

VISION OR DIVISION?

EMBER
COAL TO CLEAN ENERGY POLICY

What do National Energy and Climate Plans tell us about the EU power sector in 2030?



Romania: Falling Behind in the Electricity Transition

EU-wide analysis of National Climate and Energy Plans reveals that Romania is one of seven EU countries falling furthest behind in decarbonising its electricity by 2030.

Why is Romania falling behind?

- In 2030, Romania will have one of the dirtiest electricity grids in the EU, due to a higher than average reliance on fossil fuels and a notable role for coal.
- Romania is planning one of the lowest deployment rates of renewable electricity in the EU over the coming decade.
- Romania is one of only 4 countries in the EU where the planned deployment of renewable electricity is slower in the coming decade than in the previous decade - despite huge cost reductions in wind and solar.
- Romania plans only a modest increase (~4% of electricity production) in nuclear power in the coming decade.



Charles Moore, Ember's European Programme Lead, said:

“Romania is being left behind in the EU electricity transition. It is one of the few remaining EU countries without a coal phase-out plan and where renewables deployment is **slowing** this decade compared to last, in spite of rapidly reducing costs. Resting hopes on distant plans for new nuclear is a risky strategy for delivering the emissions cuts required this decade. As its EU neighbours leave fossil fuels behind, Romania will have one of the dirtiest electricity grids by 2030 if it fails to increase investment in renewables.”

Contents

[Methodology](#)

[Key findings in Romania](#)

[Fossil fuels](#)

[Renewables](#)

[Electricity Mix](#)

