



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
WATERS AND FORESTS

ROMANIA'S MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT

Fourth IAR cycle - SBI 52-55 (06 November 2021, Glasgow, United Kingdom)





Romania's profile

SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF CENTRAL EUROPE

PREDOMINANTLY TEMPERATE-CONTINENTAL
CLIMATE

POPULATION AROUND 19 MILLION

54% URBAN POPULATION
46% RURAL POPULATION

GDP PER CAPITA IN 2019: 11.039 EURO

GHG/CAPITA IN 2020: 5.78 TONES

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS IN 2019:
111.767 MIL. TONES



Romania's economy-wide emission reduction target



Pledge under the UNFCCC Convention for EU and its MSs:

- unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels;
- conditional offer to move to a 30% emission reduction by 2020 compared with 1990 levels.



Romania's QEWERT for 2020:

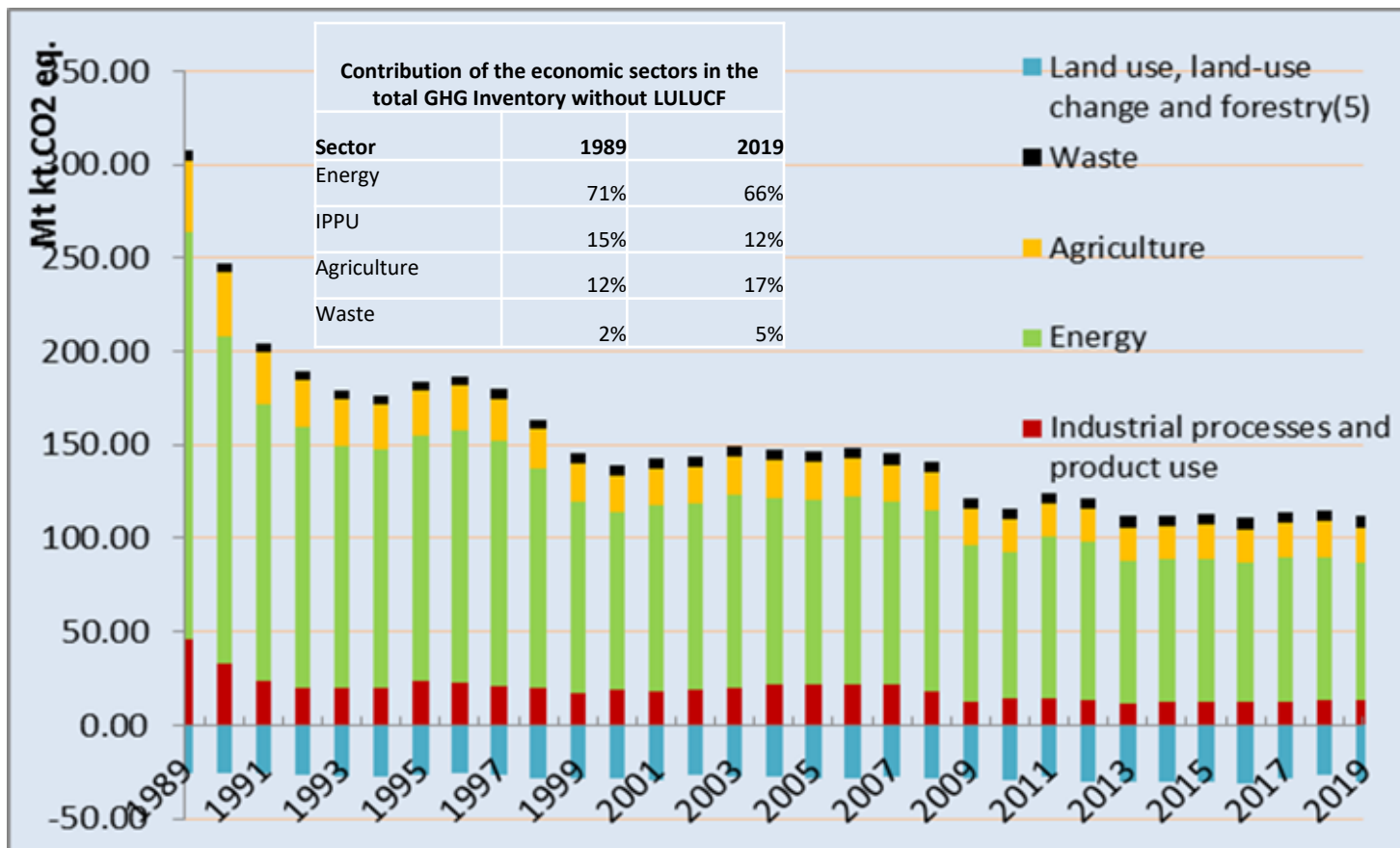
- ETS: overall EU target (-21% compared to the level in 2005);
- Non-ETS: +19% compared to 2005 (based on the principle of fairness and solidarity within the overall EU target).



