

Residential energy storage romania

The Romanian government published new technical regulations for energy storage on Jan. 18. The secondary regulations are the first such technical rules in Romania. They will support primary legislation dating back to the 2012-13 period, which already has some provisions for storage deployment.

“So far, there were no technical parameters for what storage installations should observe,” Daniel Vlasceanu, partner at Romanian law firm Vlasceanu & Partners, told pv magazine. “The legal framework regulating technical aspects simply did not exist. As such, there are no storage systems implemented for large wind or PV projects to date - neither next to an existing power plant, nor on a standalone basis.”

He said the new regulations should help investors, as they will now know what equipment to buy and install. “Of course, a lot more is needed in order to prepare a complete business case,” he added.

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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.

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