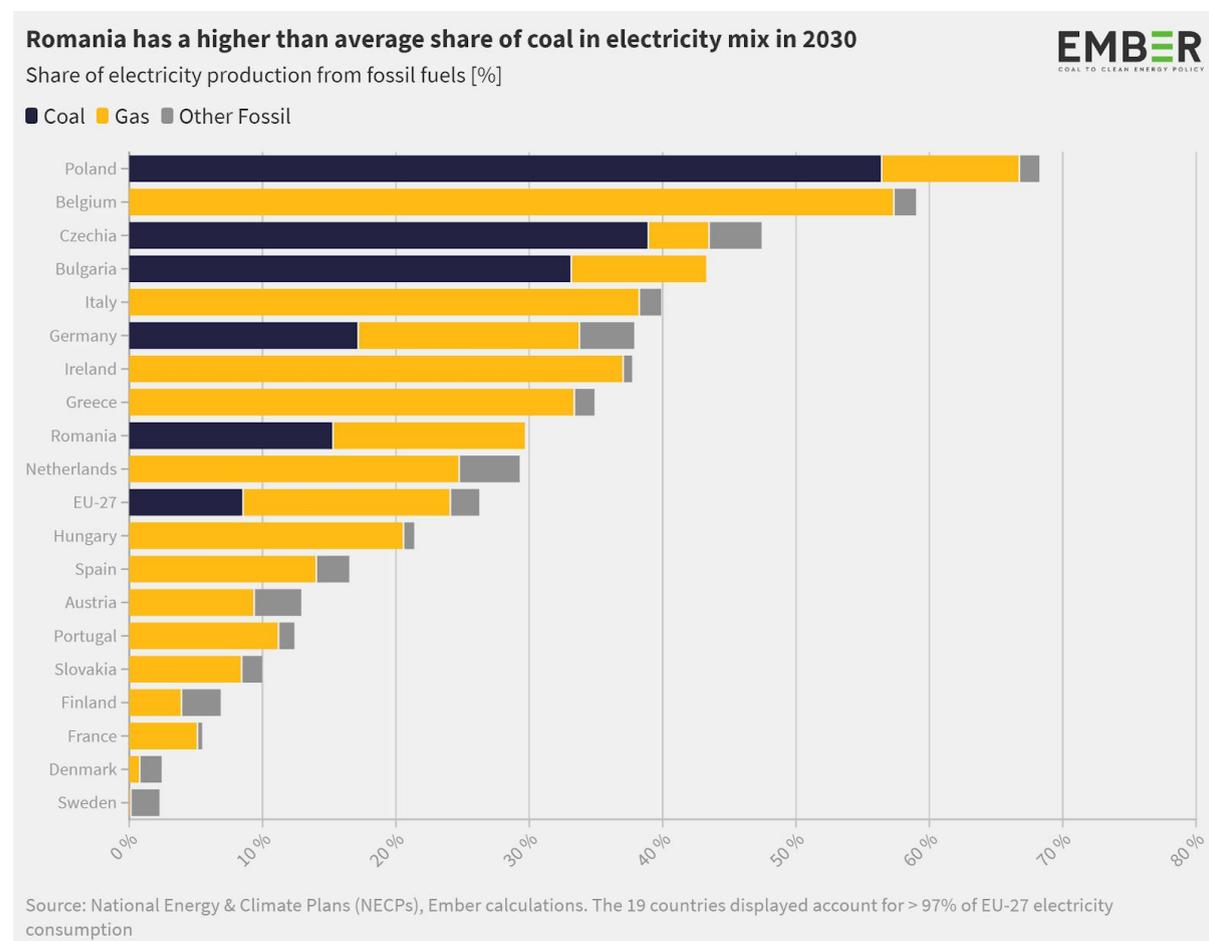
Methodology

Ember published a [report](#) analysing the National Energy and Climate Plans of all EU countries. This analysis revealed seven countries that are falling behind in decarbonising the electricity sector: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Italy, Romania and Poland.

