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Multilateral assessment
Questions and answers Romania

Question by China at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: renewable energy

Could Romania share more information on increasing renewable energy share?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

In the table below, you will find an evolution on sectoral and overall share of the actual consumption in the final demand of the energy from renewable sources:

Share of the renewables	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
RES-H&C (%)	23.46	24.22	24.31	25.74	27.53	28.43
RES-E (%)	33.46	32.06	31.13	33.57	40.00	44.00
RES-T (%)	0.67	0.68	2.05	4.15	4.30	4.50
Overall RES share (%)	21.75	22.36	21.20	22.90	25.13	26.27

By comparison with the planned trajectory in the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP), as it is indicated in the table below, the realized share of the renewable resources in the gross final energy consumption shows an overachievement of the target for the current years and the achievement of the 2020 target at the level of 2014 year.

Year	Indicative trajectory set out in NREAP		Data from the reporting years	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
RES - H&C (%)	17.63	17	27.53	28.43
RES - E (%)	36.66	40.04	40.0	44.00
RES - T (%)	7.32	7.72	4.30	4.50
Overall RES share (%)	19.35	19.66	25.13	26.27

Question by China at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: ambition of targets

According to the GHG inventory and projection results, Romania is able to achieve its 2020 target even under the WOM scenario. Has Romania consider to formulate more ambitious target to further stimulate domestic low-carbon transition?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

Romania is on track to meet its 2020 objective due to adopted and implemented measures and programs in the context of a vision for making the country a climate-resilient, low-carbon economy, one that has mainstreamed its climate policies and actions into smart, green, and inclusive growth.

Romania will continue to implement measures and programs designed to ensure sustainable development with high living standards for all, as well as a high environmental quality.

Our priority is putting in place the policies and measures necessary to implement the EU and Member States NDC, which builds on the 2020 targets and puts forward an at least 40% reduction below 1990 by 2030 objective.

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: CTF Table 3 - Lessons learned and barriers

Regarding “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, please, inform the reasons for reporting estimates of mitigation impacts in BR1, but not doing so in BR2. What were the difficulties to do so in BR2?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

Romania did not provide the impact of each policy measure in the BR2 in comparison with the BR1 submission due to financial and human resources constraints. It was not possible to include this detailed information in the CTF table 3 of the BR2.

Romania strived to provide the impact of the aggregated policies and measures on each sector, in the business as usual scenario (WEM) and in the scenario with additional measures (WAM).

At national level, in the non-ETS area, the actual projections based on the 2017 submitted figures (GHG inventory and projections reported under the MMR 525/2013 (<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ro/eu/mmr>) show that Romania would achieve in 2020, in the WEM scenario, an increase of GHG emissions with approx. 3% in comparison with 2005.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.5, , what is the meaning of 3÷4% in “productivity of the used material and energy resources shall increase by a 3÷4% annual average”?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

In the Romanian National Strategy for Sustainable Development, as preliminary estimations, it is indicated that the application of adequate economic policy instruments could result in a 3-4% annual increase in physical and energy resource productivity during the period 2008-2013. This is the meaning of the above statement in the section 4.1.1.4.2.5 of the BR2.

This goal is provided to be achieved through:

- Macroeconomic structural adjustment (raising the service sector contribution to the GDP from 48.8 in 2005 to about 55% in 2013, 60-65% in 2020 and 70% in 2030) and intra-sectoral structural adjustment (lower share of energy and material intensive sub-sectors in industry);

- Reduction by a minimum of 1.2-1.5% per year of the specific consumption rates for materials and energy and production losses in the processing industries, power generation, residential sector, transport and construction following a significant increase in investment for technological renewal and infrastructure upgrading, and also as a result of better management of technology and energy;
- A 2-3% annual increase of the share of products having high value added and relying on medium-grade and high technology, and also of the share of services in the structure of exports;
- Significant improvement in the technological content and the quality of products and services leading to better performance on the market and higher value added in relation to the cost of resources actually used;
- Enhanced commercial management, better procedures for the acquisition of raw materials (particularly energy resources), materials, components and services, and improved terms of sale of products and services on the most favorable niche markets in relation to the international fluctuation of prices.
- By meeting these perfectly feasible objectives it is estimated that over 60% of the economic growth can be accomplished without additional consumption of material and energy resources.

Increased resource productivity will also lead to a lower depletion rate of the main categories of primary resources and will help reduce costs, improve competitiveness and achieve sustainable economic growth.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.4, what is the meaning of 2006÷2015 “District heating 2006÷2015 - heat and comfort program”

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

The “District heating 2006÷2015 – heat and comfort program” represents a measure, among other measures, contributing to the achievement of the National Strategy on Climate Change

(for the period 2013-2020) provision to mitigate the GHG emissions in the **residential area** with 41.5% in 2020 by comparison with the average of the GHG emissions in 2001-2005 period.