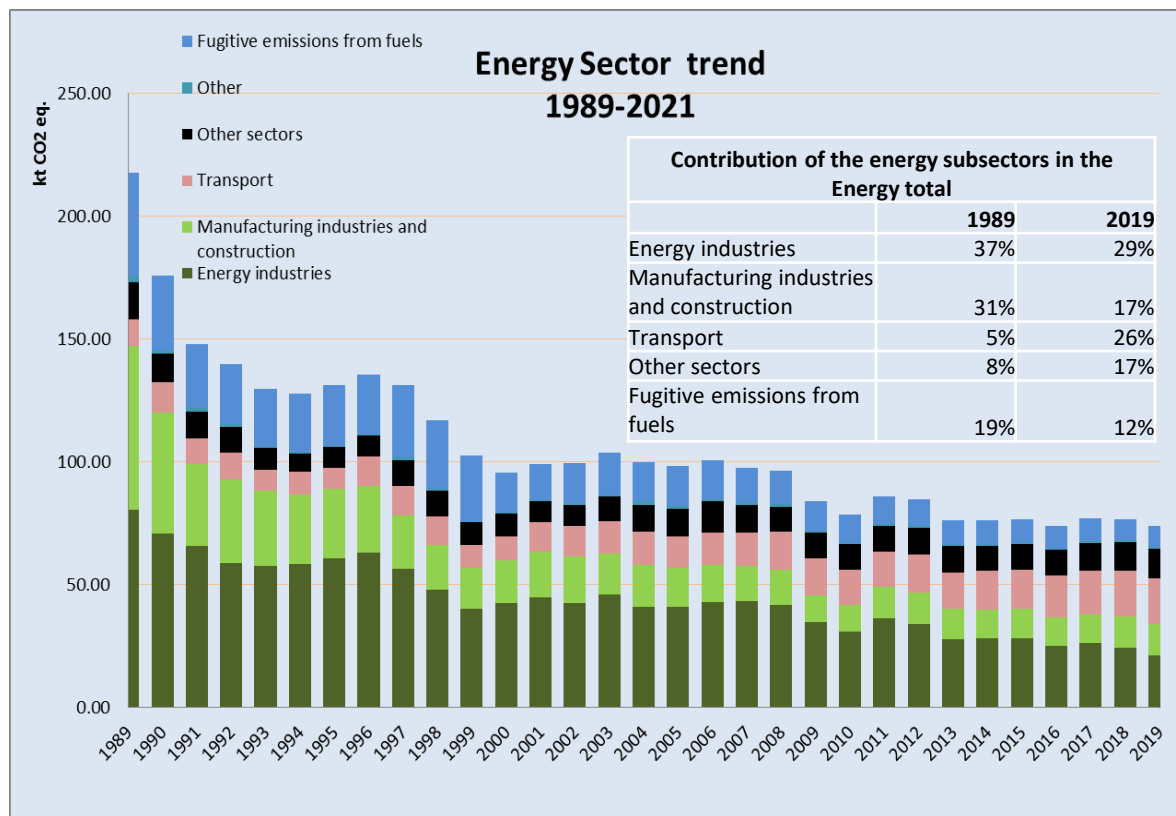
Energy targets:

- Share of renewable energy (RES) in gross final energy consumption - 24% in 2020 (binding target); Achieved in 2017: share of RES in gross final energy 24.5%
- Energy efficiency: indicative national target for 2020 to reduce primary energy consumption by 10 Mtoe (aprox 43 Mtoe); Achieved in 2017: the primary energy consumption was of 32.4 Mtoe.

