

Renewable energy policy database and support – RES-LEGAL EUROPE

National profile: Romania

Client: DG Energy

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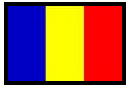
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Romania – summary text

In Romania, electricity from renewable sources is mainly promoted by a quota system. Furthermore, some subsidy programmes support the use of renewable energy sources in the heating and electricity sector, but there are currently no open calls for project applications. Renewable energy use in transport is promoted by a quota system.

Grid operators are obliged to connect renewable energy plants to their grids without discriminating against certain plant operators. They are also obliged to transmit electricity from renewable sources as a priority. In general, the grid operators are obliged to develop their grids on the request of a plant operator, if the connection of a plant to the grid requires the grid to be developed.

There is one policy enhancing the development of RES-H infrastructure. Other policies for developing, installing, and using RES installations are not in place.



RES-E support schemes

Summary of support schemes

<p>Overview</p>	<p>In Romania, electricity from renewable sources is mainly promoted through a quota system. Electricity suppliers and producers are obliged to present a certain number of so-called "green certificates", which are issued for electricity from renewable sources. In addition to being supported through the quota system, renewable energy is subsidised by the Romanian Environmental Fund and the National Rural Development Programme.</p>
<p>Summary of support system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota system. In Romania, the main means of promotion is a quota system based on quota obligations, tradable certificates, and minimum and maximum prices. Electricity suppliers and producers are obliged to present a certain number (or quota) of green certificates (art. 8 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 11 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). These tradable certificates are allocated to the producers of electricity from renewable sources (art. 6, 10 Law no. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9, 12 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). The quota system came into effect on 19 October 2011. • Subsidies. The Romanian Environmental Fund provides funding for projects for environmental protection. One of the schemes under the Fund is the "Programme for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources", which also applies to energy generation projects. Further, the National Rural Development Programme offers two subsidy programmes in the agricultural sector: Measure 121 – "Modernisation of agricultural exploitation" and Measure 123 – "Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products". These promote amongst others the use of renewable energy sources for the applicants own consumption. Installations and plants funded by Measure 121 cannot be connected to grid. The last call for proposals for Measures 121 and 123 has been terminated and project proposal are under evaluation.



Technologies	The quota system applies to all technologies (art. 3 Law no. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 2 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Law (Legea nr. 123/2012 , legea energiei electrice si gazelor naturale – Law No. 123/2012 on Electricity and natural gases Law No. 220/2008 (Lege nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie – Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources) Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 (Ordonanta de Urgenta privind modificarea si completarea Legii nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie – Emergency Regulation Amending and Supplementing Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources) Law No. 134/2012 (Legea 134/2012, legea pentru aprobarea Ordonantei de urgenta a Guvernului nr. 88/2011 privind modificarea si completarea Legii nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie – Law No. 134/2012 Regarding the approval of Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 Amending and Complementing Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources) Law on the Environmental Fund (Legea nr. 73/2000 privind Fondul pentru mediu – Law No. 73/2000 on the Environmental Fund) Order No. 714/2010 (Ordin nr. 714/2010 pentru aprobarea Ghidului de finantare a Programului privind cresterea productiei de energie din surse regenerabile – Order No. 714/2010 Approving the Subsidy



	<p>Guidelines for the Programme for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call for Proposals – Measure 121 (Ghidul Solicitantului “Modernizarea exploatatatiilor agricole” – Masura 121 – Call for Proposals “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121)• Call for Proposals – Measure 123 (Ghidul Solicitantului pentru accesarea Masurii 123 “Cresterea valorii adaugate a produselor agricole si forestiere” – Call for Proposals for accessing Measure 123 “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products”)
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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Legea nr. 123/2012, Legea energiei electrice si a gazelor naturale	Legea nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie (220/2008)	Ordonanta de Urgenta privind modificarea si completarea Legii nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie
Full name			
Name (English)	Law No. 123/2012 on Electricity and natural gases	Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources	Emergency Regulation Amending Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources
Abbreviated form	Electricity Law	Law no. 220/2008	Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011
Entry into force	19.07.2012	03.11.2008	19.10.2011
Last amended on	21.09.2012	03.09.2010	
Future amendments			
Purpose	Regulating the electricity market.	Establishing a legal framework to promote the use of renewable energy.	Amending and supplementing Law No. 220/2008
Relevance for renewable energy	The Electricity Law establishes a policy framework for the promotion and grid	The law establishes a framework for promoting renewable electricity	The law establishes a framework for promoting renewable electricity



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	access of electricity from renewable sources.	generation. Links to the amending decrees: Ordonanta 29/2010 www.legestart.ro/Ordonanta-29-2010-modificarea-completarea-Legii-220-2008-stabilirea-sistemului-promovare-producerii-energiei-surse-regenerabile-energie-%28MzU5NTc1%29.htm	generation.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://legestart.ro/Legea-123-2012-Legea-energiei-electrice-gazelor-naturale-%28NjEwMDQ2%29.htm	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/lege_sistem_promovare_producere_energie_surse_regenerabila_energie_220_2008.php	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/oug_88_2011_modificare_stabilirea_sistemului_promovare_producere_energie_surse_regenerabile_energie.php
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Name of legal source (original language)	Legea 134/2012, legea pentru aprobarea Ordonantei de urgenta a Guvernului nr. 88/2011 privind modificarea si completarea Legii nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie	Ordonanta de urgenta nr. 196/2005 privind Fondul pentru mediu	Ordin nr. 714/2010 pentru aprobarea Ghidului de finantare a Programului privind cresterea productiei de energie din surse regenerabile
Full name			
Name (English)	Law No. 134/2012 Regarding the approval of Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 Amending and Complementing Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources	Emergency Regulation No. 196/2005 on the Environmental Fund	Order No. 714/2010 Approving the Subsidy Guidelines for the Programme for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources
Abbreviated form	Law No. 134/2012	Law on the Environmental Fund	Order no. 714/2010
Entry into force	23.07.2012	30.12.2005	21.05.2010
Last amended on		01.01.2012	
Future amendments			



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Purpose	Amending and supplementing Law No. 220/2008 and Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011	This law established the Romanian Environmental Fund to mitigate negative effects on the environment.	Establishing guidelines for subsidies under the Programme for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources.
Relevance for renewable energy	The law establishes a framework for promoting renewable electricity generation.	One of the Fund's environment targets is to promote renewable electricity generation. Link to the amending decrees: http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act?ida=61589	The Programme also applies to projects for renewable electricity generation.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://leg-armonizata.minind.ro/leg_armonizata/energie/Legea_134_2012.pdf	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/ordonanta_fondul_mediu_196_2005.php	http://www.moficial.ro/2010/0341.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	Ghidul Solicitantului “Modernizarea exploatatilor agricole” – Masura 121	Ghidul Solicitantului pentru accesarea Masurii 123 “Cresterea valorii adaugate a produselor agricole si forestiere”
Full name		
Name (English)	Call for Proposals “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121	Call for Proposals for accessing Measure 123 “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products”
Abbreviated form	Call for Proposals – Measure 121	Call for Proposals – Measure 123
Entry into force	09.03.2012	07.06.2012
Last amended on	10.11.2012	09.01.2013
Future amendments		
Purpose	The Call for Proposals establishes the general conditions and procedures for applying for the subsidy.	The Call for Proposals establishes the general conditions and procedures for applying for the subsidy.
Relevance for renewable energy	The subsidy programme promotes amongst others the use of renewable energy sources for the farm’s own	The subsidy programme promotes amongst others the use of renewable energy sources for the applicant’s own



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	consumption.	consumption.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	The Call for Proposals can be downloaded on the following webpage: http://www.apdrp.ro/	The Call for Proposals can be downloaded on the following webpage: http://www.apdrp.ro/
Link to full text of legal source (English)		



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
ANRE - Agentia Nationala de Reglementare în Domeniul Energiei – Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority	http://www.anre.ro/		+ 40 21 311 22 44	anre@anre.ro
ISPE - Institutul de Studii si Proiectari Energetice – Institute for Studies and Power Engineering	http://www.ispe.ro/		+4 021 210 77 25	office@ispe.ro
AFM – Administratia Fondului pentru Mediu (Administration of the Environmental Fund)	http://www.afm.ro/		+4 021 319 48 49	afm@afm.ro
Ministerul Economiei – Ministry of Economy	http://www.minind.ro/		+ 40 21 202 54 26	
OPCOM S.A. – Societatea Comerciala Operatorul Piete de Energie Electrica – power market operator	http://www.opcom.ro/		+40 21 3071 450	secretariat@opcom.ro
Rubin Meyer Doru & Trandafir Lawyers	http://www.hr.ro/	Florentin Timoianu – Partner	+40 21 311 14 60	florentin.timoianu@hr.ro



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Professional Corporation affiliated with HERZFELD & RUBIN, P.C.				
APDRP – Agentia de Plati pentru Dezvoltare Rurala si Pescuit	http://www.apdrp.ro/		+ 40 021-310.16.35	promovare@apdrp.ro



Support schemes

Subsidy

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on the Environmental Fund • Order No. 714/2010 	
Contact Authority	Administratia Fondului pentru Mediu (Administration of the Environmental Fund)	
Summary	<p>The Romanian Environmental Fund subsidises projects for the protection of the environment. Under the Programme for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources, grants are allocated to projects for renewable electricity generation. However, according to the administrative body of the Environmental Fund, there has not been any new application round since 2010 and a new call for application for 2013 is not defined yet. The terms and conditions of grants are expected to change with a new call for application.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	All renewable electricity generation technologies except for biogas technologies are eligible (art. 22 Order No. 714/2010).
	Wind energy	Eligible
	Solar energy	Eligible
	Geothermal energy	eligible
	Biogas	
	Hydro-power	Eligible
	Biomass	Eligible



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Amount	The maximum subsidy is 50% of the eligible project costs. However, in the region of Bucharest-Ilfov, the maximum subsidy is only 40% of the eligible project costs (art. 21 par. 1 Order No. 714/2010). The subsidy is subject to a maximum of RON 30 m (approx. € 6.7 m) per project (art. 21 par. 2 Order No. 714/2010).	
Addressees	The scheme applies to legal entities that have been carrying out business activities in Romania for at least 6 months and whose articles of association state that the company generates heat or electricity (art. 23 letters a-c Order No. 714/2010). The person or entity obligated is not explicitly defined.	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application period: There may be one or several calls for applications per year (art. 5 par. 1 Order No. 714/2010). The calls are published on AFM's website (art. 6 par. 1 Order No. 714/2010). • Application: Applicants may apply only for one project per application period. All documents specified in the subsidy guidelines must be submitted together with the application (art.7 par.2-3 Order No. 714/2010). • Assessment and selection of applications: After the application period has closed, the submitted applications will be assessed on a points system by an examination board. Applicants will be awarded grants in the order of points achieved until the funds are exhausted (art. 9 Order No. 714/2010). • Agreement: The applicant and AFM conclude an agreement. Applicants who fail to implement their projects as intended are



		<p>obliged to pay back the grant with interest (art.14 Order No. 714/2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of eligible expenses: The eligible project expenses will be reimbursed only after project implementation (art.16 Order No. 714/2010).
	Competent authority	The Administration of the Environmental Fund (Administratia Fondului pentru Mediu – AFM) manages the Romanian Environmental Fund and its programmes. It is responsible for the application procedure and monitoring (art. 3 Emergency Order No. 196/2005).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs are covered by AFM's budget. Thus, the state bears the costs.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Subsidy (Modernizarea exploatatilor agricole – Masura 121)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for Proposals – Measure 121 	
Contact Authority	Agentia de Plati pentru Dezvoltare Rurala si Pescuit (Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries)	
Summary	<p>The subsidy programme “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121 is part of the National Rural Development Programme and financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).The subsidy programme operates from 2010 to 2013. One of the subsidy programme’s targets is to promote the use of renewable energy sources for the farm’s own consumption. The last call for proposals has been terminated and project proposals are under evaluation. For now, no information about a new call for proposals for 2013 is available.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The Call for Proposals does not specify which renewable energy sources are eligible. However, renewable energy projects are only eligible in case they are used for the farm’s own consumption and thus may not be connected to the grid (Chapter 2.3 letter 10. Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Wind energy	Eligible.
	Solar energy	Eligible.
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Biogas	Eligible.
	Hydro-power	Eligible.
	Biomass	Eligible.



