

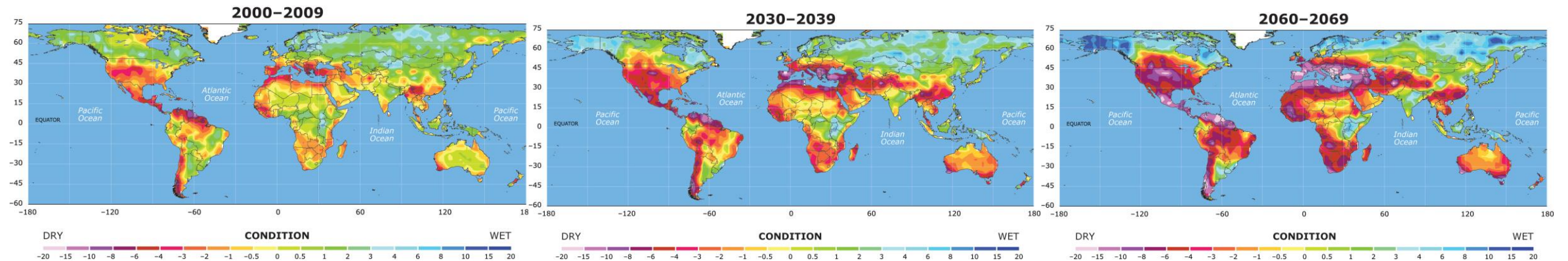


Towards a sustainable Romanian energy sector: Roadmap to RES in 2030

October 2018

Global context → 2°C could be too much...

The new focus: Accelerating and Deepening the Transition to Sustainable Energy



We have 3 or 4 years in order to avoid 1.5°C



- **Limit** the use of conventional cars, aircraft, trucks and ships
- Invest heavily in **carbon capture and renewable energy**, with state subsidies
- Invest in **insulation and electrification**
- **Build a welfare system** to support people and countries during the change

Global context → ...but 1.5°C is the new target

Reducing global warming to 1.5°C requires rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society

Global man-made CO₂ emissions will need to **decline by 45%** from 2010 levels by 2030, to keep the world on track

In the **industrial** sector, **CO₂ emissions** would need to **reduce around 75-90%** through electrification, hydrogen and carbon capture and storage



To hit 1.5°C target, **renewables will need to supply around 70% of electricity by 2050.**

In the **transport** sector, the **share of low-emission final energy** would need to rapidly ramp up from **less than 5% in 2020 to 35-65% in 2030**

Global trends

Enablers that are positioning renewable energy as the preferred “mainstream” energy source



GRID PARITY

Reaching price and performance parity on and off the grid:

- Globally, **wind and solar have reached grid parity** and are moving closer to performance parity with conventional sources



GRID INTEGRATION

Cost effective and reliable grid integration:

- Renewables have proved to be **less costly and difficult** to integrate than anticipated



TECHNOLOGY

Technology for automated, intelligent, blockchain and transformed renewables:

- **Automation** is dramatically **cutting time and cost** for **solar and wind production & operations**



Romanian perspectives of the energy sector

Cost of RES will drive the future of the Romanian energy sector

Market forecast

- **Cost of technology will gradually decrease**, making RES cost competitive (grid parity for Romania is expected to be reached in 2025)
- For the 2021-2030 period, **the average investment in wind capacities will be ~ 1.086 EUR/kW and ~ 635 EUR/kW for solar capacities**
- The coal/ lignite plants **have to be refurbished** in order to be environmental compliant
- **Expanding the lifespan** of existing **nuclear facilities** and **commissioning U3 and U4** in 2030 and 2031, respectively
- The evolution of the consumption up to 2030 will be influenced by:
 - ✓ **electrification of transport**, reaching ~ 500,000 electric cars in 2030, and
 - ✓ the increase in electricity consumption in the residential sector (**electric heating and cooling**)

Infrastructure

- **Transition to smart grids** by introducing smart metering and grid digitalization
- Distribution and transmission systems modernization – **losses reduction**
- Develop **energy storage capacity** in order to ensure a proper balancing of RES
- **Interconnection** of the national electricity transmission network - **15%** (2030)
- Developing transport& distribution capacities for taking over **natural gas from the Black Sea**
- Expansion and modernization of **natural gas storage capacities**