Progress toward achieving the 2020 target GHG emissions trend during 1989-2019 period



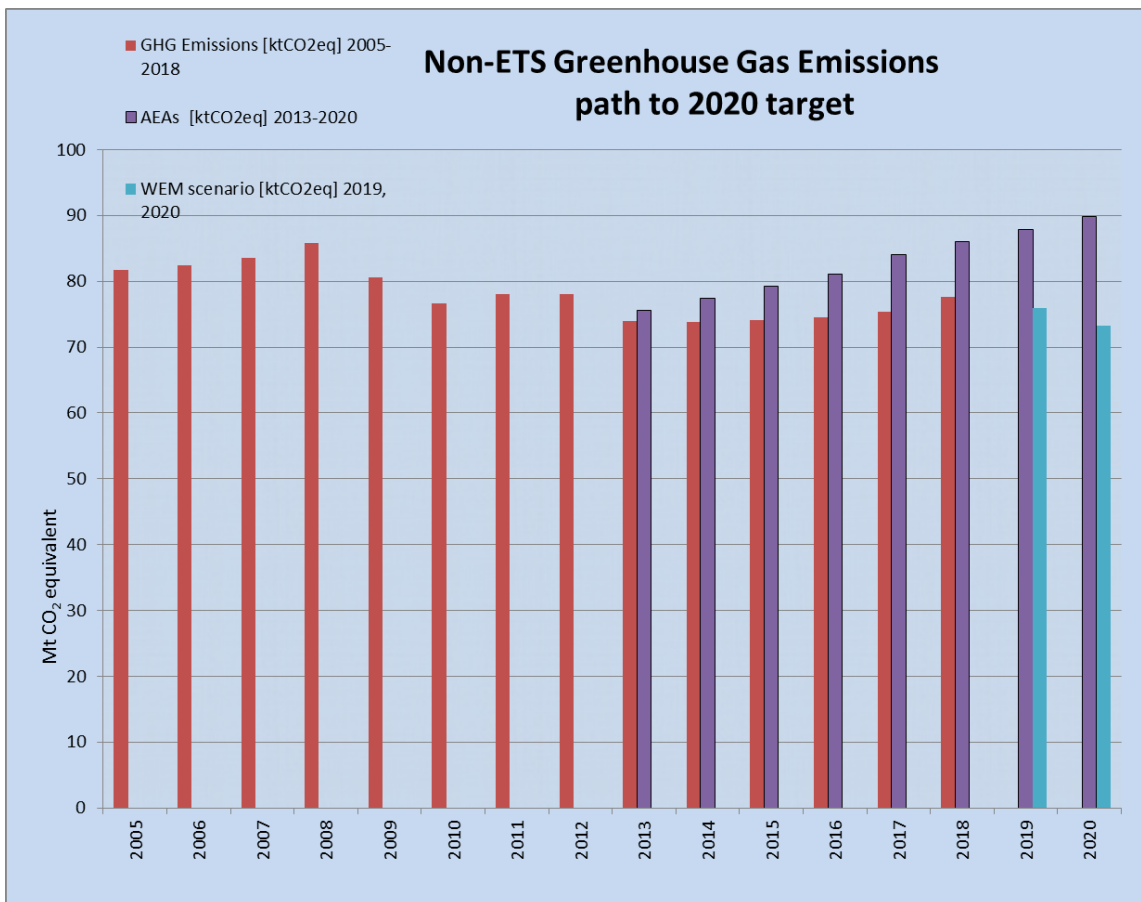
Progress toward achieving the 2020 target Energy sector in Romania



The contribution of the energy sub-sectors in total energy sector is modified on the time series:

- The energy industry is the most important branch of the sector: due to the change of the energy mix over time, its share has decreased;
- The trend of the energy consumption in the transport, especially in the road transportation, is continuously increasing;
- Reduced activity of the energy intensive industry within manufacturing industry and construction, led to a diminished share of this branch GHG emissions in the total energy sector.