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Amount	The subsidy programme's total budget is € 1,168,505,603. Within the current call for proposals € 150,000,000 will be allocated. The subsidy amounts to 40-75% of the eligible costs. The minimal amount of eligible costs is € 5000 (Chapter 1.1. & 2.6 Call for Proposals – Measure 121). The maximum subsidy amount varies between € 600,000 – 1,600,000 depending on the agricultural sector in which the project will be realised (Chapter 2.6 II Call for Proposals – Measure 121).	
Addressees	<p>Entitled party: Entitled parties are farmers defined as juristic and physical persons practising agricultural activities situated on Romanian territory with two or more Units of Economic Dimension. This measurement refers to the economic capacity of agricultural farms. It is calculated on the basis of the agricultural surface and a specific coefficient for different crops or livestock breeding. One Unit of Economic Dimension represents a value of € 1,200. The applicant has to indicate that at least 50% of his income is based on agricultural activity (Chapter 2.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).</p> <p>Obligated party: The obligated party is the Romanian state represented through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries.</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application: The applicant describes the project and indicates its purpose and its benefits in case of implementation. The application documents are outlined in Chapter 3.1.1 and 4.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121. The application documents have to be handed in at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries (Chapter 3.1.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 121). • Verification: The application will be verified with regard to the correctness of completing the form and eligibility of the project proposal. The specified criteria are outlined in the Call for Proposal (Chapter 3.1.3 letter 1.-3. Call for Proposals – Measure 121). • Selection: The project proposal will be evaluated by a



		<p>commission according to a point system outlined in the Call for Proposals (Chapter 2.5 and 3.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarding and conclusion of the contract: After having been informed about the successful application, the applicant has to sign the contract in person at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries within 60 days. Otherwise this will be accounted as withdrawal of the application (Chapter 3.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Competent authority	The Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is responsible for the Programme “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121. Further, the Regional Representations of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries are in charge of the application procedure and the reimbursement procedures (Chapter 3 Call for Proposals – Measures 121).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The state represented by the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is carrying 20% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	



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	Grid operator	
	European Union	The European Union represented by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is carrying 80% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Distribution mechanism	

Subsidy (“Cresterea valorii adaugate a produselor agricole si forestiere” – Masura 123)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for Proposals – Measure 123 	
Contact Authority	Agentia de Plati pentru Dezvoltare Rurala si Pescuit (Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries)	
Summary	<p>The subsidy programme “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products” – Measure 123 is part of the National Rural Development Programme and financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). The subsidy programme runs until 2013. One of the programme’s target is to promote the use of renewable energy sources for the applicants own consumption. The last call for proposals has been terminated and project proposals are under evaluation. For now, no information about a new call for proposals for 2013 is available.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The Call for Proposals does not specify which renewable energy sources are eligible (Chapter 2.2 and 2.3.1 letter d) Call for Proposals – Measure 123).
	Wind energy	Eligible
	Solar energy	Eligible



	Geothermal energy	Eligible
	Biogas	Eligible
	Hydro-power	Eligible
	Biomass	Eligible
Amount	<p>The programme's total budget amounts to € 1,177,453,783 (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123). The minimal subsidy amount is € 5000 (Chapter 2.6 Call for Proposals – Measure 123). Within the current call for proposals € 80,000,000 will be allocated.</p> <p>For micro sized, small and medium sized enterprises the maximum subsidy amount is € 2,000,000 per project representing 50% of the eligible costs. For applicants being part of an associative structure including family enterprises or family associations the maximum subsidy amount is € 3,000,000 per project and 50% of the eligible costs. Projects located in the region of Bucharest – Ilfov can be subsidised by 40% of eligible costs only.</p> <p>For other enterprises the maximum subsidy amount is € 2,000,000 per project and 25% of the eligible costs. Projects located in the region of Bucharest – Ilfov can be subsidised by 20% of the eligible costs only.</p> <p>Micro-sized enterprises operating in the sector of meat or milk processing 50% of the eligible cost will be subsidised and maximum € 200,000 per project. Projects located in the region Bucharest – Ilfov can be subsidised 40% of the eligible costs only (Chapter 2.6 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).</p>	
Addressees	<p>Entitled party: Entitled parties are small and medium sized enterprises and other enterprises with less than 750 employees or a turnover less than € 200 million. Further, agricultural cooperatives, cooperative associations of capitalization and family and individual enterprises are entitled parties as well (Chapter 2.1 Call for Proposals – Measures 123).</p>	



	<p>Obligated party: The obligated party is the Romanian state represented through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries.</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application: The application has to include a description of the project and has to indicate the project's purpose and benefits. The application documents are outlined in Chapter 3.1. and 4.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123. The application documents have to be handed in at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries (Chapter 3.1.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 123). • Verification: The application will be verified according to specified criteria. These are outlined in the Call for Proposal and take into consideration the application's correctness and the eligibility of the project proposal (Chapter 3.1.3 letter 1.-3. Call for Proposals – Measure 123). • Selection: The project proposal will be evaluated by a commission according to a point system outlined in the Call for Proposals (Chapter 2.5 and 3.1.1 letter 4. Call for Proposals – Measure 121). • Awarding and conclusion of the contract: After having been informed about the successful application, the applicant has to sign the contract in person at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries within 60 days. Otherwise this will be accounted as withdrawal of the application (Chapter 3.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).



	Competent authority	The Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is responsible for the programme “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products” – Measure 123. Further, the Regional Representations of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries are in charge of the application procedure and the reimbursement procedures (Chapter 3 Call for Proposals – Measures 123).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The state represented by the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is carrying 20% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	The European Union represented by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is carrying 80% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).
	Distribution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicant – Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries – European Union



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Quota system

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Law • Law No. 220/2008 • Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 • Law No. 134/2012 	
Contact Authority	Agentia Nationala de Reglementare în Domeniul Energiei – ANRE (Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority)	
Summary	<p>The Electricity Law establishes the legal framework for the introduction of a quota system to promote electricity from renewable sources and stipulates the rights and obligations of the persons involved. Law No. 220/2008 complements this framework and obliges electricity suppliers and producers to present a certain number of green certificates by the end of each trimester (art. 8 par. 2 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 7 Law No. 134/2012). The failure to satisfy this obligation carries a penalty (art. 12 par. 2 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 15 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 and in art. 1 par. 8 Law No. 134/2012). Furthermore, Law No. 220/2008 sets out the conditions under which the operators of renewable energy plants may receive green certificates (art. 6 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 and in art. 1 par. 4 Law No. 134/2012) and trade them (art. 10, 11 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 12, 13 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Electricity generators may sell electricity on the wholesale market (art. 14 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 16 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Electricity generated by small-scale installations may be sold to the electricity suppliers for a guaranteed price, but the methodology is still under construction (art. 14 par. 2 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 16 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 and in art. 1 par. 9 Law No. 134/2012). The quota system came into effect on 19 October 2011.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Basically, all technologies are eligible (§ 3 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 2 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 and in art. 1 par. 4 Law No. 134/2012). Those operators of RES plants that have already received green certificates before the quota system was introduced by Law No. 220/2008 will have a reduced eligibility period</p>



		as described in art. 1 par. 7 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011. For power plants put into operation before Law No. 220/2008 came into effect, the reduction will be equal to the period of time during which they received green certificates. For power plants put into operation between 01.11.2011 and coming into effect of Law No. 220/2011 the reduction the eligible time period will be reduced according to the number of certificates already received (art. 1 par. 2 Law No. 134/2012).
	Wind energy	Eligible (art. 3 par. 1 letter b, Law No. 220/2008). In general, eligibility ends after 15 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter a, Law No. 220/2008). Wind power stations that have already been used for electricity generation within the territory of another state or were in operation on Romanian territory before the Law came into effect become ineligible after 7 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter c Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 3 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).
	Solar energy	Eligible (art. 3 par. 1 letter c, Law No. 220/2008). Plants put into operation after 01.01.2004 cease to be eligible after 15 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter a, Law No. 220/2008). Solar energy installations that have already been used for electricity generation within the territory of another state or were in operation on Romanian territory before the Law came into effect become ineligible after 7 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter c Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 3 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (art. 3 par. 1 letter d, Law No. 220/2008). Plants put into operation after 01.01.2004 cease to be eligible after



		15 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter a, Law No. 220/2008). Geothermal energy plants that have already been used for electricity generation within the territory of another state or were in operation on Romanian territory before the Law came into effect become ineligible after 7 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter c Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 3 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).
	Biogas	<p>Eligible (art. 3 par. 1 letters g-i, Law No. 220/2008). There are several types of biogas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biogas (art. 3 par. 1 letter g, Law No. 20/2008), • gas produced from anaerobic digestion of waste (art. 3 par. 1 letter h Law No. 20/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 2 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011) and • gas produced from anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge (art. 3 par. 1 letter i, Law No. 20/2008). <p>Plants put into operation after 01.01.2004 cease to be eligible after 15 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter a, Law No. 220/2008). Biogas plants that have already been used for electricity generation within the territory of another state or were in operation on Romanian territory before the Law came into effect become ineligible after 7 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter c Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 3 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).</p> <p>The operators of biogas plants are eligible for green certificates as set out in Law No. 220/2008 only if they present certificates of origin for</p>



		the biogas used art. 1 par. 7 Emergency Regulation No. 220/2008).
	Hydro-power	<p>Only plants whose installed capacity does not exceed 10 MW are eligible (art. 3 par. 1 letter a, Law No. 220/2008). The law refers to traditional hydro-power.</p> <p>The eligibility of new hydro-power stations ends after 15 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter a Law No. 220/2008), modernised hydro-power stations cease to be eligible after 10 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter b Law No. 220/2008), and all other plants become ineligible after three years (art. 3 par. 2 letter d, Law No. 220/2008).</p>
	Biomass	<p>Eligible (art. 3 par. 1 letter e, Law No. 220/2008). There are several types of biomass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biomass (art. 3 par. 1 letter e, Law No. 220/2008), • liquid biofuels for energy generation that were produced from biomass and are not used in the transport sector (art. 1 par. 1 letter c, art. 3 par. 1 letter f, Law No. 220/2008). <p>Plants put into operation after 01.01.2004 cease to be eligible after 15 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter a, Law No. 220/2008). Biomass plants that have already been used for electricity generation within the territory of another state or were in operation on Romanian territory before the Law came into effect become ineligible after 7 years (art. 3 par. 2 letter c Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 3 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).</p> <p>The operators of biomass plants are eligible for green certificates as</p>



