

# Interpretation of Romania's battery energy storage electricity price policy

What is the current status of the energy system in Romania?

Current status in Romania The Romanian energy system is currently highly dependent fossil fuels,centralised,and to a good extent technically obsolete,being in serious need of overhaul in order to sustain the upcoming energy transition.

Which energy storage technologies will not play a major role in Romania?

Other storage technologies,particularly those based on mechanical or kinetic energy,such as compressed air storage (CAES) and flywheels,will likely not play a major role in the Romanian energy sector in the short to medium-term and can,at most,be limited to niche applications requiring long-term storage.

Does Romania have a storage policy?

In response to EU Regulation 2019/943, which clarifies the role of storage and its ownership status, the Romanian authorities transposed in Law 155/2020 (amending Energy Law 123/2012) specific provisions related to new storage facilities and their management rules.

Will Romania develop a large scale storage capacity after 2040?

The Romanian NECP contains only minor details regarding the development of storage technologies,while the Energy Strategy envisages a significant role for large scale storage capacities after 2030,and particularly after 2040. However,there is little detail on how such capacities are to unfold,other than the mention of 1,000 MW of PHES by 2050.

Should Romania import electricity from its neighbours?

In effect,whenever power demand peaks over 8,000 MW,absent significant RES production,Romania must import electricity from its neighbours.

How much power does Romania have?

According to the latest information from the national regulatory authority,ANRE,Romania has an installed power of 20,655 MW,with approximately 4,700 MW in coal power plants and 3,200 MW in gas-fired power plants,many of them inefficient and close to or even beyond their expected lifetime.

Romania's Ministry of Energy has announced a new EUR150 million funding call under the Modernisation Fund to support investments in battery storage, enabling the use of renewable energy even during periods without wind or sunlight. The initiative aims to enhance energy system balance and reduce costs for consumers, according

Romania will reach 4 GW of battery electricity storage capacity by 2030 and over 11 GW by 2050. Still, early adoption may require policy support and some level of grant ...

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Burduja has also called for investments in energy storage, the lack of which he sees as one of the reasons behind high energy prices in Romania today, noting that the Ministry of Energy is making ...

The business case for electricity storage in battery energy storage systems (BESS) is beginning to emerge, especially for Bulgaria. With about 1.7 GW of grid-connected ...

Among the 39 projects is the installation of at least 1,500 MWh of battery storage systems in existing renewable energy plants in Romania. These projects will help lower-income EU countries strengthen their clean industrial sector and meet their 2030 climate and energy targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving energy efficiency.

Finland and Greece are also using the funding pot to support energy storage projects. Romania is currently targetting 30.7% renewable generation in its electricity mix by 2030. The country hasn't had many utility ...

The Romanian Ministry of Energy launched a grant program funded by the Modernization Fund. It offers EUR150 million to support building battery storage systems connected to existing renewable energy sources (wind, solar, hydro).

Energy storage is not regulated in an integrated/centralized manner in the national law either, with relevant provisions being laid down in several pieces of legislation regulating activities in the electricity sector. Energy storage is among the main regulated activities in the electricity sector (e.g., generation, transmission, distribution ...

The company has long-term plans to expand that site to 216MWh of energy storage capacity. Numerous other firms are also deploying large-scale BESS in the country. According to the reports on Monsson's ...

In its first, the Romanian government has allocated EU funds for two major battery energy storage projects via the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. A utility-scale solar-plus-storage site in northwest of the country has flipped the switch. The nation's landmark pumped storage project has attracted Japan's Itochu and France's EDF as potential partners.

The aim of the scheme is to support investments in battery electricity storage facilities, allowing for a smooth integration of renewable energy coming from wind and solar sources in the Romanian power system. Under the scheme, the aid will take form of a direct grant to projects selected through a competitive bidding process.

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