The meaning of “2006÷2015” is the period on which the above program was deployed in Romania, this measure being part of the implementation of the National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency to achieve the objectives of the National Strategy on Energy Efficiency.

The above measure is governed by the Government Decision no. 462/2006 and it refers to measures for the increasing of the efficiency in the centralized district heating system (producing, transport and distribution of the thermal energy, including the installations for thermal agent) and the thermal rehabilitation of the buildings.

[Question by Thailand](#) at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.4, what is the meaning of 2001÷2005 in “compared with 2001÷2005 average value”?

[Answer by Romania](#), Friday, 28 April 2017

The 2001÷2005 means the years covered by the period 2001 – 2005. The modification of the GHG emissions (decreasing) in the residential area is reported to the GHG emissions average in this period (please also see the response to the question related to the “District heating 2006÷2015 – heat and comfort program”). The BR2 indicated how the previous National Strategy on Climate Change is implemented by the second National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency.

Starting with 20.10.2016, the above Strategy on Climate Change was repealed by the Government Decision no. 739/2016, enforcing the National Climate Change Low Carbon Green Growth (CC/LCGG) Strategy, for period 2016 – 2030 and implemented through its National Action Plan on 2016 – 2020. The energy efficiency measures provided in this plan are harmonized with the third National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency (NAPEE III).



Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.3, what is the meaning of -10% in “Using biofuels (reaching the biofuel use share -10% of the final national consumption, by 2020)?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

One of Romania’s objectives for the transport sector is to achieve a 10% use of biofuels. That will mean that by 2020, out of the total national consumption of fuel in the transport sector, 10% has to be from biofuels.

As was explained subsequently in the same document, in accordance with EU and national legislation, suppliers have obligations concerning the fuels placed on the market as regards the biofuel content.

See pages 147-148 of the BR2.

The trend in the usage of the biofuels in different type of transport activities, in the latest years of the time series, is as follows:

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0.96%	2.19%	3.34%	2.53%	4.23%	4.41%	4.17%	3.32%	3.94%



Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.3, what is the meaning of 2012÷2013 in “130 gCO₂/km in 2012÷2013” and 2014÷2017 in “175 gCO₂/km in 2014÷2017”?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

At the EU and Member States level, we have legislation on CO₂ emission standards for vehicles as follows:

1. Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars:

- stipulates that the average CO₂ emissions from passenger cars should not exceed 130 grams CO₂/km by 2015 and should drop further to 95g/km by 2020;
- the 130 grams target was phased in between 2012 and 2015, not 2013 as was included in the document. Each manufacturer gets an individual annual target based on the average mass of all its new cars registered in the EU in a given year. As of 2012, manufacturers had to ensure that 65% of the new cars registered in the EU each year had average emissions that are below their respective targets. The percentage rose to 75% in 2013, 80% in 2014 and 100% in 2015.

2. Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 setting emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles:

- stipulates that the average CO₂ emissions from light commercial vehicles should not exceed 175 grams CO₂/km by 2017 and should drop further to 147g/km by 2020.
- the 175 grams target is to be phased in between 2014 and 2017. Each manufacturer gets an individual target based on the average of mass of all its new light commercial vehicles registered in the EU in a given year. As of 2014, manufacturers had to ensure that 70% of the new vans registered in the EU each year have average emissions that are below their respective targets. In 2015, the percentage rose to 75% and in 2016 to 80%, reaching 100% in 2017.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.2, what is the meaning of 2011÷2020 in “The second National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (NAPEE) for 2011÷2020”?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

The National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency sets out estimated energy consumption, planned energy efficiency measures, and the improvements Romania expects to achieve by 2020. It was adopted in 2011, therefore the time period attached to the name.

In the BR2 the mathematical sign “÷” is used to indicate an interval of years, percent or other type of parameters. In the above section of the BR2, the sign is used to show a period of the consecutive years, from 2011 to 2020, in which the policies and measures provided by the second NAPEE (National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency) are implemented in a sustainable way and to use efficient the energy to achieve the EU 2020 commitment (increase energy efficiency by 20% till 2020) and the national target.

Romania's national indicative energy efficiency target for 2020 is to save 10 Mtoe of primary energy, which represents a reduction of 19% in the volume of primary energy consumption (52.99 Mtoe) forecasted in 2007 - the Primes model for the realistic scenario.

Achieving this target implies that in 2020 primary energy consumption will be 42.99 Mtoe, while total energy consumption will be 30.32 Mtoe.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.2, what is the meaning of 2006÷2015 in “district heating 2006÷2015 heat and comfort” program”?

