



# National Resilience and Recovery Plans to reduce energy poverty

The case of Romania

# Energy poverty stats in Romania

Indicator	Value	Explanation
2M	10%	Household energy expenditure is higher than double the national average
M/2	11,7%	Household energy expenditure is lower than 1/2 the national average (hidden energy poverty)
LIHC	13%	Household falls under the poverty threshold after paying energy bills and energy expenses are higher than national average.
10%	45,3%	Household spends more than 10% of their income on energy.
Arrears on utility bills	14,4%	EC
Inability to keep warm	9,6%	EC

Other country-specific criteria: 25%

# Country-specific features on energy poverty and their response in the NRRP

## Housing facilities

### Multifamily buildings

- 33% -> 31% final energy consumption
- Up to 655 kWh/sqm/ annum for 21C

### Single family buildings

- 58% -> 50% final energy consumption
- Up to 900 kWh/sqm/annum for 21C
- Rural with low investment capacity and low and degrading quality

## Measures taken

- Top priority: 100% will be at least 30% renovated by 2026
- Will be renovated under current programs for renewable tech and insulation (inoperative)
- May be targeted through anti-seismic measures (marginal)
- No specific target (77% of residential buildings by 2050)

# Urban – rural approach

## Urban

### Targeting:

- Low-performing buildings targeted
  - Pocket based (marginalized communities): No direct intervention
  - Structural energy poverty (the rule): No safety measures
- Increase capacity through legislation & training

## Rural

- Marginally addressed through other policies
- Increase capacity through legislation & training

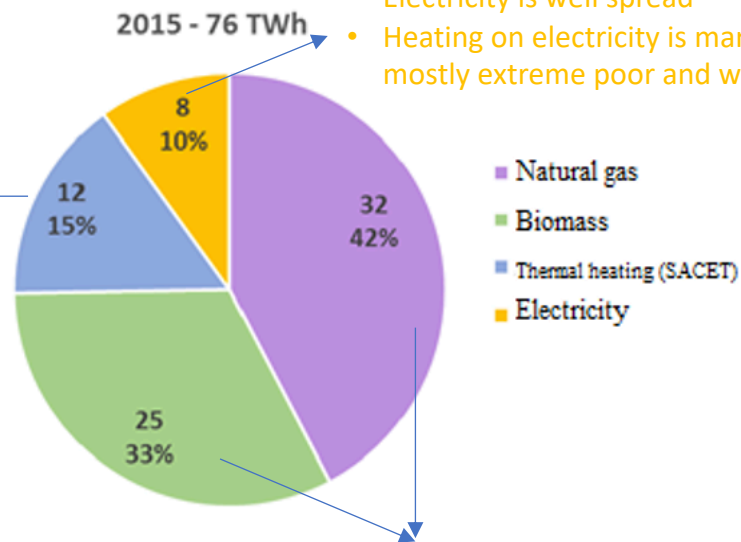
Problem: High property ratio (94,7%)

# Access to diversified sources of energy

## Current situation

### Heating and cooling in the residential sector

- Electricity is well spread
- Heating on electricity is marginal (1%) mostly extreme poor and well-off



- High disconnection rate (Galati-local policy)
- Low efficiency rate
- Low acceptance rate

- 80% hh in rural are on wood (12% urban)
- High density urban and suburban localities
- 900 administrative units within 10 km from network

## NRRP projected situation

- 400 km multifunctional gas pipes to one region (Oltenia)
  - too little, too few
- Funds allocated for district heating connection
  - no real system improvement plan
  - No public acceptance strategy
- Transition from wood to other resources
  - Integrated in current SFH strategy and consecrated funds
  - Targeted funds only for enterprises not for hh

# Energy poverty through low-cost measures

- Types of household intervention is increased (indoor repairs, lightbulbs, etc.) – mainly MFB targeted
- Legislation to reduce bureaucracy and speed up intervention – Mainly MFB
- Auditors training including for fast-track audits – no energy poverty training mentioned



**CENTRUL  
PENTRU  
STUDIUL  
DEMOCRATIEI**

[sinea@fspac.ro](mailto:sinea@fspac.ro)

**THANK YOU!**