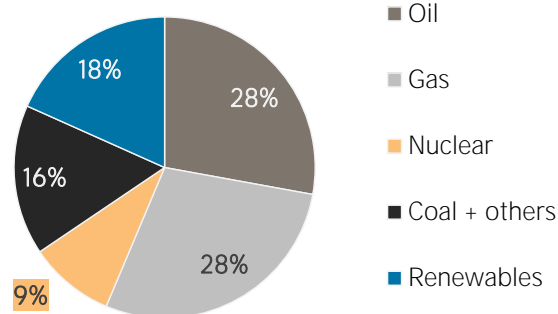
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (TPES)

TPES	2011	2016
Non-renewable (TJ)	1 297 659	1 081 867
Renewable (TJ)	204 852	242 450
Total (TJ)	1 502 511	1 324 317
Renewable share (%)	14	18

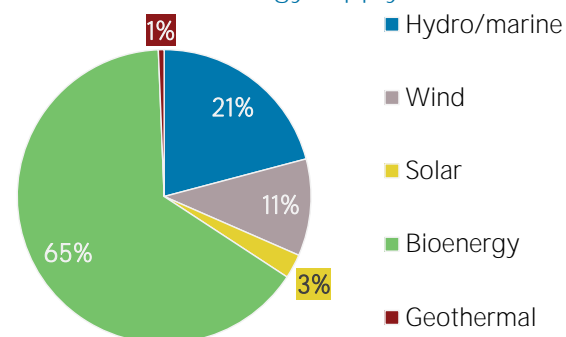
Growth in TPES	2011-16	2015-16
Non-renewable (%)	-16.6	-1.7
Renewable (%)	+18.4	-0.3
Total (%)	-11.9	-1.5

Primary energy trade	2011	2016
Imports (TJ)	501 696	558 890
Exports (TJ)	181 324	259 892
Net trade (TJ)	- 320 372	- 298 998
Imports (% of supply)	33	42
Exports (% of production)	16	25
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	77	78
Net trade (USD million)	- 5 192	- 1 902
Net trade (% of GDP)	-2.8	-1.0

Total primary energy supply in 2016



Renewable energy supply in 2016



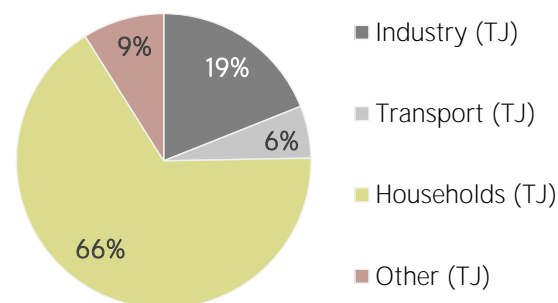
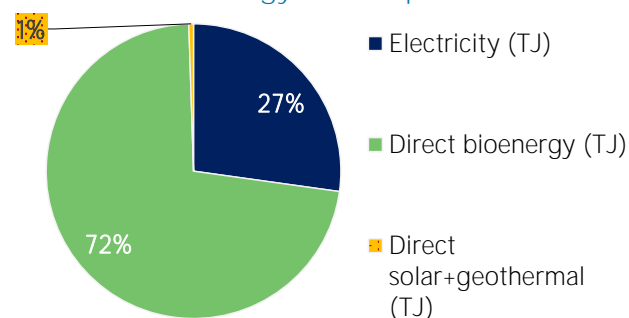
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Consumption by source	2011	2016
Electricity (TJ)	36 581	57 752
Direct bioenergy (TJ)	151 923	153 407
Direct solar+geothermal (TJ)	925	1 093
Total (TJ)	189 429	212 252
Electricity share (%)	19	27

Consumption growth	2011-16	2015-16
Renewable electricity (%)	+57.9	-9.7
Other renewables (%)	+1.0	+4.3
Total (%)	+12.0	+0.0

Consumption by sector	2011	2016
Industry (TJ)	26 942	40 268
Transport (TJ)	9 386	12 169
Households (TJ)	142 165	140 806
Other (TJ)	10 936	19 008
Renewable share of TFEC	21.1	24.4