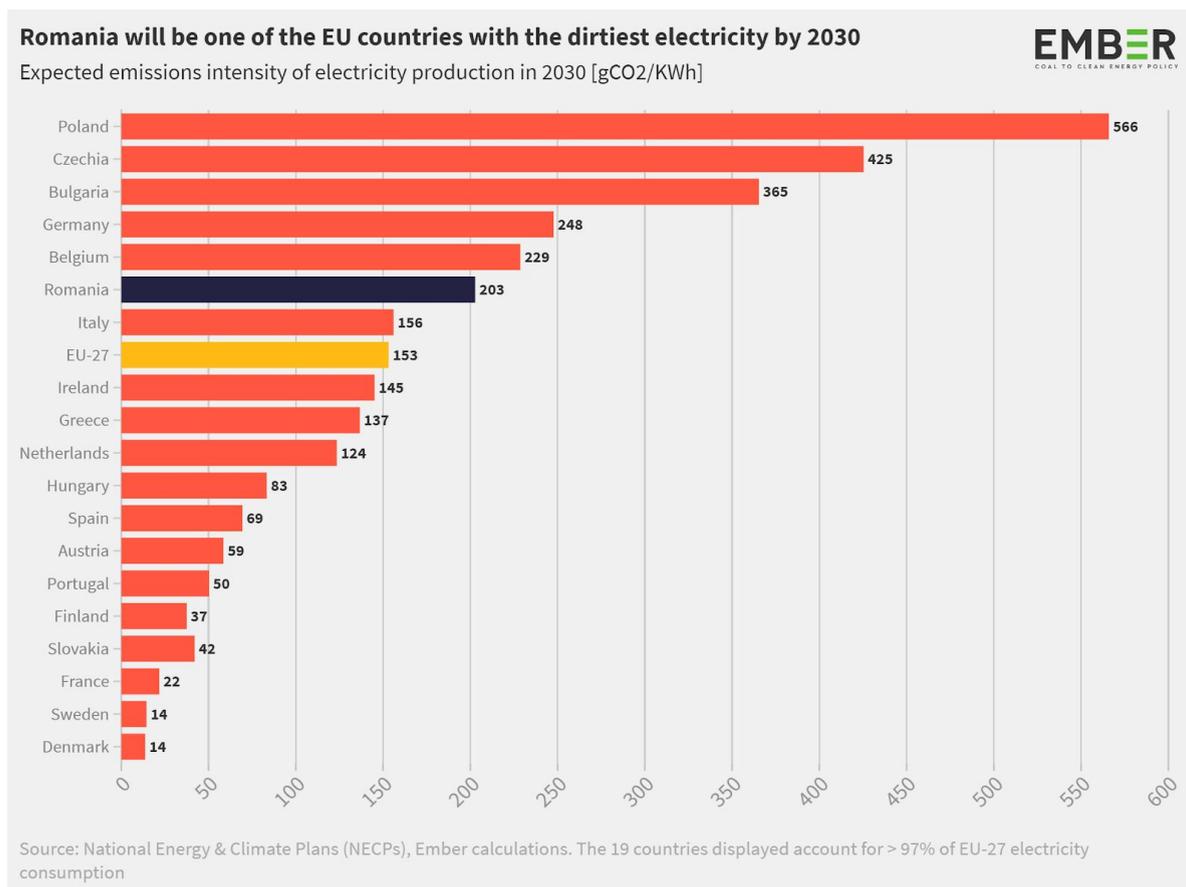
Key findings in Romania

Fossil fuels

In 2030, Romania will have a higher than average share of fossil fuels in the electricity mix. Romania is also expected to have a higher than average share of coal.

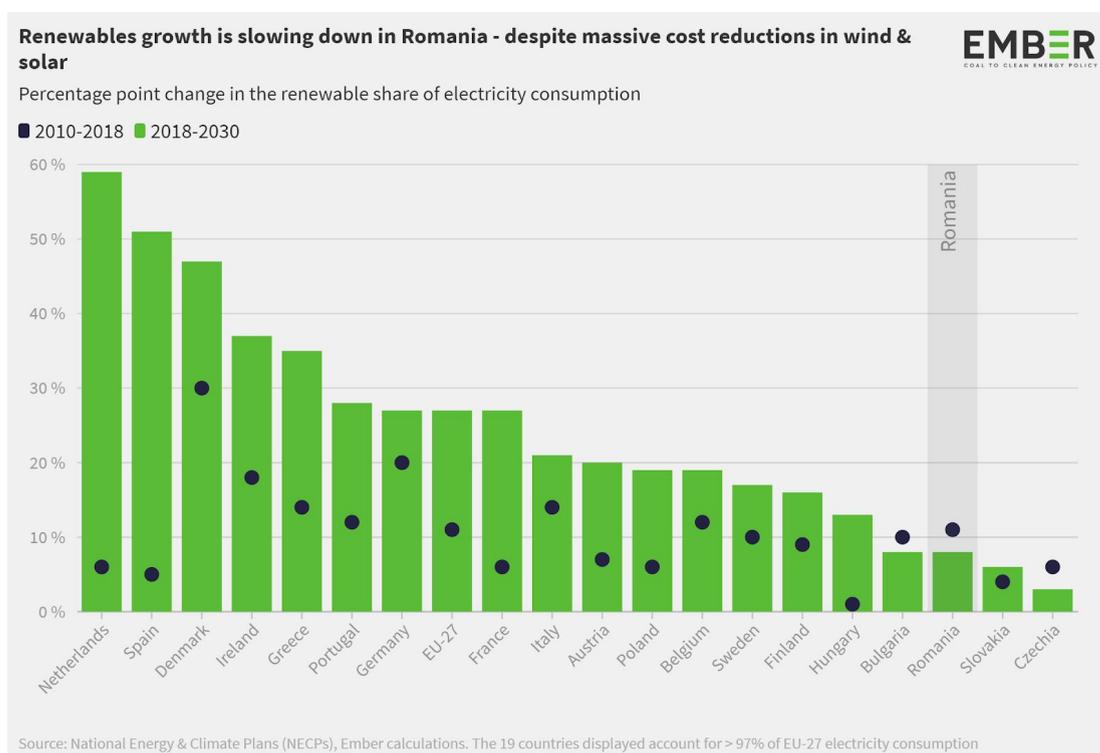


As a result, Romania will be one of the EU countries with the dirtiest electricity by 2030