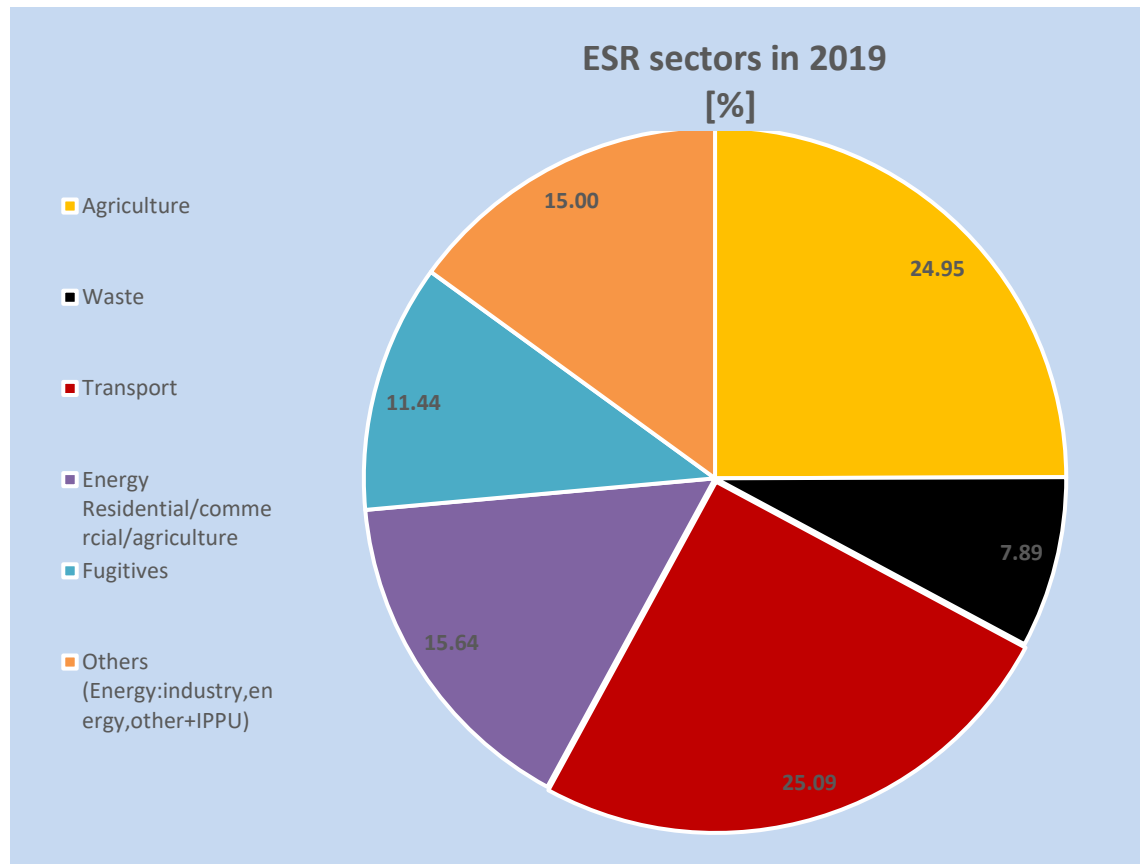
Progress in Romania's contribution towards the achievement of the joint EU emission reduction target - non-ETS sectors



Romania will have an overachievement of the national target in 2020. The figures estimated for 2019 show that:

