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## Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Romania at the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### Note by the secretariat

#### I. Background

1. The Conference of the Parties, by decision 1/CP.16, decided that developed country Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications and submit biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions. It also established a new process under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – international assessment and review (IAR) – that aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties. According to the modalities and procedures for IAR specified in annex II to decision 2/CP.17, the multilateral assessment (MA) is to be conducted for each developed country Party at a working group session of the SBI, with the participation of all Parties. The aim of the MA is to assess each Party's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

2. The second round of MA of Romania took place at a working group session during SBI 46, on 13 May 2017. Such a working group session is preceded by a three-month period of questions and answers; in the first month, any Party may submit written questions to the Party being assessed, which may respond to the questions within the remaining two months. Questions for Romania had been submitted by the following delegations: Brazil, China and Thailand. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Romania, as well as the broadcast of the session can be found on the IAR web page for Romania.<sup>1</sup> The Party can submit any other observations on its MA within two months of the working group session.

#### II. Proceedings

3. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow. Romania was represented by Ms. Alina Boldea, Ministry of Environment of Romania.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://unfccc.int/10103.php>.

4. Ms. Boldea made an opening presentation summarizing Romania's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an European Union (EU) member State, Romania is committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Romania's emission reduction target for sectors covered by the EU effort-sharing decision (i.e. sectors not covered by the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)) is 19 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020.
5. Romania's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) decreased by 52.7 per cent between 1990 and 2015. The decrease in the total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF can be attributed to the economic contraction stemming from the transition to a market economy in the period 1989–1994 as well as the mitigation actions put in place by the Party, particularly those targeting industrial energy efficiency.
6. Ms. Boldea presented Romania's key policies and measures to achieve the target, including the promotion of energy efficiency in buildings; the promotion of public transport and clean road transport vehicles (electric and hybrid vehicles); the increase in the use of renewable energy sources (RES) in heating; the promotion of high efficiency co-generation; and the improvement in waste management. On its use of units from LULUCF activities and from market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms, Ms. Boldea explained that Romania does not plan to use them.
7. Given that its emissions from sectors covered by EU ETS are subject to an EU-wide cap, Romania presented the projected level of emissions by 2020 from sectors not covered by EU ETS under a 'with measures' scenario, which amounts to 9.0 per cent below the annual emission allocation for 2020. Romania expects to exceed its target under the 'with measures' scenario. With a share of RES in gross final energy consumption of 24.8 per cent in 2015, Romania has also already achieved its RES target of 24 per cent under the EU RES target of 20 per cent.
8. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from the following delegations: China and Saudi Arabia. The questions were related to: Romania's long-term energy strategy towards 2050 and examples of increased use of RES, particularly, biogas and biomass.
9. In response, Romania provided further explanations. In particular, Romania explained that its long-term energy strategy, currently under discussion, aims to promote energy security and reduce the GHG emissions from the energy sector, including by increasing the competitiveness of the energy markets and by enhancing the efficiency of electricity generation and consumption.