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		set out in Law No. 220/2008 only if they present certificates of origin for the biomass used (art. 1 par. 7 Emergency Regulation No. 220/2008).
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	<p>Amount of quota per year: The percentage of electricity from renewable sources to be delivered is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% in 2011 • 12% in 2012 • 14% in 2013 • 15% in 2014 • 16% in 2015 • 17% in 2016 • 18% in 2017 • 19% in 2018 • 19.5% in 2019 • 20% in 2020 • at least 20% from 2020 to 2030 <p>of the total annual electricity sold by an obligated person (in pursuance of art. 4 par. 4 and 5 Law No. 220/2008).</p>
	Adjustment of quotas	The quota for 2020–2030 will be determined upon resolution by the ministry in charge (art. 4 par. 5 Law No. 220/2008). The quotas applicable from 2010 to 2020 may be adjusted by the regulatory authority (ANRE) yearly until 1 March for the previous year to the total capacity of renewable energy plants actually installed and to the electricity consumed. However, the adjusted quotas shall not exceed the maximum quotas set until 2020. This adjustment may be made by



		order of the President of ANRE (art. 4 par. 9 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 8 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).
	Number of certificates according to technology	<p>The number of green certificates issued depends on the technology used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New hydro-electric plants: 3 certificates per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 2 letter a Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). • Modernised hydro-electric plants: 2 certificates per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 2 letter a Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). • Other hydro-electric plants (neither new nor modernised): 1 certificate per 2 MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 2 letter b Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). • Wind energy: up until 2017: 2 certificates, from 2018: 1 certificate per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 2 letter c Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). • Geothermal energy, biogas, biomass, liquid biofuels for energy generation: 2 certificates per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6



		<p>par. 2 letter d Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Highly efficient CHP plants based on the above-mentioned renewable energy sources receive one additional certificate (art. 6 par. 4 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Plants based on the above-mentioned energy sources that use biomass from energy crops are also eligible for one additional certificate per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 5 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gas produced from anaerobic digestion of waste and sewage sludge: 1 certificate per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 2 letter e Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Highly efficient CHP plants based on anaerobic digestion receive one additional certificate (art. 6 par. 4 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Plants based on anaerobic digestion that use biomass from energy crops or deadwood are also eligible for one additional certificate per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 5 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1
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		<p>par. 4 Law No. 134/2012).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy: 6 certificates per MWh of electricity generated (art. 6 par. 2 letter f Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). <p>The following principles apply irrespective of which technology is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the trial period, a plant will (irrespective of the technology employed) be eligible for one certificate per MWh of electricity (art. 6 par. 7 letter a Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 4 Law No. 134/2012). • If a plant is supported under another government-funded programme, the number of certificates to be issued is set by the regulatory authority (ANRE) on a case-to-case basis. The number of certificates will be lower than the number usually awarded to a plant of the same technology (see the list of technologies above) (art. 6 par. 7 letter b Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 4 Law No. 134/2012).
	Minimum price per certificate	<p>Amount of subsidy: The amount of subsidy corresponds to the price per certificate achieved in the market. In pursuance of art. 11 par. 1 Law no. 220/2008, during the years 2008-2025 the transaction value of one green certificate will be at least 27 Euros and at maximum 55</p>



		Euros. The certificate price will not differ according to the technology employed.
	Fees and penalty charges	If a supplier (or a producer) fails to meet the quota prescribed by ANRE until 15 th April for the previous year, he will be obliged to purchase the missing certificates at EUR 110 per certificate. The penalty goes to the Administration of the Environmental Fund (art. 12 par. Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 15 Emergency Ordinance No. 88/2011). Every year, this price is adjusted by ANRE on the basis of the changes in the Romanian consumer price index (art. 12 par. 3 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 15 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).
	Yearly Average Certificate Price	
International applicability	International certificate trade	Certificates may be traded on the international market only if the applicable national quota for green certificates has been met (art. 10 par. 3 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 12 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).
	Flexibility Mechanism	Romania may participate in joint projects for renewable electricity generation with other member states of the European Union to reach its renewable energy targets. Further, Romania may participate in statistical transfers and may consider to partially or entirely harmonise its support schemes for renewable energy sources with other member states of the European Union (art. 15 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1. par. 10 Law No. 134/2012).



<p>Addressees</p>	<p>Entitled party: There is no entitled party.</p> <p>Obligated party: The persons obliged to satisfy an obligation are the electricity suppliers and producers (art. 8 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 7 Law No. 134/2012). An electricity supplier is a legal entity that holds a supply permit and supplies electricity to one or several clients under a supply contract (art. 2 letter r Law No. 220/2008).</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of green certificates. In order to provide evidence for the fulfilment of the quota, electricity suppliers and producers shall submit green certificates (art. 8 par. 2 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 7 Law No. 134/2012). • Issue of green certificates. Green certificates are issued by the transmission grid operator for all electricity generated from renewable sources minus the electricity used to power the plant (art. 6 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art.1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). For this reason, every month the producers of electricity from renewable energy shall report to the transmission grid operators on the amount of renewable electricity exported to the grid (art. 7 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 10 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). The electricity to be reported on includes electricity transmitted to the distribution grid operators and electricity directly supplied to end users (art. 7 par. 1 Law No.



		<p>220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 10 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Green certificates may be either acquired by generating renewable electricity or purchased from other producers on the market for green certificates (art. 10 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fulfilment of the quota obligation. Every year by 15 April, the Energy Regulatory Authority ANRE checks whether the electricity suppliers and producers met their renewable certificate quotas in the last obligation period (art. 12 par.1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 15 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). Every year by 1 March, ANRE may adjust the renewable electricity quotas applicable in the year before to the total capacity of renewable energy plants actually installed and to the electricity consumed. However, the adjusted quotas shall not exceed the maximum quotas set until 2020. This adjustment may be made by order of the President of ANRE (art. 4 par. 9 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 8 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). The energy suppliers are obliged to report by the end of each trimester the fulfilment of their quota obligation of green certificates to ANRE (Law No. 220/2008 art. 4 par. 10 as referred
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		to in art. 1 par. 3 Law No. 134/2012).
	Competent authority	The Energy Regulatory Authority ANRE accredits the plants to take part in the quota system (art. 6 par. 6 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). ANRE is also responsible for monitoring compliance with the quota obligations (art. 12 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 15 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). The electricity market operator Opcom maintains and monitors trade flows on the green certificate market (art. 10 par. 2 Law No. 220/2008).
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs of the quota system are borne by the consumers through the electricity price.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	According to ISPE, the costs arising from the purchase of green certificates are passed on to the consumers.



RES-E grid issues

Overview

Overview of grid issues	Grid operators are obliged to connect renewable energy plants to their grids without discriminating against certain plant operators. They are also obliged to transmit electricity from renewable sources as a priority. In general, the grid operators are obliged to develop their grids on the request of a plant operator, if the connection of a plant to the grid requires the grid to be developed.
Connection to the grid	The plant operators are contractually entitled against the grid operator to the connection of renewable energy plants to the grid. The grid operator in charge has the statutory obligation to conclude such contracts without discriminating against certain plant operators. The costs for connecting a plant to the grid are borne by the plant operator.
Use of the grid	Plant operators are entitled by law to priority transmission of electricity from renewable sources by the grid operator.
Grid development	In general, the grid operators are obliged to develop their grids on the request of a plant operator, if the connection of a plant to the grid requires the grid to be developed. Depending on which part of the grid is to be developed (extension to/from the connection point), the grid operator, the plant operator or both of them will have to bear the costs.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Law • Regulation No. 90/2008 • Law No. 220/2008 • Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 • Law No. 134/2012 • Regulation No. 51/2012 • Regulation No. 16/2012



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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Legea nr. 123/2012 , legea energiei electrice si a gazelor natural	Hotarare pentru aprobarea Regulamentului privind racordarea utilizatorilor la retelele electrice de interes public, hotarare nr. 90/2008	Legea nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie (220/2008)	Ordonanta de Urgenta privind modificarea si completarea Legii nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie
Full name				
Name (English)	Law No. 123/2012 on Electricity and natural gases	Decision on the Approval of Regulation No. 90/2008 on the Connection of Users to the Public Grid	Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources	Emergency Regulation Amending Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources
Abbreviated form	Electricity Law	Regulation No. 90/2008	Law no. 220/2008	Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011
Entry into force	19.07.2012	12.06.2008	03.11.2008	19.10.2011
Last amended on	21.09.2012		03.09.2010	
Future amendments				



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Purpose	Regulating the electricity market.	Regulating the access of electricity to the grid.	Establishing a legal framework to promote the use of renewable energy.	Amending and supplementing Law No. 220/2008
Relevance for renewable energy	The Electricity Law establishes a policy framework for the promotion and grid access of electricity from renewable sources.	This regulation also applies to the access of electricity from renewable sources to the grid.	<p>The law establishes a framework for promoting renewable electricity generation.</p> <p>Links to the amending decrees:</p> <p>Ordonanta 29/2010</p> <p>www.legestart.ro/Ordonanta-29-2010-modificarea-completarea-Legii-220-2008-stabilirea-sistemului-promovare-producerii-energiei-surse-regenerabile-energie-%28MzU5NTc1%29.htm</p>	The law establishes a framework for promoting renewable electricity generation.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.minind.ro/energie/New_Energy_Law_Official_Gazette.pdf	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/hotarare_regulament_racordare_utilizatori_retele_electrice_interes_90_2008.php	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/lege_sistem_promovare_producere_energie_surse_regenerabile_energie_220_2008.php	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/ouq_88_2011_modificare_stabilirea_sistemului_promovare_producere_energie_surse_rege



				nerabile energie.php
Link to full text of legal source (English)	http://www.minind.ro/domenii_sectoare/leg_armonizata/energie/EnergyLAW13_2007_27_07.pdf	http://res-legal.de/fileadmin/translations/Rum%C3%A4nien_Verordnung_90_2008_en.pdf		

Name of legal source (original language)	Legea 134/2012, legea pentru aprobarea Ordonantei de urgenta a Guvernului nr. 88/2011 privind modificarea si completarea Legii nr. 220/2008 pentru stabilirea sistemului de promovare a producerii energiei din surse regenerabile de energie	Ordin 51/2012, ordin pentru aprobarea tarifelor specific pentru serviciul de distributie a energiei electrice prestat de operatorii principali de distributie a energiei electrice	Ordin 16/2012, ordin pentru aprobarea Procedurii privind racordarea utilizatorilor la retelele electrice in vecinatatea limitei zonei de activitate a unor operatori de distributie
Full name			
Name (English)	Law No. 134/2012 Regarding the approval of Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 Amending and Complementing Law No. 220/2008 Establishing a System for the Promotion of Electricity Generation from	Regulation 51/2012 Regarding the approval of the specific tariffs for the distribution service of electric energy carried out by the principal distribution system operators	Regulation 16/2012 Regarding the approval of grid connection to electricity grids located in proximity of the boundaries of a in the direct neighbourhood area of activity



