

The measure of market opening for local green certificate is required by the European Commission. All Member States should implement such measures. Thus, one producer in Hungary, for example, can sell green power in Romania and receive green certificates related to its account, in Romania schema support.

The manufacturer will not benefit from the support of Hungary to avoid overcompensation. In turn, Romanian producers will be able to have energy exports to other Member States and to benefit from subsidies there without receiving green certificates in Romania.

RES operating in other countries, will need accreditation from Romania energy regulator ANRE and they would need to present document evidences for the origin of energy and bilateral agreements between Romania and other countries.

Consumer mandatory quotas remain unchanged, it is a competition between producers in the Member States.

“Basically, foreign manufacturers ‘bite’ in the domestic market. Quotas established by ANRE will not change. It remains to determine how European regulators to support green energy equivalence, as not all states have opted for mandatory quotas of green certificates ”, renewable energy produced in Romania could find export markets where earnings are higher.

Imports of renewable energy could still be capped at about 450 MWh. Price development in Romania green certificates is not too much siutable, it positioning itself around 29.42EUR per green certificate on the oversupply brought production vis-a-vis the mandatory consumption required by law. Renewables production declined in 2014, but still remained a surplus of 2.5 million unsold green certificates.

“This year, ANRE has established a quota of 11.9% of gross final energy consumption for electricity from renewable sources. Operators estimate, however, that the total production of clean energy will climb to about 14.5% of consumption. The price will be kept to a minimum, and the surplus of allowances in the market will rise.