[Answer by Romania](#), Friday, 28 April 2017

The “District heating 2006÷2015 – heat and comfort program” represents one of the measures implementing the National strategy on energy efficiency (NSEE) (operated by the Government Decision no. 163/2004) through its National Action Plan on the Energy Efficiency in the *Energy industry* area.

The meaning of “2006÷2015” is the period on which the above program was deployed in Romania. This measure is implemented by the Government Decision no. 462/2006 and it refers to measures for the increasing of the efficiency in the centralized district heating system (producing, transport and distribution of the thermal energy, including the installations for thermal agent) and the thermal rehabilitation of the buildings.

(Please also see the response to the question related to the meaning of 2006÷2015 in “District heating 2006÷2015 – heat and comfort program” in the Section 4.1.1.4.2.4 of BR2)

[Question by Thailand](#) at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.2, what are the meanings of 27÷35 % in “The national energy saving, respectively the energy loss reduction potential is estimated at 27÷35 % of the primary energy resources (industry 20÷25%, buildings 40÷50%, and transport 35÷40%)”?

[Answer by Romania](#), Friday, 28 April 2017

The cumulative potential of each economic sector to save energy by the implementing of the energy efficiency policies and measures is estimated to be around 27-35% with reference to the year 2004. The contribution on the achievement of this energy saving is differentiated,

function to the specificity of each sector. The savings of the energy usage in the buildings have the highest potential in comparison with industry, for example (as it is showed above, this potential is estimated to be around 40-50% in achieving the total of 27-35%).

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.1, "In 2012 the percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources reached 23.4%, and the target for 2020 is 24%". What is the CO2 reduction (in terms of Mt-CO2 and %) corresponding to 23.4% of renewable electricity?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

According to the progress report submitted by Romania for the period 2011-2012 (see the 2013 progress report of the EU Member States:

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy/progress-reports>), the share of the renewables in the gross final energy consumption was in 2012 about 22.9%. This figure represents the overall result of the share of renewable resources in electricity (33.57%), heating and cooling (25.74%) and transport (4.15%).

The report indicated that in **2012** the total estimated GHG emissions saved by using of the energy from renewable resources was about **30.349** kt CO2 eq. Splitting this figure by type of the used energy, the estimated GHG saved from the use of renewable electricity was about 15.85 kt CO2 eq, from the use of renewable energy in heating and cooling was about 13.896, and from the use of renewable energy in transport was about 0.6 kt CO2 eq.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.4.2.1, what is the meaning of 2007÷2020 in “Romania’s Energy Strategy for 2007÷2020”?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

The policies and measures in the Energy sector were established to implement the objectives of the current National Energy Strategy envisaged for the period 2007-2020.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4.1.1.3.3 Transport sector, what is the meaning of 2012÷2013 in “130 g CO₂/km in 2012÷2013” and “175 CO₂/km in 2014÷2017”? It is not clear.

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

At the EU and Member States level, we have legislation on CO₂ emission standards for vehicles as follows:

1. Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars:

- stipulates that the average CO₂ emissions from passenger cars should not exceed 130 grams CO₂/km by 2015 and should drop further to 95g/km by 2020;
- the 130 grams target was phased in between 2012 and 2015, not 2013 as was included in

the document. Each manufacturer gets an individual annual target based on the average mass of all its new cars registered in the EU in a given year. As of 2012, manufacturers had to ensure that 65% of the new cars registered in the EU each year had average emissions that are below their respective targets. The percentage rose to 75% in 2013, 80% in 2014 and 100% in 2015.

2. Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 setting emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles:

- stipulates that the average CO₂ emissions from light commercial vehicles should not exceed 175 grams CO₂/km by 2017 and should drop further to 147g/km by 2020.

- the 175 grams target is to be phased in between 2014 and 2017. Each manufacturer gets an individual target based on the average of mass of all its new light commercial vehicles registered in the EU in a given year. As of 2014, manufacturers had to ensure that 70% of the new vans registered in the EU each year have average emissions that are below their respective targets. In 2015, the percentage rose to 75% and in 2016 to 80%, reaching 100% in 2017.

[Question by Thailand](#) at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) PROGRESS IN ACHIEVEMENT OF QUANTIFIED ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND RELEVANT

In Section 4 and Table 4.3: Reducing energy consumption and CO₂ emissions by using intermodal transport, it is not clear that Table is presenting CO₂ reduction in the past or in the future

[Answer by Romania](#), Friday, 28 April 2017

In the Table 4.3 in Section 4.1.1.3.3 of the Second Biennial Report of Romania, there are presented the estimated quantitative positive effects which are expected by implementing the intermodal transport (combined transport) versus road transport, effects in relation to the reducing of the energy consumption and the CO₂ emissions; the table is related to the Romanian Intermodal Transport Strategy 2020, promoted by the Ministry of Transports and Infrastructure in 2011.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Policy and Measures

In Section 4.1.1.3: "Policies and measures and their effects", only PAMs are elaborated. How about the effects of PAMs? It is not mentioned.

