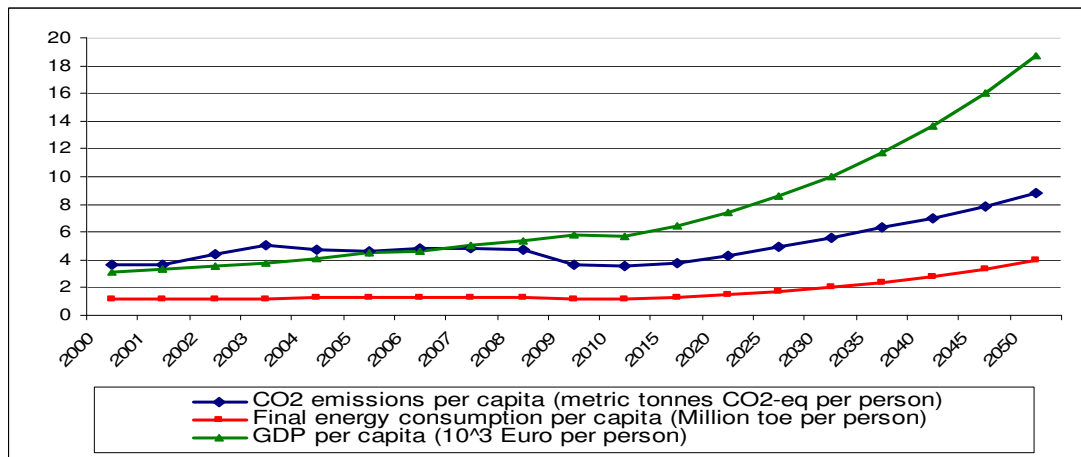


General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

JI Project priorities	Increase of energy efficiency in main economic sectors; Rehabilitation of district heating systems; Construction (or rehabilitation) of co-generation installations; Recovery of methane generated by urban waste landfills; Fuel-switching in energy productive installations; Construction (or rehabilitation) of energy production installations creating clean energy (especially hydro-electric, geothermal, wind, solar, biogas or biomass); Reducing GHG emissions in the agriculture sector; Reducing GHG emissions in the transports sector; Afforestation and/or reforestation.
Pertinent authority	Ministry of Environment and Forests is the Designated National Focal Point
Registered projects	18 (http://cdmpipeline.org/)
GIS Project priorities	Not active
Pertinent authority	Ministry of Environment and Forests
EU-ETS	Romania participated with the annual average quantity of allowances at 97554000 tonnes for the period 2008-2012



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Environment - <http://www.minind.ro>
 Ministry of Environment and Forests - www.mmediu.ro/

Coordinator of PROMITHEAS-4
Prof. Dimitrios MAVRAKIS

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
 Energy Policy and Development Centre (KEPA)
 Tel.: +30 210 72 75 732, +30 210 72 75 809
 URL: <http://www.promitheasnet.kepa.uoa.gr>

Romanian partner Institution
 Mrs. Camelia VASILE
 Institute for Studies and Power
 Engineering
 URL: <http://www.ispe.ro>

Fact Sheet author
 Dr. Popi KONIDARI.
 KEPA
 Hellas
pkonidar@kepa.uoa.gr



The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from their academic institutions developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