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	Renewable Energy Sources		
Abbreviated form	Law No. 134/2012	Regulation No. 51/2012	Regulation No. 16/2012
Entry into force	23.07.2012	01.01.2013	18.05.2012
Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	Amending and supplementing Law No. 220/2008 and Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011	Setting the grid use tariffs for the main distribution system operators in Romania.	Regulating the connection of electricity plants to the grid in the special case that the production site is situated in the proximity of the areas of activity of two distribution system operators
Relevance for renewable energy	The law establishes a framework for promoting renewable electricity generation.	The regulation defines the grid use tariffs effective for RES producers as well.	This regulation also applies to the connection of renewable energy plants to the grid
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://leg-armonizata.minind.ro/leg_armonizata/energie/Legea_134_2012.pdf	http://www.anre.ro/ordin.php?id=1026	http://www.anre.ro/documente.php?id=378



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Link to full text of legal source (English)			
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Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerul Economiei – Ministry of Economy	http://www.minind.ro/		+ 40 21 202 54 26	
ANRE - Agentia Nationala de Reglementare în Domeniul Energiei – Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority	http://www.anre.ro/		+ 40 21 311 22 44	anre@anre.ro
ISPE - Institutul de Studii si Proiectari Energetice – Institute for Studies and Power Engineering	http://www.ispe.ro/		+4 021 210 77 25	office@ispe.ro
Rubin Meyer Doru & Trandafir Lawyers Professional Corporation affiliated with HERZFELD & RUBIN, P.C.	http://www.hr.ro/	Florentin Timoianu - Partner	+40 21 311 14 60	florentin.timoianu@hr.ro



Connection to the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Law • Law No. 220/2008 • Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 • Regulation No. 90/2008 • Law No. 134/2012 • Regulation No. 16/2012 	
Contact Authority	Agentia Nationala de Reglementare în Domeniul Energiei – ANRE (Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority)	
Overview	<p>A plant operator is entitled to connection to the grid by the grid operator. Before a plant is connected to the grid, the grid operator and the grid user (plant operator) shall conclude an agreement (art. 26 par. 1, 2 Electricity Law in conjunction with art. 30-35 Regulation No. 90/2008).</p> <p>Entitled party: The entitled party is any grid user (plant operator) who applies for connection to the grid. The grid user is obliged to comply with the technical and economic requirements for connection. The grid operator has to inform the user on these requirements within 30 days after receipt of an application (art. 26 par. 1 Electricity Law in conjunction with art. 21 par. 1 Regulation No. 90/2008).</p> <p>Obligated party: The obligated entity is the grid operator (art. 25 par. 1; art. 26 par. 1 Electricity Law). Depending on the size of a plant, the obligated grid operator may be the transmission system operator, the distribution system operator, or a third party owning an electricity grid (art. 6 par. 1, 2 Regulation No. 90/2008).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	The operators of plants with a capacity of up to 50 MW shall apply for connection to the distribution system operator, while the operators of plants whose capacity exceeds 50 MW shall apply for connection to the transmission system operator (art. 6 par. 1, 2



		<p>Regulation No. 90/2008). In the following cases, the distribution system operator and the transmission system operator shall co-operate in issuing technical authorisations (ATR – Aviz Tehnic de Racordare) and concluding grid connection agreements to determine the most feasible connection point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the operator of a plant above 10 MW wants the plant to be connected to the distribution grid and. • where the operator of a plant wants the plant to be connected to a medium-voltage or 110-kV substation in the transmission grid (art. 17 par. 1 Regulation No. 90/2008). <p>The following connection process is prescribed by law (art. 7 Regulation No. 90/2008):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid operator informs grid user: A grid user may apply in advance to the grid operator for information on the connection process (art. 8 par. 1 Regulation No. 90/2008). This information may include the required documents, detailed information on feasible connection points, the procedural steps of connection, the estimated time for connection, and the applicable charges for the issue of technical authorisation and for the connection works (art. 8 par. 2 Regulation No. 90/2008). • Application for technical authorisation: The grid users are obliged to apply to the grid operator for technical authorisation to connect any type of plant to the grid before it is put into operation (art. 9 par. 1.2 Regulation No. 90/2008). The application and its attachments shall contain information on the plant, its location, its use, and the authorisations and certificates already obtained (art. 11, 12
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		<p>Regulation No. 90/2008). Under certain conditions, the distribution system operator and the transmission system operator shall co-operate in the authorisation process (art. 17 par. 1 Regulation No. 90/2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study: The grid operator shall conduct a feasibility study, in which he suggests connection points to the plant operator. The plant operator has to choose a connection point and express his choice in writing (art. 14 par. 3, 5 Regulation No. 90/2008). The costs of the feasibility study shall be borne by the plant operator (art. 14 par. 3 Regulation No. 90/2008). Additionally, the feasibility study shall outline grid connection scenarios including the possibilities of connection to the grid of a second DSO in the direct neighbourhood of the production site in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DSO 1 does not hold an electricity grid near the production site, but there is an electricity grid near the production site in the administration of a second DSO (art. 3 letter a) Regulation No. 16/2012). ▪ DSO1 holds an electricity grid near the production site, but the grid capacity is insufficient for grid connection or power increase of the plant and grid development costs are high (art. 3 letter b) Regulation No. 16/2012). ▪ the grid connection solutions for connection the plant to the grid
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		<p>of a neighbouring, second DSO are adequate from technical as well as economic perspective (art. 3 letter c) Regulation No. 16/2012).</p> <p>The generator may choose the most advantageous grid connection option from those outlined in the feasibility study (art. 2 letter c) Regulation No. 16/2012).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical authorisation: After the grid operator has received an application for authorisation, he will send to the grid user an invoice for the costs incurred by the issue of the authorisation (art. 20 par. 1 Regulation No. 90/2008). If an application is incomplete, the applicant will be requested to submit the missing documents (art. 20 par. 2 Regulation No. 90/2008). Whether or not technical authorisation has been granted will be communicated in writing, as will the reasons for the decision and the relevant technical and economic requirements for connection (art. 22, 23 Regulation No. 90/2008). Technical authorisation ceases to be valid after 6 months in case of plants with a capacity of at least 10 MW to be connected to the transmission grid, and after 3 months in case of plants to be connected to the distribution grid, unless the grid connection agreement is concluded within the applicable timeframe. These timeframes may be extended only once by 6 or 3 months respectively (art. 29 par. 1 letter d, par. 2 Regulation No. 90/2008). • Conclusion of agreement. Where technical authorisation has been granted, the grid user shall apply to the grid operator for conclusion of an agreement and submit the documents required for the agreement (art. 30 par. 1; art. 32 Regulation No.
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		<p>90/2008). After the grid user has submitted all documents, the agreement may be concluded (art. 33 Regulation No. 90/2008). If the grid operator refuses to connect a plant without due reason, he may be charged a penalty (art. 93 par. 1 number 8, 2 Electricity Law).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to the grid: After the agreement has been concluded, the grid operator is obliged to find solutions to all tasks related to the connection of the plant and implement them in accordance with the terms set out in the agreement (art. 35 Regulation No. 90/2008).
	Deadlines	<p>The periods within which the individual steps of the connection process must be completed are specified by statutory law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grid operator shall inform the grid user on the grid connection process within 15 days upon receipt of the grid user's written application (art. 8 par. 3 Regulation No. 90/2008). • The feasibility study shall be completed within 3 months in case of plants to be connected to the transmission grid (from 110kV) and within 1 month in case of plants to be connected to the distribution grid (art. 14 par. 4 Regulation No. 90/2008). • The grid operator shall send his invoice for technical authorisation to the grid user within 7 days from the date on which the receipt of the user's application for technical authorisation was recorded (art. 20 par. 1 Regulation No. 90/2008).



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After all required documents have been submitted, technical authorisation shall be issued within 30 days. Where technical authorisation is based on a feasibility study, this period is 10 days (art. 21 par. 1, 3 Regulation No. 90/2008).
	Obligation to inform	The grid operators are obliged to provide all required information to all plant operators wishing to be connected to the grid. This information includes details on the costs, the duration of the authorisation process and the duration of the connection works (art. 25 par. 2 Law No. 220/2008).
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	(X) Priority to renewable energy (X) Non-discrimination	<p>Romanian legislation does not give general priority to renewable energy when connecting to the grid (art. 25 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 20 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). However, renewable energy plants are guaranteed priority access to the grid as long as the national energy system is not at risk (art. 25 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 20 Law No. 134/2012) All operators of small plants of up to 1MW who sell their electricity to suppliers at a fixed price have priority access to the grid (art. 14 par. 8 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 16 (8) Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011). The methodology for this support mechanism is still under construction. A draft for this methodology has been published by the energy regulator ANRE in November 2012, but it has not been adopted so far.</p> <p>The generators of electricity from renewable sources who have been issued green certificates have guaranteed access to the grid (art. 14 par. 8 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 16 (8) Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011).</p>
Capacity limits (quantitative criteria)	Entitlement to connection to a certain grid connection point ceases where the correct operation of the national energy system is at risk (art. 15 par. 2 Regulation No. 90/2008, art. 25 par. 1 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 20 Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 and in art. 1 par. 13 Law No. 134/2012).	



Distribution of costs	There are special provisions on the costs and the distribution of the costs of grid use by electricity from renewable sources.	
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	The costs of connecting a plant to the grid are borne by the plant operator, who is obliged to pay once-only grid connection charges (art. 31 Regulation No. 90/2008).
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Use of the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Law • Regulation No. 90/2008 • Law No. 220/2008 • Emergency Regulation No. 88/2011 • Law No. 134/2012 • Regulation No. 51/2012 	
Contact Authority	Agentia Nationala de Reglementare în Domeniul Energiei – ANRE (Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority)	
Overview	<p>In general, a plant operator is entitled to use of the grid and to the transmission of electricity from renewable sources by the grid operator (art. 25 par. 1; art. 29 par. 1; art. 3 no. 1 Electricity Law). This right shall not apply where the use of the grid poses a risk to the security of the national grid system and where a grid user does not comply with the applicable technical standards. Further, this right shall not apply where the grid operator does not have the necessary grid capacity available (art. 25 par. 2 Electricity Law).</p> <p>Entitled party: The parties entitled are the plant operators (art. 29 par. 1 letter a Electricity Law).</p> <p>Obligated party: The obligated entity is the grid operator (art. 25 par. 1 Electricity Law).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	The legal obligations are based on statutory law (art. 25, 29 Electricity Law).
	Deadlines	
	Obligation to inform	The grid operator is obliged to submit to the grid users all relevant information on his operations related to the management of the grid without discriminating against any grid user. The grid operator is not obliged to provide confidential trade data or