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

Romania strived to provide the impact of the aggregated policies and measures on each sector, in the business as usual scenario (WEM) and in the scenario with additional measures (WAM).

At national level, in the non-ETS area, the actual projections based on the 2017 submitted figures (GHG inventory and projections reported under the MMR 525/2013 (<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ro/eu/mmr>) show that Romania would achieve in 2020, in the WEM scenario, an increase of GHG emissions with approx. 3% in comparison with 2005.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: IPCC guideline

In the Section 1, what are the results of key category analysis of the GHG inventory?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

Please find in the Table below the list of key categories in the 2015 National Greenhouse Gas Inventory of Romania.

Table 1 - List of key categories in the 2015 National Greenhouse Gas Inventory of Romania

KEY CATEGORIES OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS	Gas	Criteria used for key source identification		Key category excluding LULUCF	Key category including LULUCF
		Level Assessment	Trend Assessment		
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO2		X	X	X
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.3.c Railways	CO2		X	X	X
1.A.3.d Domestic Navigation - Liquid Fuels	CO2		X	X	X
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO2	X		X	X
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO2		X	X	X
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Biomass	CH4	X	X	X	X
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from Solid Fuels	CH4	X	X	X	X
1.B.2.a Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Oil	CO2	X	X	X	X
1.B.2.a Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Oil	CH4	X	X	X	X
1.B.2.b Fugitive Emissions	CH4	X	X	X	X

from Fuels - Oil and Natural

Gas - Natural Gas

1.B.2.c Fugitive Emissions

from Fuels - Venting and flaring	CH4	X	X	X	X
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1.B.2.d Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Other	CH4	X	X	X	X
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2.A.1 Cement Production	CO2	X	X	X	X
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2.A.2 Lime Production	CO2	X		X	X
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2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO2	X		X	X
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2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N2O		X	X	X
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2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO2	X	X	X	X
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2.C.3 Aluminium Production	PFCs		X	X	X
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2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	Aggregate F-gases	X	X	X	X
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3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH4	X	X	X	X
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3.B Manure Management	CH4	X		X	X
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3.B Manure Management	N2O	X	X	X	X
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3.D.1 Direct N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N2O	X	X	X	X
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3.D.2 Indirect N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N2O	X	X	X	X
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4.A.1 Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO2	X	X		X
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4.A.2 Land Converted to Forest Land	CO2	X	X		X
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4.B.1 Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO2	X	X		X
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4.B.2 Land Converted to Cropland	CO2		X		X
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4.C.1 Grassland Remaining Grassland	CO2	X	X		X
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4.C.2 Land Converted to Grassland	CO2	X			X
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4.E.2 Land Converted to Settlements	CO2	X	X		X
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4.F.1 Other Land Remaining Other Land	CO2	X	X		X
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4.F.2 Land Converted to Other Land	CO2	X	X		X
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4(III).Direct N2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization	N2O		X		X
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5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH4	X	X	X	X
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5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH4	X	X	X	X
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5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	N2O		X	X	X
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The key categories related to the Kyoto Protocol Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Sector (KP LULUCF) are specified in the table below.

Table 2 - Key categories related to the KP-LULUCF

KEY CATEGORIES OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS	GA S	CRITERIA USED FOR KEY CATEGORY IDENTIFICATION Associated category in UNFCCC inventory is key	Other	COMMENTS
Forest Management	CO ₂	Forest land remaining forest land	No other criteria needed	Key category level assessment including LULUCF
Afforestation and Reforestation	CO ₂	Conversion to forest land	No other criteria needed	Key category level assessment including LULUCF
Revegetation	CO ₂	Croplands remaining croplands	No other criteria needed	Key category level assessment including LULUCF

[Question by Thailand](#) at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: IPCC guideline

Did Romania apply the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Guidelines)?

[Answer by Romania](#), Friday, 28 April 2017

Yes, Romania applied the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Supplement).

[Question by Thailand](#) at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: IPCC guideline

In the Section 1 of BR2, it is clear that 2006 IPCC GL is used for estimation of GHG inventory, but which global warming potential values (GWP) are used in GHG inventory?

Answer by Romania, Friday, 28 April 2017

In the GHG Inventory, Global Warming Potential values in the Fourth Assessment Report elaborated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have been used.

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