

		Romania						
		Industry	Transport	Residential	Services (Tertiary and others)	Agriculture , fishing and forestry		Total
Current data for the period 2014-2020								
Energy consumption/data/sectors(FIC) (until 2019 or the last available- from Assessment reports, JRC and ODYSEE/MURE):	Year							
	2014	6,225	5,489	7,412	1,953	426		
	2015	6,183	5,591	7,387	2,019	461		
	2016	6,059	6,049	7,438	2,074	455		
	2017	6,407	6,501	7,704	2,157	495		
	2018	6,879	6,462	7,776	2,156	498		
2019								
Achieved energy Savings (final) (2018 new annual savings) – from Annual Report 2020 (Art.7)		6.612 toe	6.303 toe	7.775 toe	1.976 toe	566 toe		23.444 toe
Projected data for the period 2021-2030								
Energy consumption projections (from 2017 till 2020- from NECPs with existing measures – WEM scenario)	+5%	+5%	+5%	+5% / Tertiary sector(according to NEPC)				
	From 28% to 30%	From 27% to 26%	From 34% to 33%	From 12% to 11%				From 22.9 Ktoe to 22.8 ktoe
Energy consumption projections (till 2025 - from NECPs with existing measures – WEM scenario)	From 30% to 30%	From 26% to 27%	From 33% to 33%	From 11% to 11%				From 22.8 Ktoe to 23.8 ktoe
Energy consumption projections (till 2030 - from NECPs with existing measures – WEM scenario)	From 30% to 28%	From 27% to 28%	From 33% to 33%	From 11% to 10%				From 23.8 ktoe to 23.7 ktoe
Headline energy efficiency target (Art.3) as cap for 2030 final energy consumption								
Cumulative energy savings target for 2021-2030 (Art.7)	For the 2021-2030 period, NECP foresee a 0.9975%/year minimum decrease of final energy consumption compared with the 2016-2018 period.							
Expected energy Savings (total annual savings in 2030, Art.7) – from NECP	32,3 Ktoe (primary) 25,7 Ktoe (final)							

Expected energy Savings (cumulative savings over 2021-2030, Art.7) – from NECP	10,12 Mtoe
Expected cumulative savings for alternative measures	The consumption projections in Romania, taking into account the existing measures, assume an increase in the primary and final energy consumption following the economic growth. However, a decrease in the energy intensity is projected because the rise in primary consumption is steeper than that of the final consumption.