



### Managing authority: ANRE

#### General information

In Romania alternative policy measures have been adopted with the following financial support: own resources, bank loans, EU funds, grants etc.

The overall national indicative energy efficiency target is based on primary energy consumption. Romania's indicative national energy efficiency target (Article 3 of the EED) is to achieve primary energy savings of 10 million toe by 2020, which would mean a reduction by 19% compared to the primary energy consumption (52.99 million toe) forecasted for 2020 in the PRIMES2007 scenario. Reaching this target means that in 2020 the primary energy consumption energy consumption should not exceed 42.99 million toe.

In 2017, the primary energy consumption in Romania was 32.375 million toe and the final energy consumption was 23.205 million toe.

The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan – NEEAP IV was approved in 2019 (GD no. 203/2019) and is structured on two components:

- Energy savings in the energy supply system - transformation, transport and distribution;
- Energy savings at the final consumer (scope of the article 7 of the EED).

The Article 7 target in cumulative final energy savings for 2014-2020 is 5.511 Mtoe.

#### Sectoral coverage

The sectors of activity where have been identified energy efficiency measures that could bring substantial energy savings (over 100 000 toe) are: the energy industry, the cement industry and the manufacturing industry. It should be mentioned that these data are estimates and represent information related to the energy audits performed by a number of 330 economic operators.

Regarding energy management, from the analysis of the programs of improvement of the energy efficiency for the year 2018, results an energy saving of 84 325 toe.

#### Organization and MRV

According to the provisions of art. 3 paragraph (2) b) of Law no. 121/2014 on energy efficiency, with subsequent amendments and completions, the Department for Energy Efficiency within ANRE monitors the stage of implementation of the National Action Plan in the field of energy efficiency and related programs for improving energy efficiency at national level, as well as energy savings resulted from providing of energy services and other measures to improve energy efficiency.

ANRE submits to the Government, in order to inform the European Commission, the Report on the progress achieved in the fulfilment of national energy efficiency objectives and annual Report on NEEAP monitoring, by April 30. It is published on the ANRE web site and of the European Commission

The main types of methods used to calculate the energy savings are scaled savings from energy audits.

Economic operators exceeding 1000 toe energy consumption have to report their energy savings annually, no later than April 30 based on their own calculation/estimation, they have to carry out an energy audit every 4 years (with the exception of SMEs), to draw up programs to improve energy efficiency and to appoint an energy manager certified by ANRE.

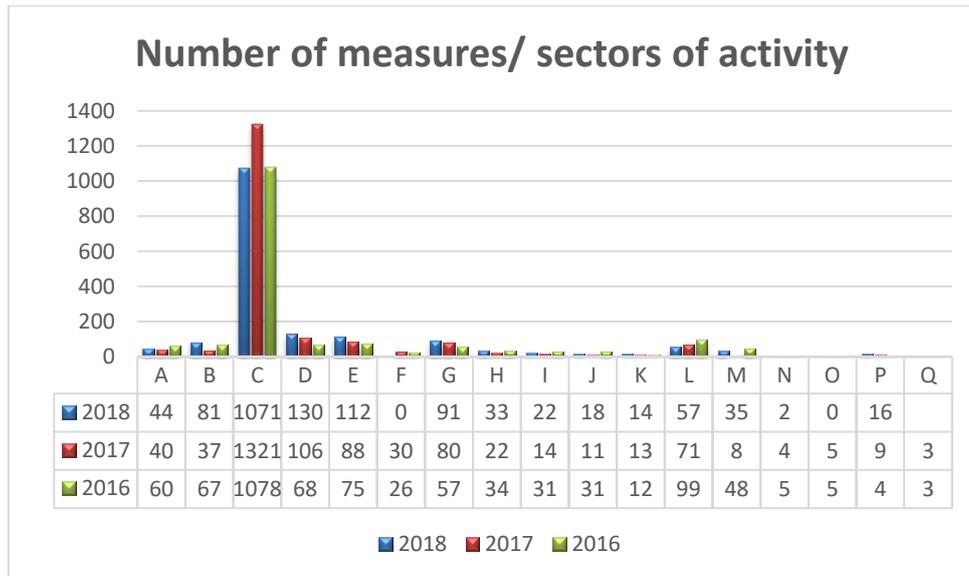
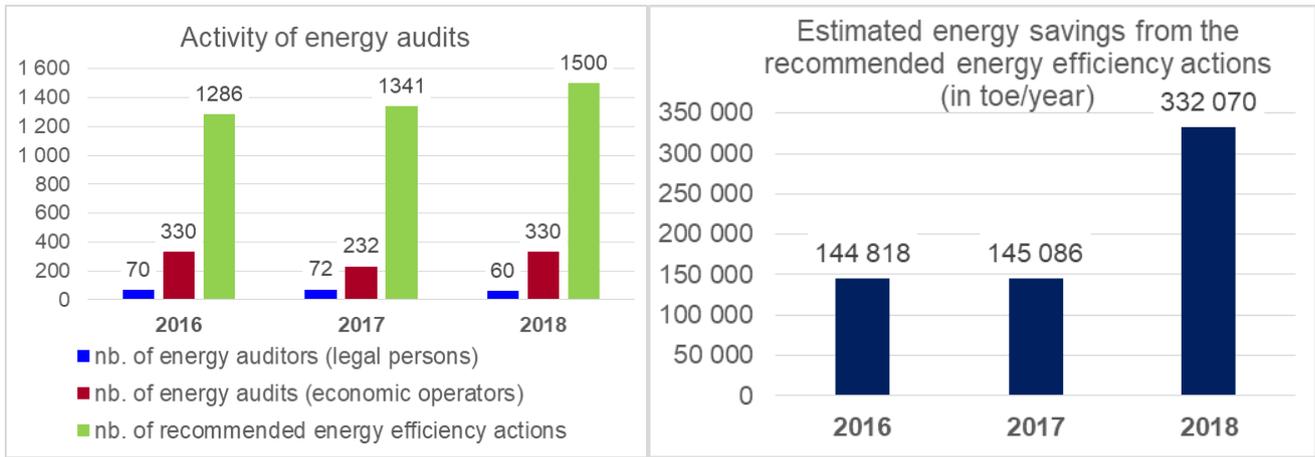
#### Costs and benefits

