



Country profile –Romania

Country: Romania												
Support schemes	Electricity and heat production			Consumption				Transport		Supply and others		
	RES	Fossil	Nuclear	RES	Fossil	Electricity	Heat	Biofuels	Fossil	RES	Fossil	El./heat
1. Direct subsidies												
Direct on-budget subsidies	4, 3	10, 8		4, 3	18		18		13	5		
Feed-in tariffs												
Feed-in premiums												
Adjustment Aids												
Inherited liabilities												
Induced transfers												
Others												
2. Fiscal measures												
Energy Tax Allowance												
Energy Tax Exemptions									14, 12			
Other Tax Deductions					17, 16, 15, 7							
Earmarked refunds of taxes					11							
3. Transfer of risk to government												
Adjustment Aids		9										
Inherited liabilities												
Others												
4. Other financial measures												
Adjustment Aids												
Other Tax Deductions												
Others												
5. Non-fiscal measures												
Quota obligations	2							6		2		
Priority Grid Access	1											
Others												

No.	Datasource	Description
1	RES-LEGAL	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.
2	RES-LEGAL	Quota System - 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.
3	RES-LEGAL	Subsidy (Modernizarea exploatareilor agricole – Masura 121) - 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.
4	RES-LEGAL	Subsidy (“Cresterea valorii adaugate a produselor agricole si forestiere” – Masura 123) - 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.
5	RES-LEGAL	Subsidy I - 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.
6	RES-LEGAL	Biofuel quota - 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).
7	IVM	Excise tax exemption for coal used as an input for fuel production.
8	IVM	Direct budgetary support for coal production.
9	IVM	Exceptional costs and social protection in the coal mining sector. The subsidy funds are dedicated to exceptional costs regarding human resources in the mining sector. It covers unemployment benefits for the early retired miners, and aid for former miners with disabilities related to work causes.
10	IVM	Support for mine decommissioning.
11	IVM	Fuel Tax Refund for Agriculture. Fuel expenses for agricultural purposes can be refunded through the Agency for Payments and Interventions in Agriculture (APIA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
12	IVM	Fuel Subsidies for Railways. It covers the whole range of expenses, direct payments, and tax exemptions for which the company receives aid from the state.
13	IVM	Fuel Subsidy for Public Transportation. The fuel subsidy for public transport refers to private and public owned commercial transport companies. One of the largest beneficiaries is the Metro service provider in Romania, Metrorex. This support measure is disputed as being part of the railway system and at the same time under public transportation
14	IVM	Excise tax exemption for fuels used for internal waterway transportation.

		No estimates available.
15	IVM	Excise tax exemption for coal, petroleum and natural gas used by small households. No estimates available.
16	IVM	Excise tax exemption for coal, petroleum and natural gas used by small households. No estimates available.
17	IVM	Excise tax exemption for coal, petroleum and natural gas used by small households. No estimates available.
18	IVM	Household Natural Gas and Heat Subsidies. The beneficiaries of the subsidies must apply for the aid on a municipal level, while the funds are distributed from national level to local administrations, through the Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Protection. Eligible candidates for this type of subsidy are either one-person households or low income families. The value of the subsidy varies according to the income level of the applicant, starting from 5% of the monthly heating bill for higher income, to 90% of the value for the lowest income category.