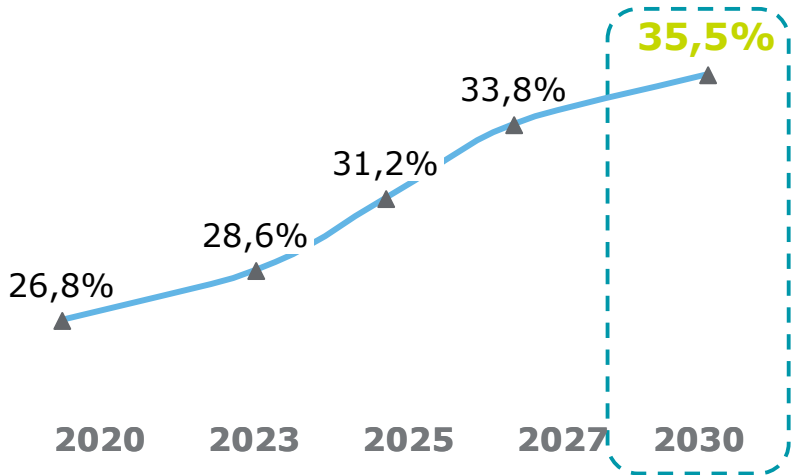
Macroeconomics

- In 2030 the electricity/ capita in Romania will reach **54%** of the 2015 EU average
- In 2020 the electricity/ capita in Romania will reach **45%** of the 2015 EU average
- Romania's population at the end of the analyzed period ~ **18 million people**

RES roadmap for Romania: main results of the analyzed scenario

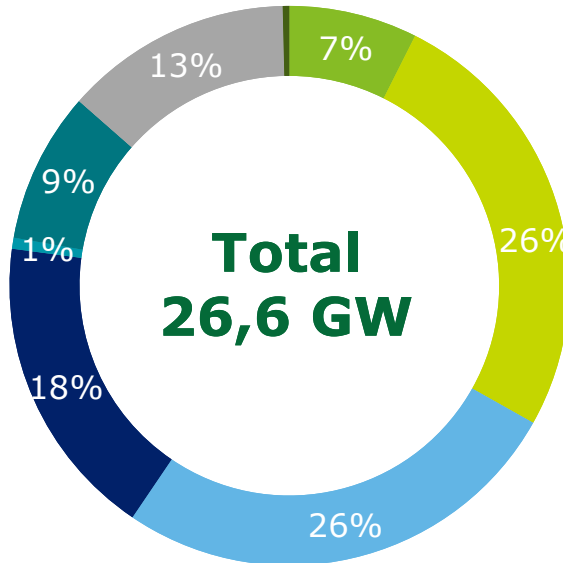
In 2030, the net installed capacity from renewable sources will be 64% higher compared to 2020

RES overall share, [%]

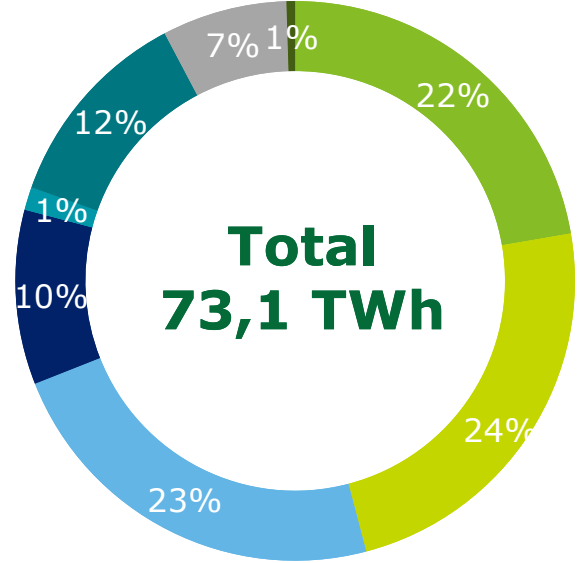


- Prohibitive environment costs for 3 coal units (CU)
- Increase of RES generation

Net installed capacity, by source, [GW, %]



Power electricity generation, by source, [TWh, %]