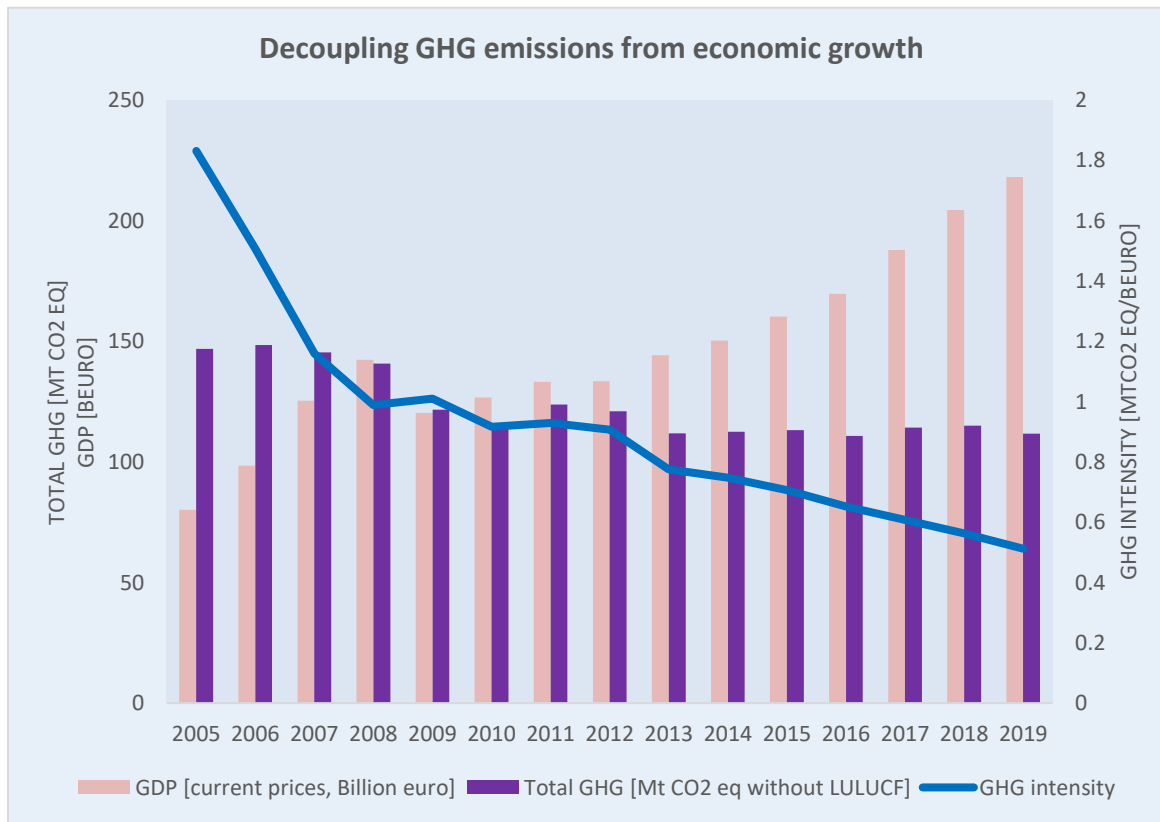
- The variation of the total non-ETS emissions between the base year and 2019 is zero;
- The non-ETS emissions are projected to be in 2020 ~73 MtCO₂eq., below the base year level, 75.47 MtCO₂eq.;
- As consequence, the difference between the target (89.81 MtCO₂eq) and emissions in 2020 is approx. 18.5% (16.6 MtCO₂eq), a significant overachievement of the target.

Progress toward achieving the 2020 target Share of the economic sectors in total ESR



- The **transport and agriculture** sectors represent the largest contributors in the non-ETS sectors, around 25 % each;
- The share of road transportation in the energy sector increased from 5% in 1989 to 26% in 2019, and this trend is projected to continue post-2021;
- The agriculture is a constant contributor, since 2000 the level of emission being in average 19 MtCO₂eq. and having a share of 15% in 2019.

Decoupling GHG emissions from economic growth



From the start of the last decade, Romania decoupled the economic development from the GHG emissions:

- The GHG intensity decreased with 70% on the period 2005-2019, from almost 2 MtCO₂eq / bil. Euro in 2005 to 0.56 MtCO₂eq / bil. Euro in 2019.*
- As such, this result can be considered as a direct consequence of the implemented climate policies and measures in Romania.*



Long-term emission reduction targets (I)



National Energy Climate Plan: the main NECP objectives for 2030

Overall share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	30.7%	Energy efficiency (% compared to the PRIMES 2007 projection for 2030)	
RES-E share	49.4%	Primary energy consumption	-45.1%
RES-T share	14.2%	Final Energy Consumption	-40.4%
RES-H&C share	33.0%	Primary energy consumption (Mtoe)	32.3
		Final energy consumption (Mtoe)	25.7



Green Deal, transforming the Eu's economy for a sustainable future by:

- **proposing reforms in all economic sectors:** Climate, Energy, Environment and oceans, Transport, Agriculture, Finance and regional development, Industry, Research and innovation;
- **aiming** to make Europe **climate neutral by 2050** through the objectives provided by the **European Climate Law:**
 - makes the neutrality objective binding;
 - sets a new, more ambitious net GHG emissions reduction target of at least **-55% by 2030**, compared to 1990 levels.