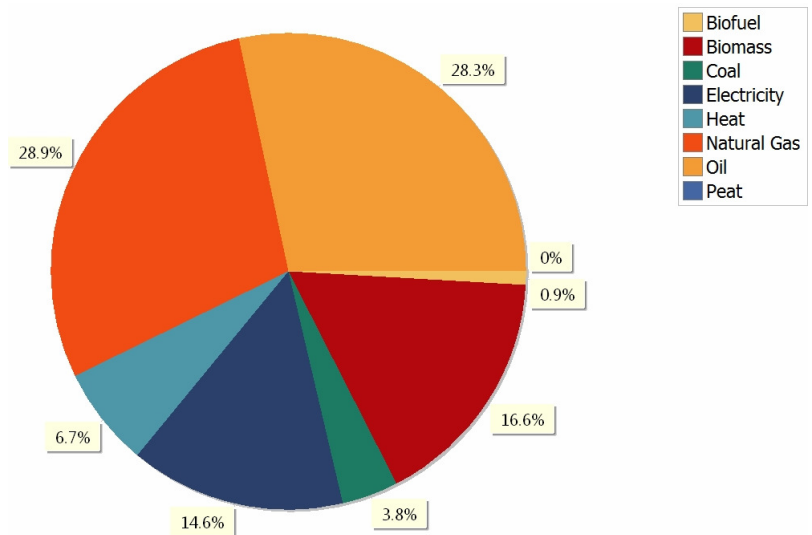


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 28748km²
 Surface area: 238391km²
 Population (in million): 21,4
 Growth rate of GDP real: -1,6%
 GDP per capita (Euro per person): 5696,1
 GHG emissions per capita (in metric tonnes CO₂ - eq per person): 3,511
 Gross Inl. Consumption (in toe per person): 1,62

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – 1994

Kyoto Protocol - 2001

National Targets

GHG: none

GHG: 8% reduction in GHG emissions for the first commitment period 2008-GHG: 2012, compared to a different – with the other Annex B countries - base year (1989), 20% emission reductions (base year 1989) (Doha Amendment (28-2-2013, FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1))
RES: 24% share of RES in the final energy consumption.

EE: 19% increase of the energy efficiency (base year 2005)

Other: none

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation / sector

Buildings: Building isolation requirements - Subsidy - Performance standards: (i) Requirements; ii) Certificates of building energy performance; iii) energy audits - Energy efficient appliances
Industry: Performance standards: (i) Requirements; ii) Certificates of building energy performance; iii) energy audits - Tradable permits - Combined standards (performance, technological or design standards)
Services: Performance standards: (i) Requirements; ii) Certificates of building energy performance; energy audits - Energy efficient appliances
Energy: Subsidy (Bonus scheme) - Tradable permits (Green certificates) – Economic policy instruments (Emission trading) - Combined standards (performance, technological or design standards)
Waste management: Combined standards (performance, technological or design standards)

Adaptation / sector

Agriculture, Forestry: none
 Water Management: Command and control

Table 1: Perspectives for RES and EE

/ Sectors	Energy	Residential	Industrial	Service	Transport
RES	X	X	X	X	-
EE	X	X	X	X	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), including three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

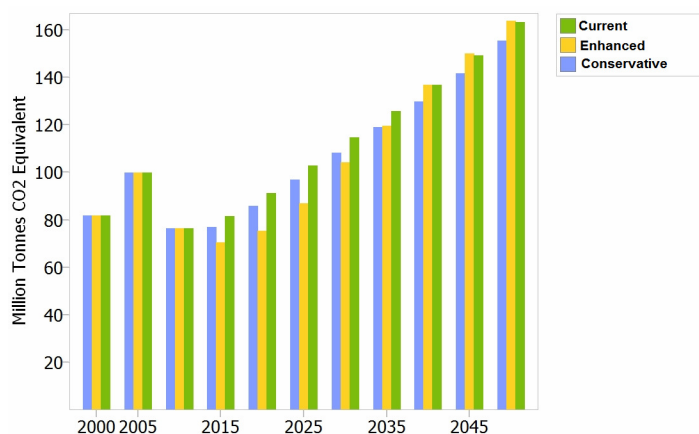
This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31 December 2010. It is mainly a mitigation policy mixture. The 8% GHG emissions reduction will not be achieved. The share of RES in the final energy consumption by 2020 is projected to be 17,7%. The increase in energy efficiency is expected to be 9,4%.

Enhanced

It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES. The 8% GHG emissions reduction will hardly be achieved. The share of RES in the final energy consumption by 2020 is projected to be approximately 17,7% as in the previous policy mixture. The increase in energy efficiency is expected to be 25,5%, surpassing the 19% of the target.

Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES. The 8% GHG emissions reduction will not be achieved. The share of RES in the final energy consumption by 2020 is projected to be the same as in the previous two cases. The increase in energy efficiency is expected to 14,9%.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of available complete data series which are necessary for developing M/A policy portfolios; Lack of available information about climate change impacts; Incompletely developed adaptation policy; Lack of capacity building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios..