

## BIENAL REPORT

### I. Introduction

The present Annex includes Romania's first biennial report (BR1) submitted according with the provisions of Decision 2/CP 17, Annex I "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties".

### II. Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

Romania's Sixth National Communication on Climate Change, updating the progress in addressing climate change, reflects considerable progress since the submission of the Fifth National Communication in 2010.

The key achievements since Romania's Fifth National Communication on Climate Change are the following:

- Improvement the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) institutional capacity within the climate change by including National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) climate change related structure (personnel, attribution, responsibilities) into the existing structure, in order to increase the efficiency in implementation of activities related to the National System administration;
- Improvement of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions estimation for several sectors, performed by NEPA, following the studies results which involved new data (activity data and emission factors) , methods and categories;
- Optimization of the data collection from the operators from the Energy Sector (Energy Industries and Manufacturing Industries and Construction) and from the the Waste Sector (Solid Waste Disposal on Land and Waste Water Handling) due to the implementation of an integrated informational system;
- Development and implementation of an integrated software application for key category analyses.

In 2011, the Romania's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (excluding the LULUCF sector) amounted to 123,359.15 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>equivalent. The Energy sector has the biggest share of total GHG emissions (69.97%), followed by the Agriculture sector (15.35%) and Industrial Processes (10.22%). The GHG emissions from the Waste sector and Solvent Use and Other Product Use sector are relatively low (4.35 % respectively 0.10 %).

In 2011, the carbon dioxide had the largest share of Romania's total GHG emissions (excluding the LULUCF sector) (71.30%), followed by methane (18.04%) and nitrous oxide (10.27%).

The trend of GHG emissions (including the LULUCF sector) between 1989 and 2011 was defined by a substantial decrease of emissions (61.06%), mainly due to the reduction of emissions in the Solvent use and other product use sector (80.55%) followed by Industrial Processes sector (64.46%) and Energy sector (55%).

Summary information on Romania's national inventory arrangements, including changes since the Fifth National Communication, is presented in Chapter 3 of Romania's 6th National Communications (NC 6).

For more information see NC 6 (chapter III) and Annex 2 - Common Tabular Format (CTF), *Table 1 Emission trends: summary*.

### **III. Quantified economy-wide emission reduction (QEWER) target**

In 2013, Romania adopted the National Climate Change Strategy for 2013-2020, as a key driver for sectoral strategies development in order to achieve the GHG emissions reduction and to implement adaptation measures to climate change effects.

Romania quantified emission reduction target for 2020 includes the reduction of the Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) emissions (-21% compared to 2005) and the positive limit established for non-EU ETS sector (+19% compared to 2005), in line with Decision 406/2009/EC.

The reduction of total GHG emissions at the national level is expected to be achieved as a result of improvement and extending the Emission Trading Scheme involving more stringent emissions caps, as well as energy efficiency enhancement (by 19 % until 2020), increase of energy share from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy (by 24% until 2020) and promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport

Further information is provided in NC 6 (chapter IV) and Annex 2 - CTF, *Tables 2 (a) - (f): Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target*.

### **IV. Progress in achievement of QEWER target**

The Romanian Government adopted in 2005 the first National Strategy on Climate Change 2005–2007 and in 2013 the second National Strategy on Climate Change 2013 – 2020.

The general objective of these strategies focused on two directions:

- Ensuring the meeting of the commitments undertaken by Romania following the ratification of the UNFCCC and of the Kyoto Protocol as well as of the duties on EU climate change;
- Drafting and implementing Romania's voluntary objectives and activities on adapting to the impact of climate change, reducing carbon intensity in the national economy and using the flexible mechanisms stipulated in the Kyoto Protocol in order to increase the competitiveness of Romanian economy.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change had concrete actions for ensuring the meeting of the general and specific objectives of the National Strategy on Climate Change 2013-2020.

Further information on mitigation actions and progress is provided in Annex 2 – CTF, namely:

- Table 3: *Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects;*
- Table 4: *Report on progress;*

- Table 4(a): *Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets - further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector.*

## **V. Projections**

Romania's projections considers all policy and measures undertaken at the national level (the EU ETS, the renewable energy target, the energy efficiency target, the promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport, etc.) as well as the GHG emission evolution established for non-EU ETS sectors.

Further information on projections, including the projections methodology, is provided NC6 (chapter V) and in Annex 2 – CTF, namely:

- Table 5: *Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis;*
- Table 6: *Information on updated greenhouse gas projections.*

## **VI. Provision of financial, technological and capacity building support consistent to developing country Parties**

Romania is not included in Annex II to the Convention, therefore the provisions of Decision 2/CP.17, Annex I "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties", section VI (A, B, C) are not applicable.

However, Romania decides to report related data on public financial support for 2011 and 2012 years, pursuant to the provisions in Article 16 of the Regulation (EU) no. 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision no. 280/2004/EC.

Additionally, the technology support and transfer and capacity-building were not provisioned for the above mentioned period (Annex 2 – CTF, Table 8: *Provision of technology development and transfer support* and Table 9: *Provision of capacity-building support*).

Further information on the financial support provided and pledged for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I parties to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and any economic and social consequence of response measures is provided in Annex 2 – CTF, Table 7(a), (b): *Provision of public financial support*.

## **VII. Other reporting requirements**

Romania's national projections under different policy scenarios enable tracking the GHG emissions at the national and sector levels and assessment of the abatement measures required to meet the Romania's emissions reduction targets.