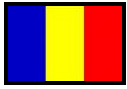
		confidential information received (art. 45 par. 1 letter e Electricity Law).
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	(X) Priority to renewable energy () Non-discrimination	The generators of electricity from renewable sources are entitled to priority use of the grid. The grid operator may deny use of the grid only in exceptional cases and according to the technical and commercial regulations made by the regulatory authority or if the security of the national energy system is at risk (art. 14 par. 7 Law No. 220/2008 as referred to in art. 1 par. 9 Law No. 134/2012).
Curtailment	<p>According to the transmission system operator, there are no special rules governing curtailment of RES-E plants in particular. General rules for curtailment are prescribed through the <i>Technical Code of transmission network</i>. Due to the low share of volatile RES-E in electricity generation, curtailment of RES-E plants has not been a relevant issue so far.</p> <p>According to ANRE, the commercial code allows RES-E plants to be compensated like conventional plants for the amount of electricity not delivered to the grid, but not for the green certificates income loss due to curtailment.</p>	
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	According to the Romanian regulatory authority ISPE, the costs of grid use are passed on to the consumers through the electricity price.
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	The tariffs for grid use are regulated by ANRE by Regulation No. 51/2012. The tariffs vary



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		according to the voltage level and the different DSOs (Annex nr. 1 Regulation No. 51/2012). According to the Romanian regulatory authority ISPE, the grid operators include the costs of transmitting electricity in their electricity prices.
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Grid development

Abbreviated form of legal source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation No. 90/2008 	
Contact Authority	Agentia Nationala de Reglementare în Domeniul Energiei – ANRE (Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority)	
Overview	<p>In general, the grid operator is obliged to extend his grid to the grid connection point requested if such an extension is required to connect a renewable energy plant to the grid (art. 37 par 1 Regulation No. 90/2008)</p> <p>The plant operator is obliged to extend the grid from the connection point to his plant (art. 36 Regulation No. 90/2008).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	
	Enforcement of claims	If the grid operator fails to extend the grid by the connection date agreed on in the technical authorisation document, the plant operator may not claim damages from the grid operator (art. 37 Regulation No. 90/2008). In this case, the plant operator may decide to bear the costs of the extension works between the grid and the connection point and negotiate a refund agreement with the grid operator (art. 37 par. 4 letter c; par. 5 Regulation No. 90/2008).
	Deadlines	
	Obligation to inform	If the extension of the grid is not part of the grid operator's investment plan, the grid operator is obliged to include information about possible timelines within which a grid extension could be implemented in the technical authorisation document (art. 37 par. 2 Regulation No. 90/2008).



Regulatory incentives for grid development and innovation		
Distribution of costs		
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	The costs of the extension of the grid to the connection point are borne by the grid operator, if the extension is listed in the grid operator's investment plan (art. 37 par. 1, 2 Regulation No. 90/2008). If the extension of the grid is not indicated in the grid operator's investment plan, the plant operator may decide to initially bear the costs of the extension works himself (art. 37 par. 4 letter c, Regulation No. 90/2008). The grid operator is obliged to refund the plant operator's costs for the extension as set out in a mutual agreement between the grid operator and the plant operator (art. 37 par. 5 Regulation No. 90/2008).
	Plant operator	The plant operator is obliged to bear the costs of connecting his plant to the connection point (art. 39 Regulation No. 90/2008). If the extension of the grid to the connection point is not listed in the grid operator's investment plan, the plant operator may decide to initially bear the costs of the extension himself and then negotiate a refund agreement with the grid operator (art. 37 par. 4 letter c; par. 5 Regulation No. 90/2008). The costs for grid stability measures beyond the grid connection point must be borne by the plant operator if the entire costs or at least more than 60% of the costs incurred by connecting his plant. The cases in which this rule is applicable the payment procedure shall be defined by the regulatory authority (art. 37 par. 1 Regulation No. 90/2008). According to the Energy Regulatory Authority ANRE, further provisions for these cases



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		have not yet been made.
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	Statutory law does not stipulate a distribution mechanism.
Grid studies	<p>Transelectrica 2011 – grid development plan (Romanian version).</p> <p>http://www.transelectrica.ro/PDF/ManagementRET/Plan/Planul%20de%20Perspectiva%20al%20RET%202010%202014%202019%20iulie2011.pdf</p> <p>An English version of the grid development plan is not available.</p>	



RES-H&C support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	Support is provided by subsidy programmes of the Romanian Environmental Fund and of the National Rural Development Programme.
Summary of support schemes	RES-H technologies may be supported by subsidies from the National Rural Development Programme for own consumption. The last call for proposals for Measures 121 and 123 has been terminated and project proposal are under evaluation. Furthermore, the Romanian Environmental Fund provides subsidies to legal entities and natural persons for the installation of heating systems using renewable energy sources. However, there has been no call for applications since 2011, since the budget for 2012 has been used for financing projects on the waiting list from 2011. So far there is no information available regarding a call for applications in 2013.
Technologies	In general, the subsidy programmes promote all RES-H technologies.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for Proposals – Measure 121 (Ghidul Solicitantului “Modernizarea exploatatilor agricole” – Masura 121 - Call for Proposals “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121) • Call for Proposals – Measure 123 (Ghidul Solicitantului pentru accesarea Masurii 123 “Cresterea valorii adaugate a produselor agricole si forestiere” - Call for Proposals for accessing Measure 123 “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products”) • Law on the Environmental Fund (Ordonanta de urgenta nr. 196/2005 privind Fondul pentru mediu - Emergency Regulation No. 196/2005 on the Environmental Fund)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities (Ordin pentru aprobarea Ghidului de finantare a Programului privind instalarea sistemelor de incalzire care utilizeaza energie regenerabile, inclusiv inlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de incalzire – beneficiari unitati administrative-teritoriale, institutii publice si unitati de cult - Order approving the Subsidy Guidelines for the Programme for installing heating systems using renewable energy sources including replacing or complementing classical heating systems – beneficiaries being administrative-territorial units, public institutions and units of education)• Order No. 1274/2011 (Ordin Nr. 1274 din 20 aprilie 2011 pentru aprobarea Ghidului de finantare a Programului privind instalarea sistemelor de incalzire care utilizeaza energie regenerabile, inclusiv inlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de incalzire - Order No. 1274 from 20.04.2011 approving the Subsidy Guidelines for the Programme for installing heating systems using renewable energy sources including replacing or complementing classical heating systems)
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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Ghidul Solicitantului “Modernizarea exploatareilor agricole” – Masura 121	Ghidul Solicitantului pentru accesarea Masurii 123 “Cresterea valorii adaugate a produselor agricole si forestiere”	Ordonanta de urgenta nr. 196/2005 privind Fondul pentru mediu
Full name			
Name (English)	Call for Proposals “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121	Call for Proposals for accessing Measure 123 “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products”	Emergency Regulation No. 196/2005 on the Environmental Fund
Abbreviated form	Call for Proposals – Measure 121	Call for Proposals – Measure 123	Law on the Environmental Fund
Entry into force	09/03/2012	07/06/2012	30.12.2005
Last amended on	10.11.2012	07.11.2012	01.01.2012
Future amendments			
Purpose	The Call for Proposals establishes the general conditions and procedures for applying for the subsidy.	The Call for Proposals establishes the general conditions and procedures for applying for the subsidy.	This law establishes the Romanian Environmental Fund to mitigate negative effects on the environment.
Relevance for renewable energy	The subsidy programme promotes amongst others the use of renewable energy sources for the farm’s own	The subsidy programme promotes amongst others the use of renewable energy sources for the applicant’s own	One of the Fund's environment targets is to promote use renewable energy sources in the heating and cooling sector.



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	consumption.	consumption.	Link to the amending decrees: http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act?ida=61589
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	The Call for Proposals can be downloaded on the following webpage: http://www.apdrp.ro/	The Call for Proposals can be downloaded on the following webpage: http://www.apdrp.ro/	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/ordonanta_fondul_mediu_196_2005.php
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Name of legal source (original language)	Ordin pentru aprobarea Ghidului de finantare a Programului privind instalarea sistemelor de incalzire care utilizeaza energie regenerabile, inclusiv inlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de incalzire – beneficiari unitati administrative-teritoriale, institutii publice si unitati de cult	Ordin Nr. 1274/2011
Full name		Ordin Nr. 1274 din 20 aprilie 2011 pentru aprobarea Ghidului de finantare a Programului privind instalarea sistemelor de incalzire care utilizeaza energie regenerabile, inclusiv inlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de incalzire
Name (English)	Order approving the Subsidy Guidelines for the Programme for installing heating systems using renewable energy sources including replacing or complementing classical heating systems – beneficiaries being administrative-territorial units,	Order No. 1274 from 20.04.2011 approving the Subsidy Guidelines for the Programme for installing heating systems using renewable energy sources including replacing or complementing classical heating



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	public institutions and units of education	systems
Abbreviated form	Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities	Order No. 1274/2011
Entry into force	03.11.2010	05.05.2011
Last amended on		
Future amendments		
Purpose	The act establishes guidelines for subsidies under the Programme for installing heating systems.	The act establishes guidelines for subsidies under the programme for installing heating systems.
Relevance for renewable energy	The programme also applies to projects using renewable energy sources for heating and cooling.	The programme also applies to projects using renewable energy sources for heating and cooling.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://afm.ro/main/info_stuf/casa_verde/pj/ghid_regenerabile_uat_ip.pdf	http://afm.ro/main/info_stuf/casa_verde/pj/ghid_regenerabile_uat_ip.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)		



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerul Agriculturii si Dezvoltarii Rural (MADR) - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	http://www.madr.ro/		+40/ 21/ 307 23-00	Feadr@madr.ro
Agentia de Plati pentru Dezvoltare Rurala si Pescuit (APDRP) - Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries	http://www.apdrp.ro/		+ 40/ 21/ 310 1635	promovare@apdrp.ro
Administratia Fondului pentru Mediu (AFM) - Administration of the Environmental Fund)	http://www.afm.ro/		+4 021 319 48 49	afm@afm.ro



Support schemes

Subsidy (Modernizarea exploatatilor agricole – Masura 121)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for Proposals – Measure 121 	
Contact Authority	Agentia de Plati pentru Dezvoltare Rurala si Pescuit (Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries)	
Summary	<p>The subsidy programme “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121 is part of the National Rural Development Programme and financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). The subsidy programme operates from 2010 to 2013. One of the subsidy programme’s targets is to promote the use of renewable energy sources for the farm’s own consumption. The last call for proposals has been terminated and project proposals are under evaluation. For now, no information about a new call for proposals for 2013 is available.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The Call for Proposals does not specify which renewable energy sources are eligible. However, renewable energy projects are only eligible in case they are used for the farm’s own consumption and thus may not be connected to the grid (Chapter 2.3 letter 10. Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Aerothermal	Eligible
	Hydrothermal	Eligible
	Biogas	Eligible
	Biomass	Eligible



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	Geothermal energy	Eligible
	Solar Thermal	Eligible
Amount	The subsidy programme's total budget is € 1,168,505,603. Within the current call for proposals € 150,000,000 will be allocated. The subsidy amounts to 40-75% of the eligible costs. The minimal amount of eligible costs is € 5000 (Chapter 1.1. & 2.6 Call for Proposals – Measure 121). The maximum subsidy amount varies between € 600,000 – 1,600,000 depending on the agricultural sector in which the project will be realised (Chapter 2.6 II Call for Proposals – Measure 121).	
Addressees	Entitled party: Entitled parties are farmers defined as juristic and physical persons practising agricultural activities situated on Romanian territory with two or more Units of Economic Dimension . This measurement refers to the economic capacity of agricultural farms. It is calculated on the basis of the agricultural surface and a specific coefficient for different crops or livestock breeding. One Unit of Economic Dimension represents a value of € 1,200. The applicant has to indicate that at least 50% of his income is based on agricultural activity (Chapter 2.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application: The applicant describes the project and indicates its purpose and its benefits in case of implementation. The application documents are outlined in Chapter 3.1.1 and 4.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121. The application documents have to be handed in at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries (Chapter 3.1.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 121). • Verification: The application will be verified with regard to the correctness of completing the form and eligibility of the project proposal. The specified criteria are outlined in the Call for Proposal (Chapter 3.1.3 letter 1.-3. Call for Proposals – Measure 121).



