

According to the President of National Energy Regulatory Authority (ANRE) Dumitru Chirita, Romania needs electricity production capacities of 2,500 to 3,000 MW in the next three years. This includes the non-renewable capacities, besides 1,000 MW in wind and solar power.

Chirita explained that prosumers could help correct the imbalance of supply and demand in the electricity market, with multiple advantages in the operation of electricity networks and meeting local consumption requirements. Given the growth trend recorded in 2021 in the number of prosumers, by the end of 2022, Romania should have around 30,000 prosumers or about 150 MW of installed capacity, with the prospect that at the end by 2030 to register an installed capacity of about 400-500 MW.

He stressed that another priority for Romania is investments in the exploitation of natural gas fields in the Black Sea, especially in the perspective in which gas is considered a transition fuel to a green economy, according to the plans of the European Union, and Romania is a country with a long tradition in energy resources and must play a key role in the energy transition.

From the point of view of climate constraints, promoting the production of electricity from renewable sources remains a top priority in line with European policy. In the short term, a solution could be to promote the distributed electricity to meet local electricity consumption.