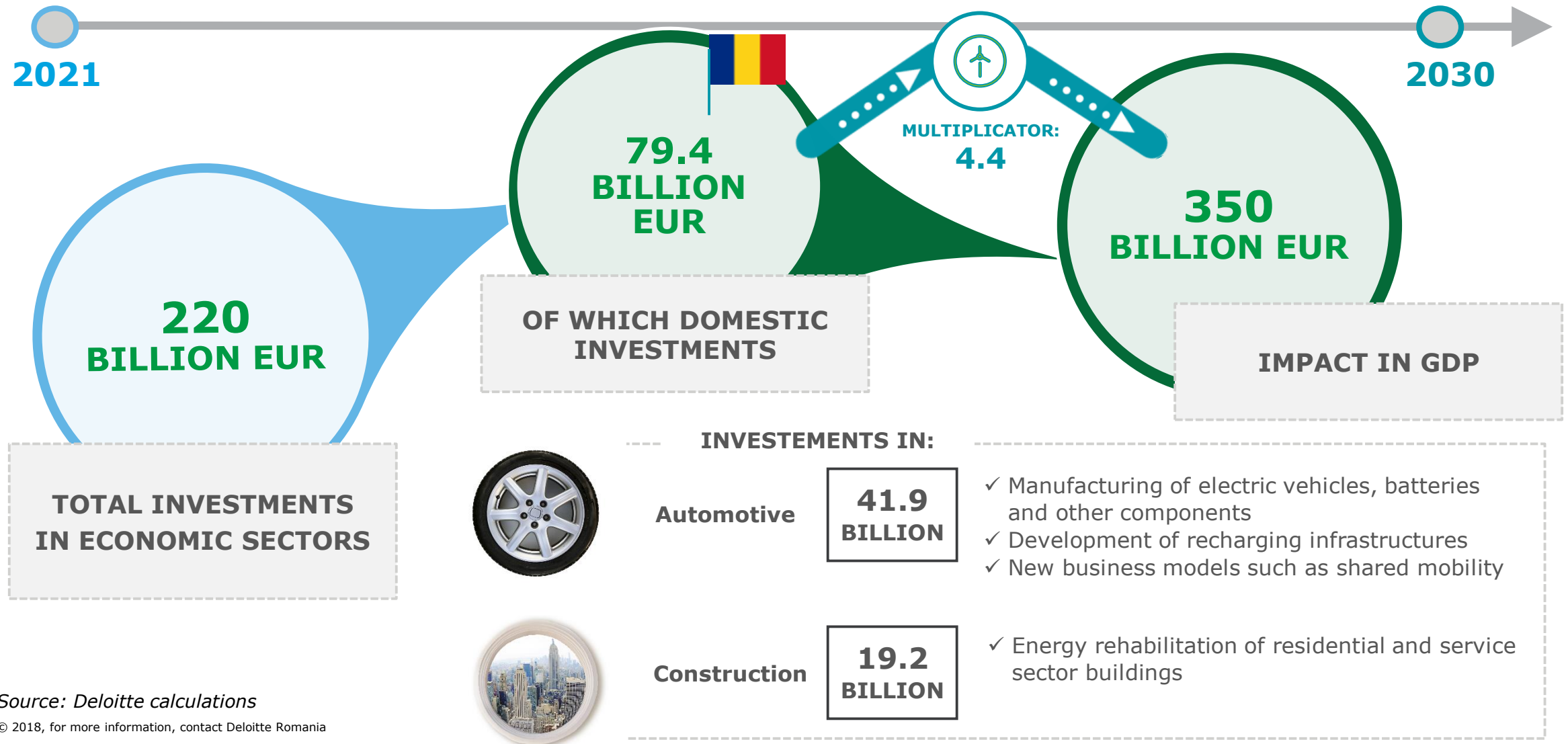


- Nuclear
- Hydro
- Wind
- Solar
- Biomass
- Solids

Source: Deloitte calculations
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Spillover effects of the energy transition in Romania

Domestic investment in relevant economic sectors will generate 350 billion EUR in the Romanian Gross Domestic Product between 2021 and 2030



Source: Deloitte calculations

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Policies and measures

Energy policies converge towards achieving the environmental targets set by the Paris Agreement, while maintaining national energy security



Develop predictable regulation for investments

- Ensure predictable regulation for investments in order to achieve lower capital costs

Ensure proper implementation of the Clean Energy Package

- Accelerate the development of well-designed and well-functioning electricity markets and improve the investment climate for clean power generation by fully implementing the Third Energy Package and the new Market Design legislation
- Engage in statistical transfers

Step up regional cooperation, integration and interconnected markets

- Ensure that existing grids and interconnection capacity are efficiently used to foster market integration

Remove regulatory and administrative barriers

- Remove barriers to enable integration of corporate PPAs
- Introduce certificates of origins system



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