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Selection:</u> The project proposal will be evaluated by a commission according to a point system outlined in the Call for Proposals (Chapter 2.5 and 3.1. Call for Proposals – Measure 121). • <u>Awarding and conclusion of the contract:</u> After having been informed about the successful application, the applicant has to sign the contract in person at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries within 60 days. Otherwise this will be accounted as withdrawal of the application (Chapter 3.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Competent authority	The Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is responsible for the Programme “Modernisation of agricultural exploitation” – Measure 121. Further, the Regional Representations of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries are in charge of the application procedure and the reimbursement procedures (Chapter 3 Call for Proposals – Measures 121).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The state represented by the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is carrying 20% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	



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	Grid operator	
	European Union	The European Union represented by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is carrying 80% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 121).
	Distribution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant – Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries • Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries – European Union



Subsidy (“Cresterea valorii adaugate a produselor agricole si forestiere” – Masura 123)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for Proposals – Measure 123 	
Contact Authority	Agentia de Plati pentru Dezvoltare Rurala si Pescuit (Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries)	
Summary	<p>The subsidy programme “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products” – Measure 123 is part of the National Rural Development Programme and financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). The subsidy programme runs until 2013. One of the programme’s target is to promote the use of renewable energy sources for the applicants own consumption. The current call for proposals runs from 26.11.2012 – 18.01.2013.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The Call for Proposals does not specify which renewable energy sources are eligible. (Chapter 2.2 and 2.3.1 letter d) Call for Proposals – Measure 123).
	Aerothermal	Eligible
	Hydrothermal	Eligible
	Biogas	Eligible
	Biomass	Eligible
	Geothermal energy	Eligible
	Solar Thermal	Eligible



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<p>Amount</p>	<p>The programme's total budget amounts to € 1,177,453,783 (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123). The minimal subsidy amount is € 5000 (Chapter 2.6 Call for Proposals – Measure 123). Within the current call for proposals € 80,000,000 will be allocated.</p> <p>For micro-sized, small and medium sized enterprises the maximum subsidy amount is € 2,000,000 per project representing 50% of the eligible costs. For applicants being part of an associative structure including family enterprises or family associations the maximum subsidy amount is € 3,000,000 per project and 50% of the eligible costs. Projects located in the region of Bucharest – Ilfov can be subsidised by 40% of eligible costs only.</p> <p>For other enterprises the maximum subsidy amount is € 2,000,000 per project and 25% of the eligible costs. Projects located in the region of Bucharest – Ilfov can be subsidised by 20% of the eligible costs only.</p> <p>Micro-sized enterprises operating in the sector of meat or milk processing 50% of the eligible cost will be subsidised and maximum € 200,000 per project. Projects located in the region Bucharest – Ilfov can be subsidised 40% of the eligible costs only (Chapter 2.6 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).</p>	
<p>Addressees</p>	<p>Entitled party: Entitled parties are small and medium sized enterprises and other enterprises with less than 750 employees or a turnover less than € 200 million. Further, agricultural cooperatives, cooperative associations of capitalisation and family and individual enterprises are entitled parties as well (Chapter 2.1 Call for Proposals – Measures 123).</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application: The application has to include a description of the project and has to indicate the project's purpose and benefits. The application documents are outlined in Chapter 3.1. and 4.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123. The application documents have to be handed in at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries (Chapter 3.1.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Verification:</u> The application will be verified according to specified criteria. These are outlined in the Call for Proposal and take into consideration the application's correctness and the eligibility of the project proposal (Chapter 3.1.3 letter 1.-3. Call for Proposals – Measure 123). • <u>Selection:</u> The project proposal will be evaluated by a commission according to a point system outlined in the Call for Proposals (Chapter 2.5 and 3.1.1 letter 4. Call for Proposals – Measure 121). • <u>Awarding and conclusion of the contract:</u> After having been informed about the successful application, the applicant has to sign the contract in person at the Regional Representation of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries within 60 days. Otherwise this will be accounted as withdrawal of the application (Chapter 3.2 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).
	Competent authority	The Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is responsible for the programme “Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products” – Measure 123. Further, the Regional Representations of the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries are in charge of the application procedure and the reimbursement procedures (Chapter 3 Call for Proposals – Measures 123).
Flexibility mechanism		



Distribution of costs	State	The state represented by the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries is carrying 20% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	The European Union represented by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is carrying 80% of the subsidy programme (Chapter 1.1 Call for Proposals – Measure 123).
	Distribution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant – Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries • Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries – European Union



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Subsidy (“Programul privind instalarea sistemelor de incalzire care utilizeaza energie regenerabile, inclusive inlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de incalzire – beneficiari unitati administrative-teritoriale, institutii publice si unitati de cult”)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on the Environmental Fund • Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities 	
Contact Authority	Administratia Fondului pentru Mediu (Administration of the Environmental Fund)	
Summary	<p>The Romanian Environmental Fund subsidises projects for the protection of the environment. Under the Programme for installing heating systems using renewable energy sources including replacing or complementing classical heating systems – beneficiaries being administrative-territorial units, public institutions and units of education grants are allocated to projects using renewable energy sources for heating and cooling. There shall be one call for application each year (art. 7 par. 1 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). However, according to the Administration of the Environmental Fund, the budget for 2012 was used for financing projects on the waiting list from 2011. Thus, there was no call for application for 2012. There is no information available about a call for applications for 2013 so far. The terms and conditions of grants are expected to change with a new call for application.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	In general all RES technologies for heating and cooling are eligible (Annex 2 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities).
	Aerothermal	Eligible.
	Hydrothermal	Eligible.
	Biogas	Eligible.
	Biomass	Eligible.



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	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Solar Thermal	Eligible.
Amount	The maximum subsidy is 90% of the eligible costs (art.7 par. 4 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). Eligible costs and non-eligible costs are defined by law (art. 10, 11 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). The maximum subsidy amount varies between RON 500,000 – 4,000,000 (app. € 110,000 – 890,000) depending on the type of legal entity applying (art. 7 par. 5-7 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities).	
Addressees	Entitled parties: The scheme applies to legal entities being administrative-territorial units, public institutions and units of education. These entities may hand in project proposals referring to real estate owned or administered by them (art. 5 par. 1 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities).	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application period: There shall be one call for applications per year (art. 7 par. 1 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). The calls are published on AFM's website (art. 16 par. 1 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). • Application: Applicants may apply for more than one project per application period (art. 7 par. 2 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). The documents to be handed in vary depending on the type of legal entity applying and are specified in the subsidy guidelines (art. 9 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). The documents must be submitted together with the application to the Administration of the Environmental Fund (art.16 par. 3 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities) • Assessment and selection of applications: After the



		<p>application period has closed, the submitted applications will be assessed on a points system by an examination board. Applicants will be awarded grants in the order of points achieved. The winning and rejected parties will be published on website of Administration of the Environmental Fund (AFM) (art. 12 par. 1-5, annex 2 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities). Rejected applicants may file a protest within three days from publication of the winning and rejected parties on AFM’s website. The protest will be solved within seven days (art. 12 par. 6-8 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract: The applicant and AFM conclude a contract as outlined in annex 3 of the Subsidy Guidelines. Grants can be paid out only after concluding the contract (art.13 par. 1,2 Subsidy Guidelines “Casa Verde” – legal entities).
	Competent authority	The Administration of the Environmental Fund (AFM) manages the Romanian Environmental Fund and its programmes. It is responsible for the application procedure and monitoring (art. 3 Emergency Order No. 196/2005).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs are covered by AFM's budget. Thus, the state bears the costs.
	Consumers	



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	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Subsidy (“Programul privind instalarea sistemelor de incalzire care utilizeaza energie regenerabile, inclusive inlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de incalzire”)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on the Environmental Fund • Order No. 1274/2011 	
Contact Authority	Administratia Fondului pentru Mediu (Administration of the Environmental Fund)	
Summary	<p>The Romanian Environmental Fund subsidises projects for the protection of the environment. Under the Programme for installing heating systems using renewable energy sources including replacing or complementing classical heating systems grants are allocated to applicants being natural persons introducing renewable energy sources for heating and cooling. There shall be one call for application each year provided that the Environmental Fund’s annual budget allows for that (art. 3 par. 2 Order No. 1274/2011). However, according to the Administration of the Environmental Fund (AFM), the budget for 2012 was used for financing projects on the waiting list from 2011. Thus, there was no call for application for 2012. So far, there is no information available regarding a call for applications for 2013. The terms and conditions of grants are expected to change with a new call for application.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	The programme subsidises projects installing solar thermal installations, heat pumps, and installations using biomass (art.8 Order No. 1274/2011).
	Aerothermal	Eligible.
	Hydrothermal	Eligible.
	Biogas	
	Biomass	Eligible.