Renewable energy consumption in 2016

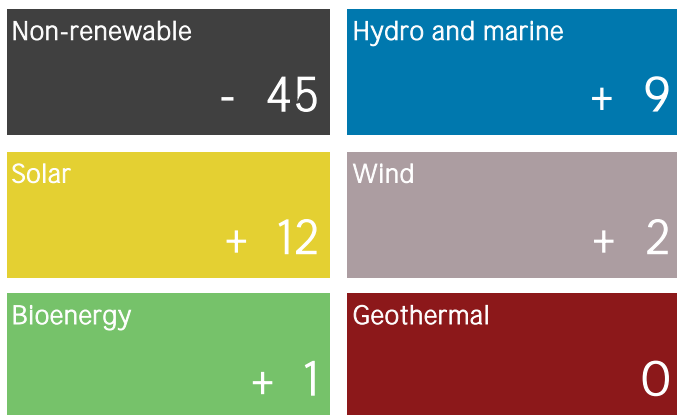


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION

Capacity in 2018	MW	%
Non-renewable	12 273	52
Renewable	11 169	48
Hydro/marine	6 609	28
Solar	1 386	6
Wind	3 032	13
Bioenergy	141	1
Geothermal	0	0
Total	23 441	100

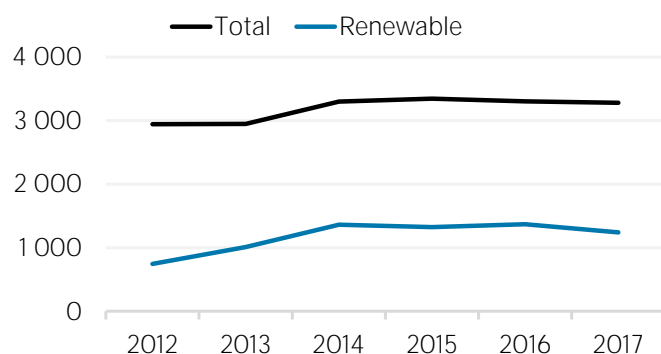
Capacity change (%)	2013-18	2017-18
Non-renewable	- 4	- 0.4
Renewable	+ 11	+ 0.2
Hydro/marine	+ 1	+ 0.1
Solar	+ 82	+ 0.9
Wind	+ 9	+ 0.1
Bioenergy	+ 207	+ 0.6
Geothermal	0	0.0
Total	+ 3	- 0.1

Net capacity change in 2018 (MW)

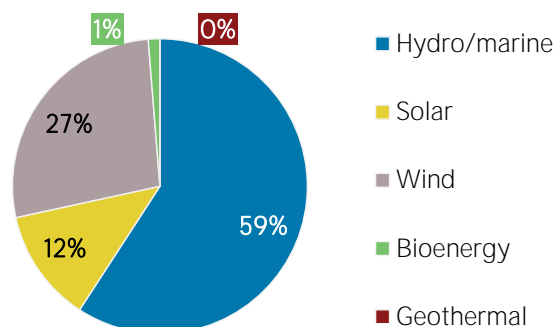


Generation in 2017	GWh	%
Non-renewable	40 014	62
Renewable	24 282	38
Hydro and marine	14 494	23
Solar	1 856	3
Wind	7 407	12
Bioenergy	525	1
Geothermal	0	0
Total	64 296	100

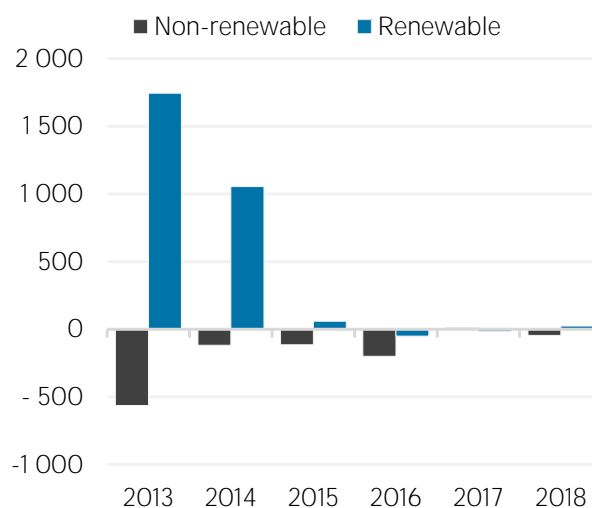
Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