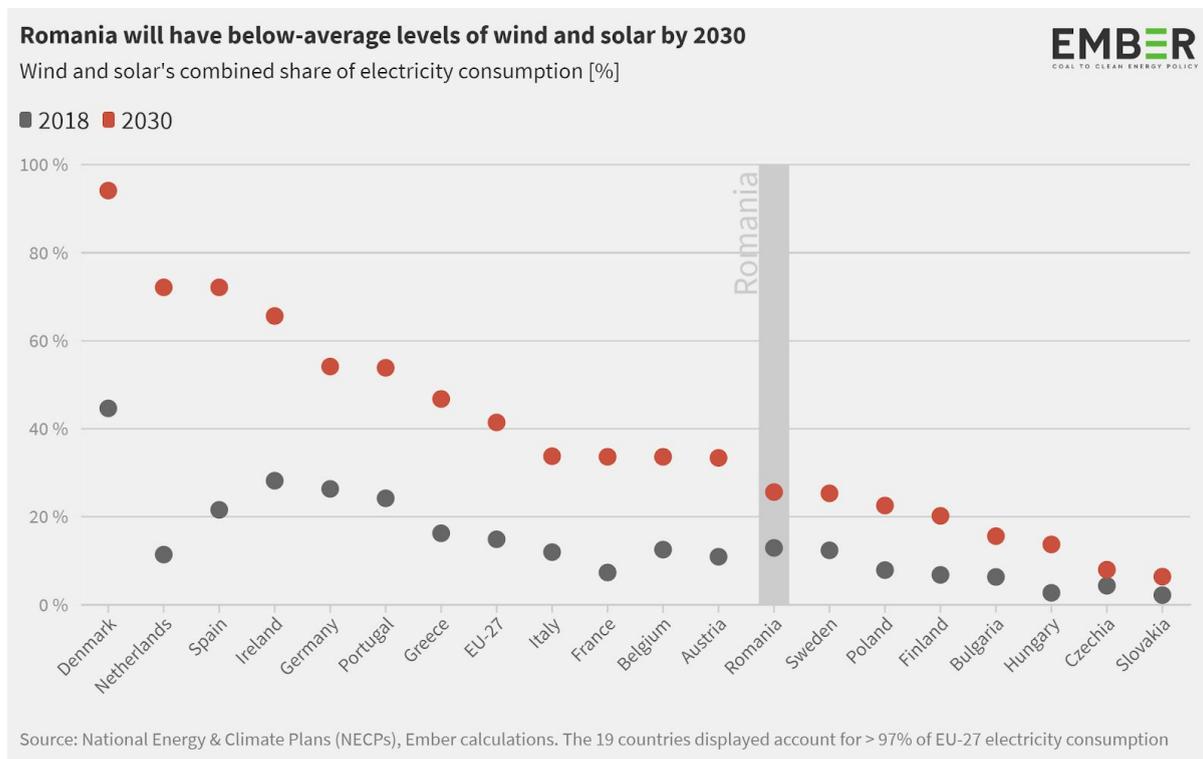


Renewables

All renewables: Romania's share of the renewables in the electricity mix will be below the EU average in 2030. The growth in the share of renewables in electricity production expected from 2018 to 2030 is one of the lowest in the EU. Romania is one of only 4 countries in the EU where the planned deployment of renewable electricity is slower in the coming decade than in the previous decade - despite huge cost reductions in wind and solar.



Wind and solar power: Romania's deployment of wind and solar to 2030 is well below the EU average. The planned share of wind and solar power in the electricity mix for 2030 is lower than the leading EU countries are already achieving today.



Electricity Mix

