

For 2017 the decommissioning of units at CET Grozavesti (owned by ELCEN) and Deva (part of the Hunedoara Energy Complex) is scheduled, and in 2018 the capacities of Turceni (Oltenia Energy Complex) and Bucharest South (ELCEN) will be closed.

Romania's electricity generation capacity will go up roughly 19% during the next six years, after the commissioning of units totaling almost 5000 MW; in the meanwhile, power plants equivalent to a quarter of the new ones will be closed.

"When an investment representing a new power production capacity is commissioned, another one equivalent to 25% of the new capacity must be closed within the next year," according to a Government Decision.

Among the new projects are a bio gas power plant of Amonil, a 500 MW hard coal burning unit within the Oltenia Energy Complex, a 800 MW hard coal burning thermal power unit of Braila Power (a joint venture of E.ON and Enel), and a new 200 MW unit of the Hunedoara Energy Complex).

Other projects aim at updating existing units and building new ones by ELCEN Bucharest and by thermal power stations (CET) of Arad, Govora, and Braila.

The new projects will be partly financed by the sales of greenhouse gas emission certificates, granted to Romania between 2013 and 2020 as signatory of the Kyoto Protocol. During the next six years, eight production units totaling 1,235 MW will be decommissioned. These belong to the Oltenia Energy Complex (300 MW), Hunedoara Energy Complex (210 MW), CET Brasov (100 MW), ELCEN Bucharest (175 MW), and Termoelectrica (420 MW). This year, the two units of CET Brasov and one a at the Doicesti (Dambovita) power plant of Termoelectrica will be shut down.

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