From the energy audits carried out at 330 economic operators in 2018, 1500 energy efficiency actions have been recommended approximately, which would produce after implementation energy savings estimated at 332 070 toe/year, for an investment amounting to about 12.7 million lei (about 2.6 million euros).

According to the estimations of energy auditors, the implementation of energy efficiency actions recommended within complex energy audits could bring cumulative energy savings of over 200 000 toe.

In 2018, 13 audits were performed in the public administration sector. By implementing the recommended energy efficiency actions, energy auditors estimate that over 20 000 toe could be saved, which would imply investments worth around 100 000 lei (about 21 000 euros).





- A- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B- Extractive industry
- C- Manufacturing industry**
- D- Production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, hot water and air conditioning
- E- Water distribution; sanitation, waste management, decontamination activities
- F- Constructions
- G- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H- transport trucks
- I- Hotels and restaurants
- J- Information and communications
- K- Financial services and insurances
- L- Real estate transactions
- M- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N- Administrative service activities and support service activities
- O- Public administration and defense; social insurance from the public system
- P- Education
- Q- Health and social assistance

### Overview of the policy mix reported by Romania for article 7

<p><b>Energy efficiency in the industrial sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy audit and energy management</li> </ul>	<p><b>Energy efficiency in the residential sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thermal rehabilitation of residential blocks</li> <li>Thermal rehabilitation of single-family homes</li> <li>Energy audit and energy management</li> </ul>
<p><b>Energy Efficiency in the services sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thermal rehabilitation of government buildings</li> <li>Thermal rehabilitation of public buildings (city halls, schools, etc.)</li> <li>Rehabilitation of public lighting</li> <li>Rehabilitation of public water supply systems</li> <li>Thermal rehabilitation of buildings (offices, commercial buildings, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Energy efficiency in the transport sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewal of the car park</li> <li>Retrofitting of urban public transport</li> <li>Extension of the underground transport in Bucharest</li> <li>Retrofitting of rail transport</li> <li>Retrofitting of waterborne transport</li> <li>Retrofitting of air transport</li> </ul>

# Interview with Zoltan Nagy-Bege

Vice-President, Head of the Energy Efficiency Department  
The Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority (ANRE)



## ***What have been the main changes in the policy in the recent years?***

In 2019, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan-NEEAP IV was approved through GD no. 203/2019 and includes energy savings measures that will be achieved in order to reach the target assumed by Romania, as well as the financing sources. ANRE monitors the implementation status of the NEEAP and the related programs for improving energy efficiency at national level, as well as the energy savings resulting from the provision of energy services and other measures to improve energy efficiency. The [annual report](#) on the progress achieved in the fulfilment of national energy efficiency objectives elaborated by ANRE includes the legislative changes in the field of energy efficiency. The report is published on the website of the European Commission.

## ***What about MRV?***

ANRE's databases constitute the main data sources for monitoring and reporting of the implemented energy efficiency measures in different industry sectors.

The utilized procedure for the monitoring of the energy efficiency measures in Romania is based on the annual reporting of the total energy consumption statement, the analysis questionnaire of the energy consumer and the programmes for improving energy efficiency, which include the energy consumption, the implemented measures in the last 3 years, the planned measures and related investments and the updated energy efficiency master-plans on annual basis.

The reported energy savings are assumed by the economic operators, municipalities and the ministries involved in the NEEAP IV implementation, while ANRE aggregates the data received.

In this respect, ANRE is very interested in the results of the project, especially in its capacity of elaborating a MRV scheme, so that there would result a single methodology for all MS.

## ***What success factors have you identified?***

According to the 4th Report of the European Commission on the state of the Energy Union which includes the 2018 Assessment of the progress made by the Member States towards achieving the 2020 national targets for energy efficiency, in terms of energy intensity, almost all Member States have managed to improve their industry performances during the period 2005-2017, and Romania is one of the countries with the highest improvements (over 50%). Regarding the progress made under Article 7 EED (the obligation on energy savings), Romania is among the Member States which are on the right track or have

obtained more energy savings than necessary for the period 2014-2016.

## ***Are there interactions with other policies?***

In order to finalize the NECP targets, according to the recommendations of the European Commission for all 5 dimensions, it is necessary to harmonize the programming process for investments from European funds for the period 2021-2027, with the completion of the *Long-term renovation strategy to support the renovation of the national park of residential and non-residential buildings*, both public and private, as well as with the supportability of energy consumers' bills.

## ***Are there any expected modification under discussion?***

The new Energy Performance in Buildings Directive must be transposed into national legislation by March 2020, being the first approved under the new European legislative package, given the huge energy saving potential in the building sector as the largest European energy consumer (with 40% final energy consumption, in Romania 45%) and being responsible for one third of the CO2 emissions in Europe.

## ***If you could go back in time, what would you do differently?***

The specialized fund for investments in energy efficiency as alternative policies measures is not yet implemented in Romania after 5 years, therefore it is crucial for the Romanian government to create, at national level, this financing possibility in order to reach the 2030 energy efficiency target.

