

Romania



Trilemma Rank

#26

Trilemma Score

75.1

Balance Grade

ABA

Romania is one of the strongest Trilemma performers, ranking 26th globally. Equity and Sustainability are the strongest dimensions, with a slightly lower score in Security. However, the Security index shows stability and improvement over recent years due to increased diversity of power generation and a lesser reliance on imports. Strong growth in the Sustainability index since the late 2000s represents improvement across all Sustainability indicators, especially in energy and CO2 intensity and low carbon electricity generation. Romania's balance score is ABA.



Population
19.6 (millions)



Land Area
230.1 (thousand sq. km)



GDP Per Capita
26,660 (PPP US\$)

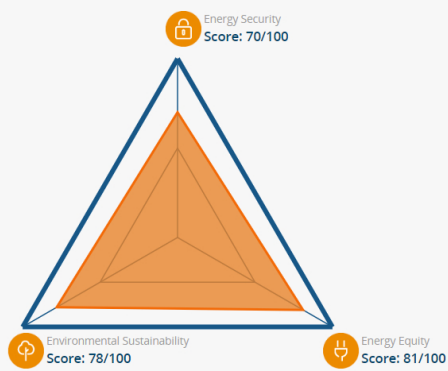


Industrial Sector
30.1 (% of GDP)



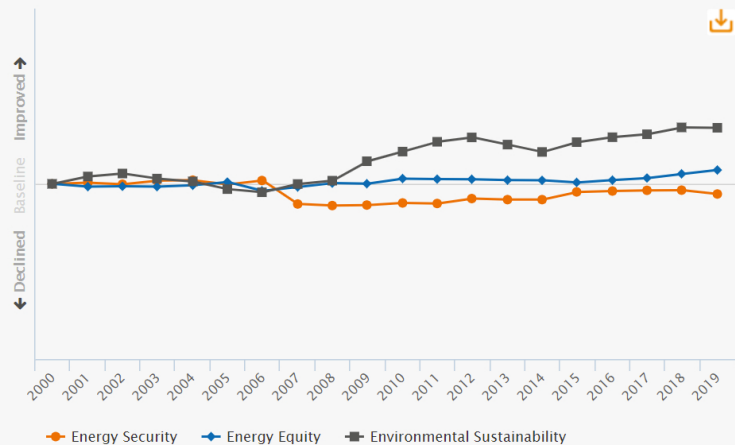
GDP Growth
7.3 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Highcharts.com

Trends and Outlook

Parliament has adopted the amendments in the Energy Law, allowing prosumers to penetrate the electricity market. Small electricity consumers will have the opportunity to install their renewable energy facilities, and they can sell the energy surplus on the electricity market.

In terms of energy security, the trend in Romania is to reduce Investments in the power sector. A positive expectation is related to the power plan on combined cycle gas-steam that will be commissioned at the end of 2019. At the same time, the expected exploitation of Black Sea gas reserved did not occur.

Concerning the energy equity, a Government Emergency Ordinance has frozen (till 2022) producers gas prices for the residential consumers. This can help vulnerable consumers; however, it can influence the gas market competitiveness negatively.

In terms of the environmental impact, Romania is working for the implementation of the Integrated Plan for Energy and Climate Change. This plan has a correlation with the recommendations of the European Commission. The end of the year is the dead-line to adapt it to the Commission's requirements and approve it by the Government.

The significant potential for energy efficiency in Romania could be considered for 2019 in the development of the energy sector. Digitalisation and renewable sources of energy must be considered as, well.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
Energy security ⓘ		
Import dependence	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Diversity of electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Energy storage	<div><div></div></div>	▼
Energy equity ⓘ		
Access to electricity	<div><div></div></div>	▶
Electricity prices	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Gasoline and diesel prices	<div><div></div></div>	▶
Environmental sustainability ⓘ		
Final energy intensity	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Low carbon electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▲
CO2 emissions per capita	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Country context ⓘ		
Macroeconomic stability	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Effectiveness of government	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Innovation capability	<div><div></div></div>	▲