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	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Solar Thermal	Eligible.
Amount	The subsidy programme provides max. RON 6,000 (app. € 1,300) for solar thermal installations and installations using biomass and max. RON 8,000 (app. € 1,800) for heat pumps (art. 7 par. 1 Order No. 1274/2011).	
Addressees	Entitled parties: The scheme applies to natural persons living on Romanian territory and owning or co-owning the real estate for which the project should implemented. Further the entitled party should not have any debt to the state and should not have violated environmental law (art. 9 par. 1 Order No. 1274/2011).	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application period: There shall be one call for applications per year provided that the Environmental Fund's annual budget allows for that (art. 3 par. 2 Order No. 1274/2011). The calls are published on AFM's website (art. 6 letter a) Order No. 1274/2011). • Application: Applicants may apply for one project per application period only (art. 13 par. 4 Order No. 1274/2011). The documents necessary for application are specified in the Subsidy Guidelines (art. 12 Order No. 1274/2011). The documents must be submitted in person together with the application to the regional representation of the Administration of the Environmental Fund (art.13 par. 7 Order No. 1274/2011) • Assessment and selection of applications: AFM's regional representations verify the application documents' correctness before submitting them to AFM (art. 14 Order



		<p>No. 1274). The examination board assesses the applications according to specific criteria outlined in annex 4 (art. 15, annex 4 Order No. 1274). The winning and rejected parties will be published on AFM's website (art. 17 Order No. 1274/2011). Applicants may file a protest within ten days from publication of the winning and rejected parties on AFM's website. The protest will be solved within 15 days (art. 18 Order No. 1274/2011).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract: The applicant and AFM conclude a contract as outlined in annex 5 of the Subsidy Guidelines. The beneficiary has to sign the contract in person within 60 days after receiving the acceptance (art.19 par. 2 Order No. 1274/2011).
	Competent authority	<p>The Administration of the Environmental Fund (AFM) manages the Romanian Environmental Fund and its programmes. It is responsible for the application procedure and monitoring (art. 3 Emergency Order No. 196/2005). The regional representations of AFM are responsible for verifying the correctness of the application documents before submitting the applications to AFM (art. 14 par. 1 Order No. 1274/2011).</p>
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	<p>The costs are covered by AFM's budget. Thus, the state bears the costs.</p>



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	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



RES-T support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In Romania, renewable energy sources in the transport sector are promoted by a quota system. Fuel retailers are obliged to ensure that biofuels make up a prescribed percentage of their annual sales.
Summary of support schemes	Biofuels quota: there is a target for biofuels in place for adding biofuels to petrol and diesel (Art. 3 par. 1 Decision No. 935/2011). Only certified biofuels satisfying specific sustainability criteria can be taken into account for fulfilling the prescribed quota (art. 5 par. 3-9 Decision No. 935/2011).
Technologies	Only biofuels are eligible under the quota system.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision No. 935/2011 • Decision No. 918/2012 • Decision No. 1308/2012



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Hotararea Nr. 935 din 21/09/2011 privind promovarea utilizarii biocarburantilor si a biolichidelor	Hotararea Nr. 918 din 05/09/2012 pentru modificarea si completarea Hotararii Guvernului nr. 935/2011 privind promovarea utilizarii biocarburantilor si a biolichidelor	Hotărâre nr. 1308 din 27/12/2012 pentru modificarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 935/2011 privind promovarea utilizării biocarburanților și a biolichidelor, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 928/2012 privind stabilirea condițiilor de introducere pe piață a benzinei și motorinei și de introducere a unui mecanism de monitorizare și reducere a emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră
Full name			
Name (English)	Decision No. 935 from 21/09/2011 on promoting the utilization of biofuels and bioliquids	Decision No. 918 from 05/09/2012 regarding modification and completion of Decision No. 935/2011 on promoting the utilization of biofuels and bioliquids	Decision No. 1308 from 27/12/2012 regarding modification of Decision No. 935/2011 on promoting the utilization of biofuels and bioliquids and regarding modification and completion of Decision No. 928/2012 regarding the establishment of the conditions for introducing petrol and diesel and introducing a mechanism for monitoring and reducing greenhouse



			gas emissions
Abbreviated form	Decision No. 935/2011	Decision No. 918/2012	Decision No. 1308/2012
Entry into force	10.11.2011	14.09.2012	28.12.2012
Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	The decision aims at promoting the use of biofuels and bioliquids in order to contribute to greenhouse gas reduction.	The decision aims at modifying and completing Decision No. 935/2011 on promoting the use of biofuels and bioliquids.	The decision modifies and complements Decision No. 935/2011 and Decision No. 928/2012.
Relevance for renewable energy	This act sets up the framework for a quota system on biofuels and bioliquids.	This act adjusts the framework for a quota system on biofuels and bioliquids.	The decision defines minor adjustments for Decision No. 935/2011 on the quota system for biofuels and bioliquids.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.minind.ro/propuneri_legislative/2011/februarie/BIOCARBURANTI_HG_17022011.pdf	http://lege5.ro/Gratuit/gmzdgnygi/hotararea-918-2012-hotarare-pentru-modificarea-si-completarea-hotararii-guvernului-nr-935-2011-privind-promovarea-utilizarii-biocarburantilor-si-a-biolichidelor	http://lege5.ro/Gratuit/gmztombggg/hotararea-1308-2012-hotarare-pentru-modificarea-hotararii-guvernului-nr-935-2011-privind-promovarea-utilizarii-biocarburantilor-si-a-biolichidelor-precum-si-pentru-modificarea-si-completarea-hotararii



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Link to full text of legal source (English)			
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Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Environment – Ministerul Economiei, Comertului si Mediului Afacerii	http://www.minind.ro/		+40/ 21/ 202 54 26	



Support schemes

Biofuel quota

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision No. 935/2011 Decision No. 918/2012 Decision No. 1308/2012 	
Contact Authority	Ministerul Economiei, Comerțului și Mediului Afacerii (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Environment)	
Summary	There is a quota in place for adding biofuels to petrol and diesel (Art. 3 par. 1 Decision No. 935/2011). Only certified biofuels satisfying specific sustainability criteria can be accounted into fulfilling the prescribed quota. These criteria are determined by law (Art. 5 par. 1, 3-9 Decision No. 935/2011).	
Eligible technologies	General information	Biofuels fulfilling specific sustainability criteria are eligible. The sustainability criteria are regulated by law (Art. 5 par. 3-9 Decision No. 935/2011). Fuels foreseen to be used for newly built cars coming of the assembly line and newly built cars coming of the assembly line and fuels foreseen to be used in arctic weather conditions or in very hard winters are exempted from the quota (Art. 3 par. 2, 3 Decision No. 935/2011). No other technologies are eligible.
	Biofuels	Eligible. The act does not specify on different biofuels (Art. 3 par. 1 Decision No. 935/2011).
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	



Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	<p>Art. 3 par. 1 Decision No. 935/2011 as referred to in Art. 1 par. 1 Decision No. 918/2012 prescribes the following quotas for biofuels which were not produced from waste, residues or non-alimentary celluloses:</p> <p>For petrol: From 10/11/2011: min. 5% From 01/01/2013: min. 6% From 01/01/2015: min. 7%</p> <p>For diesel: From 10/11/2011: min. 4% and max. 5% From 01/01/2013: min. 6% From 01/01/2015: min. 8% From 01/01/2017: min. 9% From 01/01/2019: min. 10%</p> <p>In case that biofuels were used for quota fulfilment which were produced from waste, residues or non-alimentary celluloses, the above quotas are halved (art. 1 par. 2 Decision No. 918/2012).</p> <p>For 2020, the biofuel quota for petrol and diesel for each retailer has to amount to 10% (art. 1 par. 2 Decision No. 918/2012).</p>
	Adjustment of quotas	The act does not specify any procedures for adjusting the quota level.
	Fees and penalty charges	Fuel retailers may be penalised for not fulfilling the defined quota and for not respecting the prescribed sustainability criteria with RON



		<p>30,000 - 50,000 (app. € 6,700 – 11,200) (Art. 13 par. 1 letter c) Decision No. 935/2011 as referred to by art. 1 par. 4 Decision No. 918/2012).</p> <p>Further, a penalty charge of RON 10,000 – 20,000 (app. € 2,200 - 4,500) falls due in case that fuel retailers do not hand in the yearly documentation on fulfilling the quota to the competent authority (Art. 9 and Art. 13 par. 1 letter b) Decision No. 935/2011 as referred to by art. 1 par. 4 Decision No. 918/2012).</p> <p>Finally, a penalty charge of RON 30,000 – 50,000 (app. € 6,700 – 11,200) falls due in case that fuel retailers do not meet the prescribed quota in 2020 and do not follow the methodology prescribed by law for calculating the energy content of biofuels (art. 1 par. 5 Decision No. 918/2012)</p>
Addressees	<p>Obligated party: Fuel retailers are obliged to fulfil the required quotas on an annually basis marketing biofuels which meet the prescribed sustainability criteria (Art. 6 par. 1 and Art. 9 Decision No. 935/2012). Fuel retailers are economic operators meaning store keepers, registered recipients or importers introducing fuels on the Romanian market (Art. 2 letter d) Decision No. 935/2011).</p>	
Procedure	<p>Process flow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biofuels taken into account for quota fulfilment need to be certified according to specific sustainability criteria. The sustainability criteria for biofuels are regulated by law (art. 5 par. 1, 3-9 Decision No. 935/2011). • The fuel retailer has to account for the quota fulfilment on an annual basis and has to submit the records until 31 January for the previous year to the competent authority



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		(art. 9 Decision No. 935/2011).
	Competent authority	The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Environment is responsible for verifying and monitoring the compliance with the prescribed biofuel quota (art. 4 par. 1,2 Decision No. 935/2011).
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs are born by the costumers.
	European Union	
	Others	
	Distribution mechanism	The obligated companies pass on the costs arising from the quota obligation to the consumers by adding a surcharge to their fuel prices.



Policies

Summary of policies

<p>Overview</p>	<p>The following policies aim at promoting the installation, usage and distribution of RES-installations in Romania. There are vocational trainings with limited relevance for RES-installations. Furthermore, there is a recommendation in place considering the use renewable energy sources in new buildings with a surface of more than 1000m². A subsidy programme encourages investment in the district heat infrastructure on local level and provides co-financing by the national level. Policies on certification programmes for RES installation, on the exemplary role of public authorities and on RD&D are not in place.</p>
<p>Summary of policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no specific training programmes for RES installers, but there are a number of vocational training programmes with limited relevance for the installation and maintenance of RES installations. In addition, the Intelligent Energy Europe project “BUILD UP Skills Romania – ROBUST” aims to develop a national strategy for the qualification of the working forces regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy use in buildings. • According to the NREAP there is no level for RES-H building obligations defined. However, for new building projects with a surface of more than 1000 m² Law No. 372/2005 recommends the consideration of using renewable energy sources for decentralised energy supply in the planning process. • The subsidy programme “Termoficare 2006-2015 – caldura si confort” provides support of RES-H infrastructure by encouraging investment in the district heat infrastructure on local level through co-financing from the state budget managed by the Ministry of Administration and Interior. • Policies on certification programmes for RES installations, on the exemplary role of public authorities



	and on RD&D are not in place.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 129/2000 (Ordonanta Guvernului nr. 129/2000 privind formarea profesionala a adultilor - Decree of the Government No. 129/2000 on vocational trainings for adults) • Decree No. 76/2004 (Ordonanta Nr. 76 din 19 august 2004 pentru modificarea si completarea Ordonantei Guvernului nr. 129/2000 privind formarea profesionala a adultilor - Decree No. 76 from 19 August 2004 on the modification and completion of Ordinance of Government No. 129/2000 on vocational trainings for adults) • Decree 124/2012 (Ordin pentru aprobarea Regulamentului privind implementarea programului "Termoficare 2006-2015 caldura si confort", componenta de reabilitare a sistemului centralizat de alimentare cu energie termica - Decree on the approval of the Regulation on the implementation of the program "Termoficare 2006-2015 warmth and comfort", regarding the component for rehabilitation of the district heating infrastructure) • Regulation from 05/06/2012 (Regulament privind implementarea programului "Termoficare 2006-2015 caldura si confort", componenta de reabilitare a sistemului centralizat de alimentare cu energie termica - Regulation on the implementation of the program "Termoficare 2006-2015 warmth and comfort", regarding the component for rehabilitation of the district heating infrastructure) • Ordinance No. 22/2008 (Ordonanta de Guvern nr. 22/2008 privind eficienta energetica si promovarea utilizarii la consumatorii finali a surselor regenerabile de energie - Decree No. 22/2008 on energy efficiency and the promoting the use renewable energy sources at end consumer) • Law No. 372/2005 (Legea nr. 372/2005 privind performanta energetica a cladirilor - Law No. 372/2005 on the energy performance of buildings)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Ordonanta Guvernului nr. 129/2000 privind formarea profesionala a adultilor	Ordonanta Nr. 76/2004	Ordinul 124/2012	Regulamentul din 05/06/2012
Full name		Ordonanta Nr. 76 din 19 august 2004 pentru modificarea si completarea Ordonantei Guvernului nr. 129/2000 privind formarea profesionala a adultilor	Ordin pentru aprobarea Regulamentului privind implementarea programului "Termoficare 2006-2015 caldura si confort", componenta de reabilitare a sistemului centralizat de alimentare cu energie termica	Regulament privind implementarea programului "Termoficare 2006-2015 caldura si confort", componenta de reabilitare a sistemului centralizat de alimentare cu energie termica
Name (English)	Decree of the Government No. 129/2000 on vocational trainings for adults	Decree No. 76 from 19 August 2004 on the modification and completion of Ordinance of Government No. 129/2000 on vocational trainings for adults	Decree on the approval of the Regulation on the implementation of the program "Termoficare 2006-2015 warmth and comfort", regarding the component for rehabilitation of the district heating infrastructure	Regulation on the implementation of the program "Termoficare 2006-2015 warmth and comfort", regarding the component for rehabilitation of the district heating infrastructure
Abbreviated form	Decree No. 129/2000	Decree No. 76/2004	Decree 124/2012	Regulation from 05/06/2012



