

Electricity regulations romania

The ANRE regulates electricity, heat (only the heat produced in cogeneration) and natural gas sectors. Responsibilities include licensing, issuing technical and commercial regulations including regulation of access to the transmission and distribution networks, setting tariffs and protecting the interests of consumers and investors.

To comply with both the obligations in the Kyoto Protocol and the obligations resulting from accession to the EU, Romania's target for electricity produced from renewable energy sources for 2010 was fixed at 33 per cent of its gross national electricity consumption.

Overview of the Romanian Energy Law, recently reformed by Government Emergency Ordinance no. 143 from 28 december 2021. The project of updating the national legal framework in the electricity sector, to transpose the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the ...

I. The level of electricity interconnectivity that the Member State aims for in 2030 in consideration of the electricity interconnection target for 2030 of at least 15%, with a strategy with the level from 2021 onwards defined in close cooperation with affected Member States, taking into account the 2020

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1. What is the governmental policy and legislative framework for the electricity sector? During the implementation of the *acquis communautaire*, required in view of Romania's accession to the EU, the Romanian government approved the governing programme for 2005-2008, as well as the energy-sector road map, by taking into consideration the EU-specific regulations aimed at developing a competitive national energy market. The following strategic objectives were established therein:

The principles of the electricity market are currently regulated by the Electricity Law and detailed in secondary legislation including government decisions, and decisions and orders issued by the relevant regulatory authority. On 25 October 2005, Romania signed the Treaty establishing the Energy Community, whereby the parties thereto (i.e., the European Community and Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the FYR Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro) intend to establish an integrated market in natural gas and electricity, based on common interest and solidarity.

2. What is the organisational structure for the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of power? The liberalisation of the electricity market, as shaped through the governmental strategies, has been gradually implemented since 2000 through corporate reorganisation and the progressive unbundling of the state-owned

integrated monopoly.

3. What governmental or administrative authorisations are required to construct and operate generation facilities? In addition to the general authorisations required under Romanian law (e.g., urban planning certificate, land planning documentation, building permits, environmental authorisations), the construction and operation of generation facilities requires the obtaining of:

5. Does the governmental policy or legislation foster power generation based on alternative energy sources such as renewable energies or combined heat and power? Under sector regulations, electricity from renewable sources as well as cogeneration electricity could be qualified by ANRE as priority production. This production can be contracted or offered on the day ahead market pursuant to a preferential price scale.

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