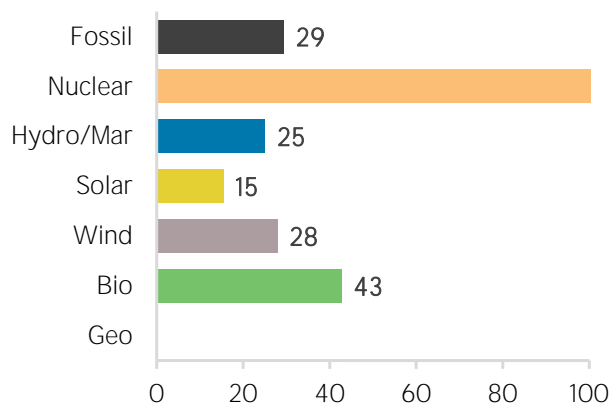
Renewable capacity in 2018



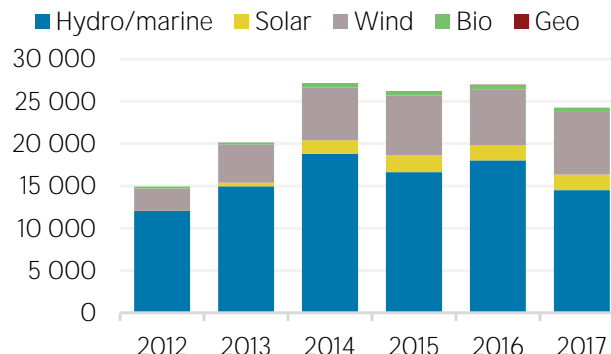
Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2017 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs

	year	target	unit
Renewable energy:	2020	24	%
Renewable electricity:	2020	43	%
Renewable capacity:			
Renewable transport:	2020	10	%
Liquid Biofuel blending mandate:			
Other transport targets:			
Renewable heating/cooling:	2020	22	%
Renewable Hydropower			
Off-grid renewable technologies:			

Energy efficiency (Energy):

Energy efficiency (Electricity):

Latest policies, programmes and legislation

1 National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP)	2010
2 Law on establishing the promotion system of energy production from renewable energy	2008
3 National Strategy for Sustainable Development - Horizons 2013-2020-2030	2008
4 Energy performance of buildings Law (No. 372/2005)	2007
5 The Electricity Law (No. 13/2007 and No.123/2012)	2007

References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

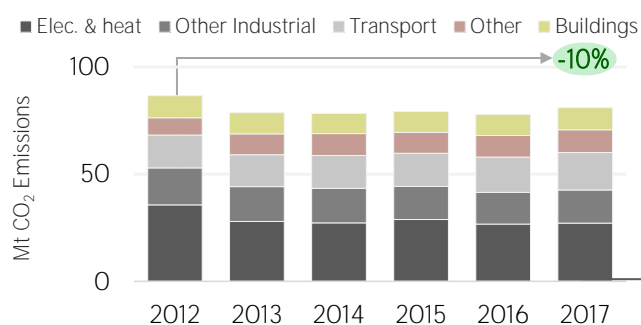
- Renewable energy

- electricity
- transport
- heating/cooling
- Energy efficiency

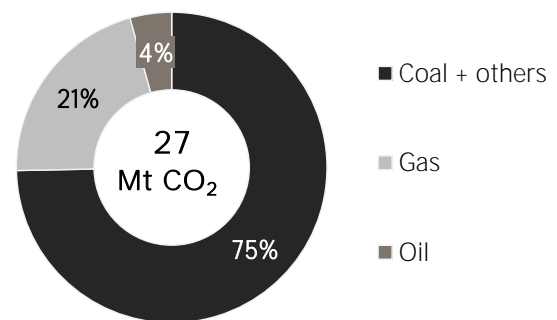
Conditional Unconditional unit

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

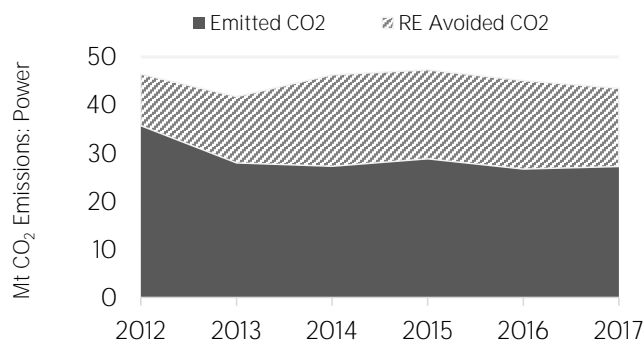
Energy-related CO₂ emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in 2017