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Entry into force	01/01/2001	27/02/2005	05/06/2012	05/06/2012
Last amended on	26/03/2012		15/11/2012	
Future amendments				
Purpose	The decree establishes requirements and procedures for initiating vocational trainings and for institutions responsible for these trainings.	The decree amends and completes decree No. 129/2000.	The Order approves the Regulation on the implementation of the program “Termoficare 2006-2015 warmth and comfort”, regarding the component for rehabilitation of the district heating infrastructure.	The Regulation specifies the framework and conditions of this subsidy programme.
Relevance for renewable energy	The procedures and requirements established by this decree refer to vocational trainings with relevance for the installation and maintenance of renewable energy installations as well.	The amendments made by this decree refer to vocational trainings with relevance for the installation and maintenance of renewable energy installations as well.	The approved subsidy programme promotes projects aiming at modernising, extending or resetting the district heating infrastructure.	The subsidy programme promotes projects aiming at modernising, extending or resetting the district heating infrastructure.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://legestart.ro/Ordonanta-129-2000-formarea-profesionala-adultilor-%28NDAzMjU-%29.htm	http://www.anc.gov.ro/uploads/Autorizare/OG_76-2004.pdf	http://legestart.ro/Ordinul-124-2012-Ordin-aprobarea-Regulamentului-implementarea-programului-Termoficare-2006-2015-caldura-confort-	http://legestart.ro/Regulamentului-2012-Regulament-implementarea-programului-Termoficare-2006-2015-caldura-confort-componenta-reabilitare-



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			<u>componenta-reabilitare-sistemului-centralizat-alimentar-%28NjA4MjAw%29.htm</u>	<u>sistemului-centralizat-alimentare-energie-termica-%28NjA4MTk5%29.htm#art100000</u>
Link to full text of legal source (English)				



Name of legal source (original language)	Ordonanta nr. 22/2008	Legea nr. 372/2005 privind performanta energetica a cladirilor
Full name	Ordonanta de Guvern nr. 22/2008 privind eficienta energetica si promovarea utilizarii la consumatorii finali a surselor regenerabile de energie	
Name (English)	Decree No. 22/2008 on energy efficiency and the promoting the use renewable energy sources at end consumer	Law No. 372/2005 on the energy performance of buildings
Abbreviated form	Decree No. 22/2008	Law No. 372/2005
Entry into force	20/08/2008	01/01/2007
Last amended on	01/01/2012	18/04/2012
Future amendments		
Purpose	The decree sets the framework	The law defines mechanisms and



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	for establishing and implementing policies in the field of energy efficiency.	criteria for determining buildings' energy performance.
Relevance for renewable energy	The decree allows for subsidizing outstanding research projects in the field of renewable energies.	The law recommends the integration of renewable energy sources in new buildings.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislative/og_eficienta_energetica_consumatori_finali_surse_regenerabile_energie_22_2008.php	http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislative/legea_performatei_energetice_cladirilor.php
Link to full text of legal source (English)		



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
National Adult Training Board - Autoritatea Nationala pentru Calificari	http://www.anc.gov.ro/		+40/ 21/ 313 00 51	office@anc.gov.ro
Ministry of Administration and Interior – Management Unit for the programme “Termoficare 2006-2015 for warmth” – Ministerul Administratiei si Internelor – Unitate de Management a Programului “Termoficare 2006-2015 Caldura”	http://www.mai.gov.ro		+40/ 21/ 314 59 56	petitii@mai.gov.ro
National Institute for Research and Development in Construction, Urban Planning and Sustainable Spatial Development “URBAN-INCERC”	http://www.incerc2004.ro/index-e.htm		+40/21/255 22 50	urban-incerc @ incd.ro



Policy categories

Training programmes for Installers

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree No. 129/2000 Decree No. 76/2004 	
Sector	Electricity, Heating & Cooling, Transport	
Contact Authority	Autoritatea Nationala pentru Calificari (National Adult Training Board)	
Description	There are no specific training programmes for installers of RES installations in Romania. Installing and maintaining RES installations is integrated in vocational training programmes such as “central heating system and gas installer” or “electrician”. These are listed in the Romanian classification of occupation (Nomenclatorul Calificarilor). The exam requirements and general provisions regarding vocational training programmes are regulated by law.	
Addressees	Training programmes with relevance for RES installations are addressed to persons having completed a vocational training as water and sewer installer and/or as electrician.	
Competent authority	The National Adult Training Board is responsible for implementing the training programmes.	
Further information	<p>The National Adult Training Board provides further information on different vocational training programmes: http://www.anc.gov.ro/index.php?page=o-g-129-republicata</p> <p>The Romanian classification of occupation can be downloaded here: http://www.mmuncii.ro/ro/nomenclatorul-calificarilor-735-view.html</p>	
Distribution of costs	State	
	Private Financing	Vocational trainings have to be financed privately or by the company



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		the participant is working at (art. 33 Decree No. 129/2000).
	European Union	
	Others	

Training programmes for Installers (BUILD UP Skills Romania – ROBUST)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Sector	Electricity, Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	National Institute for Research and Development in Construction, Urban Planning and Sustainable Spatial Development “URBAN-INCERC”
Description	The Intelligent Energy Europe project “BUILD UP Skills Romania (ROBUST)” aims to develop a national strategy for the qualification of the working forces regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy use in buildings. In the course of 2012, a national qualification platform was created, involving more than 200 actors relevant to qualification and construction in an integrated consultation. Furthermore, a comprehensive analysis has been conducted regarding the current state of the construction sector in terms of vocational training and training in energy efficiency and renewable energy use in buildings. The study intends to define the needs for skilled construction workforce in order to meet the national 2020 targets.
Addressees	Romanian working force in the building sector
Competent authority	The National Institute for Research and Development in Construction, Urban Planning and Sustainable Spatial Development “URBAN-INCERC” is the project coordinator.



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Further information	Further information on the project and the deliverables can be found on the project website: http://www.tee-robust.ro/index.php	
Distribution of costs	State	
	Private Financing	
	European Union	The project is funded by the European Union within the Intelligent Energy Europe framework. The EU contribution amounts to 90% of the project costs.
	Others	



Certification Programmes for RES installations

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Description	According to the NREAP there are no certification programmes for RES installations defined.
Addressees	
Competent authority	
Further information	
Distribution of costs	State
	Industry
	System Producers
	European Union
	Others



Exemplary role of public authorities in accordance with Art. 13 Abs, 5 RES Directive

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	
Description	In Romania there are no programmes encouraging the exemplary role of public authorities by using or installing renewable energy plants in their buildings. The measures aiming at that sector focus rather on increasing energy efficiency of buildings.
Addressees	
Competent authority	
Further information	

RD&D Policies

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decree 22/2008
Description	Decree No. 22/2008 allows for subsidizing outstanding research projects in the field of renewable energies (art. 22 par. 1 letter b) Decree No. 22/2008). However, according to the Romanian National Energy Agency (ANRE) there are no concrete subsidy programmes in place.
Addressees	
Competent authority	
Further information	



RES-H building obligations

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 372/2005
Sector	Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	Ministerul Dezvoltarii Regionale si Turismului (Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism)
Description	<p>Building obligations for RES-H are neither specified nor announced for the future.</p> <p>However, for new building projects with a surface of more than 1000 m² Law No. 372/2005 recommends the consideration of using renewable energy sources for decentralised energy supply in the planning process (art. 10 Law No. 372/2005). Nevertheless, this is a recommendation rather than obligation.</p>
Obligated entities	The use of renewable energy sources in new buildings as recommended by Law No. 372/2005 may be considered in the feasibility study in the course of the licensing process (art. 10 Law No. 372/2012). Thus, the recommendation is addressed to the applicant for a building licence.
Competent authority	The Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism is responsible for implementing the provisions described.
Further information	<p>Further information on the requirements for buildings' energy performance can be obtained here:</p> <p>http://www.mdrt.ro/constructii/metodologia-de-calcul-al-performantei-energetice-a-cladirilor</p>
Obligation on regional level	No.



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Support of RES-H infrastructure (Programul “Termoficare 2006-2015 – caldura si confort)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree 124/2012 • Regulation from 05/06/2012
Sector	Heating & Cooling
Contact Authority	Ministerul Administratiei si Internelor – Unitate de Management a Programului “Termoficare 2006-2015 Caldura” (Ministry of Administration and Interior – Management Unit for the programme “Termoficare 2006-2015 for warmth”)
Description	The subsidy programme “Termoficare 2006-2015 – caldura si confort” encourages investment in the district heat infrastructure on local level and provides co-financing from the state budget managed by the Ministry of Administration and Interior. Local authorities may initiate projects aiming at the modernisation, extension and reset of the district heating infrastructure (art. 3 par. 2 Regulation from 05/06/2012). Projects should e.g. reduce the heat loss in the district heating infrastructure to max. 15% (art. 2 Regulation from 05/06/2012). Up to 70% of the eligible costs can be co-financed from the state budget managed by the Ministry of Administration and Interior (art. 4 par. 2 Regulation from 05/06/2012). Eligible costs are specified in the Financing Guidelines attached to the Regulation 05/06/2012.
Addressees	This programme addresses the local authorities who are in possession of local district heating infrastructure (art. 3 par. 1 Regulation 05/06/2012).
Competent authority	The competent authority for putting this programme in practice is the Ministry of Administration and Interior with the Management Unit for the programme “Termoficare 2006-2015 for warmth” (art. 1 par. 2 Regulation from 05/06/2012).
Further information	Contact details for the implementing unit of the Ministry of Administration can be found here: http://www.mai.gov.ro/index07_12.htm



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