Long-term emission reduction targets (II)



Fit for 55 package - implementing the 2030 EU 55% reduction emission target, by revising existing legislation and new arrangements

Existing Revision

- European Union Emissions Trading Scheme;
- Energy tax guidelines;
- Regulations for Sharing Energy Efforts in MSs;
- Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry;
- Renewable Energy Directive;
- Energy efficiency guidelines;
- Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Guidelines;
- Automotive Carbon Emissions Regulations.

New arrangements

- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
- Social Climate Fund
- Sustainable Air Fuel
- Sustainable Marine Fuel
- EU Forest Strategy



Romanian National Resiliency and Recovery Plan - supports the economy recovery after pandemic in line with the EU climate ambition

- the coal phase-out from fired power plants by 2032:
 - the calendar for the decommissioning of the total installed coal and lignite capacity shall enter into force by 30 June 2022;
 - a cumulative 3,780MW of coal and lignite-fired installed electricity production capacity shall be decommissioned by 31 December 2025.
- the increase of renewables electricity generation capacity:
 - In order to reach the ambition of renewable energy of more than 30.7 % in 2030, Romania will develop additional renewable capacities: approx. 6.9 GW compared to 2015.



Success and challenges in implementing climate policies - Mitigation measures -



Rabla Plus

Program dedicated to the procurement of clean road transport vehicles (electric and electric hybrid)

Romania provides one of the highest financing for electric cars in Europe, the eco-label offered through Rabla Plus reaching about 10,000 euros.

In addition, for 2021, the budget was increased to 400 million lei, double compared to last year, to support those who want to buy electric cars.



Electric vehicle recharging infrastructure

Program dedicated for the development of electric vehicle recharging infrastructure: 21 million lei for the continuation of the program for the installation of recharging stations in the county seat municipalities, 500 million lei for a new program for other categories of local authorities (rank II municipalities, cities, tourist resorts, etc.) and 175 million lei for a new program for economic operators who want to install recharging stations on highways, national and European roads.



Photovoltaic green house

Program on photovoltaic systems installation on households for electricity auto-consumption and injection of surplus into the public network.



Energy efficient buildings

Programs dedicated to increasing energy efficiency in residential buildings, public buildings.

These funds are used to modernize and increase efficiency energy, while contributing to the improvement of the quality of the environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing annual consumption primary energy and promotion of the use of renewable energy sources.



Efficient public street lighting

Program dedicated to villages and cities that can benefit from fund to improve the public lighting system by using more efficient technologies that significantly reduce the consumption of energy and, by default, public invoice.



The Government's involvement on active climate public participation

Environmental democracy is not a given.

ROMANIA'S NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLAN

Recitals 28 & 29 of the Energy Governance Regulation requires Member States to ensure that the public has the opportunity to express its opinion in the preparation of the integrated national energy and climate plans within a reasonable time frame.

Three rounds of public consultation were held during the preparation of Romania's NECP. The observations and proposals corresponded to national specificities and priorities, i.e. those aimed at harnessing national primary energy resources, were taken into account, for e.g. proposals related to the implementation of the most effective policies and measures to ensure that Romania's 2030 national energy and climate commitments/targets are met, with competitiveness and cost sustainability, including at the end consumer level.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

According to Law no. 292/2018, the EIA procedure comprises a mandatory involvement of the public and the public authorities with environmental protection responsibilities. The public comments are taken into account in the EIA procedure. The public authorities with environmental protection responsibilities are always involved in the Technical Review Committee-which is mandatory required by the national EIA procedure.

Questions received during the written phase of MA



United Kingdom

1 question on challenges to improve the projections developing



New Zealand

4 questions on:

- i.on methane emissions from livestock and animal waste management and reduction fertilizer/manure use on cropland;
- ii.programme promoting best practices in agriculture;
- iii.mitigation action on improving livestock and manure management for agricultural emissions;
- iv.questions on increasing trend of the GHG removals in the LULUCF sector since 1990



Japan

1 question on National support programme for vineyards and wine producers



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Thank you for your attention!

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