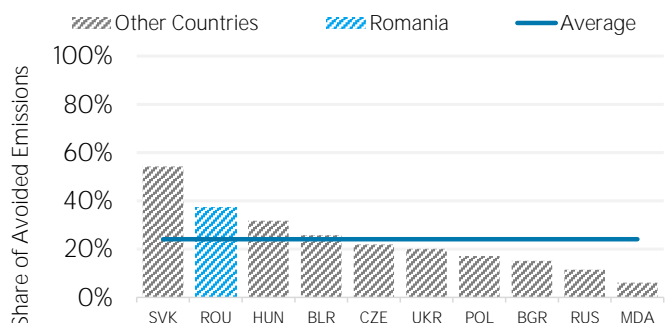


Avoided emissions from renewable power



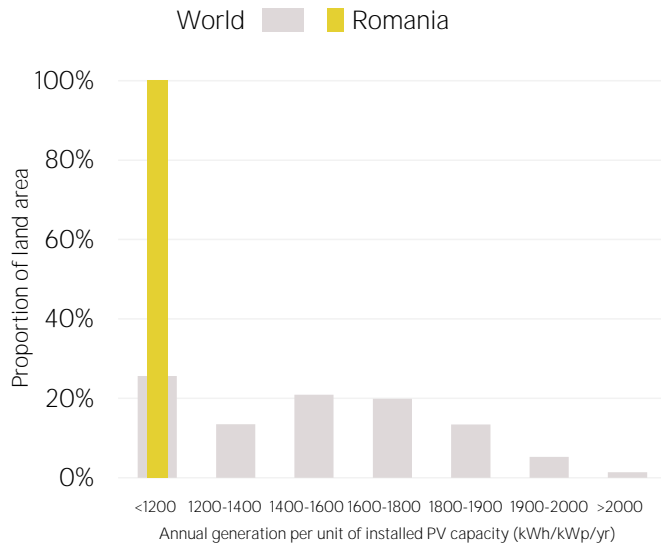
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Reduction in power emissions due to RE in 2017

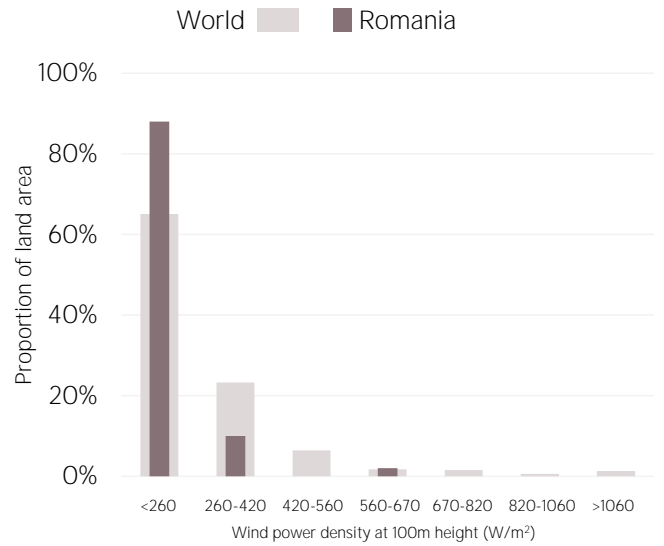


Reduction is RE Avoided divided by sum of avoided and emitted

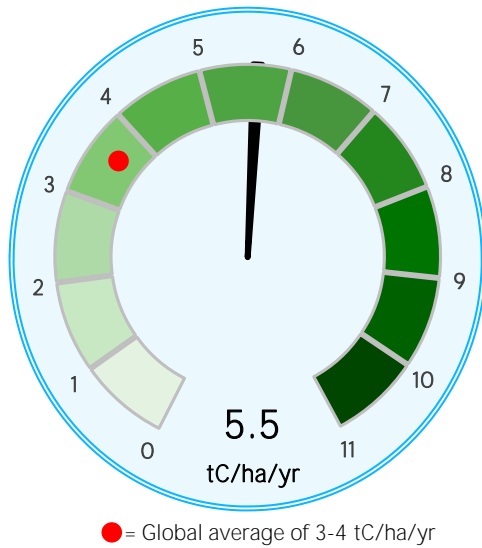
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Indicators Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. The value of energy trade has been defined as including all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation has been calculated as annual generation divided by capacity x 8,760. Avoided emissions from renewable power have been calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

This note has been produced to provide policy makers with a brief overview of developments in renewable energy in a country. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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