

ANNEX

Ministry of Environment and Water Management

**National Action Plan on Climate Change of Romania
(2005-2007)**

Abbreviations

AA – Assigned Amount

AAU – Assigned Amount Unit

AFM – Environmental Fund Management

ANM – National Administration for Meteorology

ANRE – Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority

APCE – Action Plan on Climate in Education

ARCE – Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation

AWG – Adaptation Working Group

CARP – Climate Adaptation Research Programme

CDM – Clean Development Mechanism

CHP – Combined Heat and Power

CMS – Candidate Member States

EA – European Accreditation Agency

ERU – Emission Reduction Unit

EU ETS – EU Emission Trading Scheme

GHG – Greenhouse Gases

GIS – Green Investment Scheme

ICAS – Institute of Forestry Research and Development

ICIM – National Research and Development Institute for Environmental Protection

ICPA – Soil and Agro-Chemistry Research Institute

IEE – Intelligent Energy for Europe

INS – National Institute of Statistics

ISPE – Institute of Energy Studies and Design

IPPC – Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

JI – Joint Implementation

KP – Kyoto Protocol

LEPA – Local Environmental Protection Agency

LULUCF – Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

MAFRD – Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development

MAI – Ministry of the Administration and Internal Affairs

MEC – Ministry of Economy and Commerce

MeDR – Ministry of Education and Research

MEWM – Ministry of the Environment and Water Management

MRG – Monitoring and Reporting Guidelines

MRV – Monitoring, reporting, and verification

MTCT – Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism

NAP – National Allocation Plan

NAPCC – National Action Plan on Climate Change (2005-2007)

NCCC – National Commission for Climate Change

NEPA – National Environmental Protection Agency

NSCC – National Strategy for Climate Change of Romania

PDD – Project Design Document

RENAR – Romanian Accreditation Association

REPA – Regional Environmental Protection Agency

RES – Renewable Energy Sources

TGC – Tradable Green Certificates

UNCBD – United Nations Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity

UNCCD – United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification

UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change

Part I –NAPCC Background

1. National Strategy for Climate Change

In July 2005, the Government of Romania adopted, by Governmental Decision no. 645/2005, the first National Strategy for Climate Change (NSCC). By means of this Strategy, Romania is taking the first steps towards a concerted and coordinated national effort to implement policies in the field during the period of 2005-2007 with a view to limiting greenhouse gas emissions and preparing measures to adapt to the potential impacts of climate change.

According to the provisions of the NSCC, a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was to be developed which includes concrete actions meant to ensure attainment of the general and specific objectives presented in the NSCC during 2005-2007.

2. The National Action Plan on Climate Change

NAPCC is the main instrument for the implementation of the NSCC and establishes how implementation progress is to be reported. NAPCC assigns tasks and responsibilities for every stakeholder institution and identifies the main actors for each specific Action and relevant task. The NAPCC provides clear deadlines for the Actions that need to be implemented and identifies potential funding sources for specific Actions.

Similar to the NSCC, the NAPCC was developed under the coordination of the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management (MEWM), by the Romanian and foreign consultants with inputs from the main stakeholders, such as: ministries, research institutes, agencies, the private sector, NGOs and experts in the field. This has been done under a technical assistance project funded by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The participation of all the stakeholders was of vital importance in drafting the NAPCC, as stakeholder commitment in the future implementation is essential.

3. Overview of the NAPCC

The NAPCC consists of two parts: *Part I – NAPCC Background* and *Part II – Description of the NAPCC Actions*. The first part introduces general considerations underlying the drafting of the document; the working procedures and implementation schedule; and the procedure for monitoring and updating the NAPCC. At the same time, Part I provides an overview of the structure of the NAPCC and an overview of all the Actions included in the NAPCC.

Part II of the NAPCC presents in detail the Actions developed following the meetings of the four Working Groups created for the drafting of this document. The Working Groups covered four main topics:

- General reporting requirements and the National GHG Emissions Inventory (WG 1)
- “Joint Implementation (JI) Mechanisms” and “Green Investments Scheme-GIS” (WG 2)
- EU ETS (Directive 2003/87/CE), greenhouse gas emission reduction policies and measures (WG 3)

- Adaptation to climate change, awareness, education and public participation (WG 4).

Part II also introduces two cross-cutting Actions: "Modifying the GD no. 1275/1996 establishing the National Commission on Climate Change" and " Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in Public Administration".

4. NAPCC Implementation Schedule

NAPCC implementation will be completed by the end of 2007 (according to the Actions presented in Part II) taking into account Romania's obligations under Law 24/1994 ratifying the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Law 3/2001 ratifying the Kyoto Protocol (KP) as well as those assumed in the process of accession to the European Union. When assessing the effects of the measures foreseen in the NAPCC, a longer term perspective was adopted, i.e. up to the end of the first KP commitment period, in 2012.

5. NAPCC Monitoring and Updating

Monitoring implementation progress

MEWM will annually make public a report on the state of NAPCC implementation. The results of implementation progress monitoring will be communicated to the members of the National Commission for Climate Change (NCCC).

NAPCC Updating

NAPCC is a dynamic instrument that will be regularly updated together with the NSCC in order to improve decision making in establishing the policies and measures in the field of climate change, so that these may be adapted to the economic developments in Romania. Both documents will be updated in 2007, before the start of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, 2008-2012.

6. Structure of the Action Sheets

The detailed Actions presented in part II of the NAPCC were developed in the standard format of *Action Sheets* for all the Working Groups created for the drafting of the NAPCC. The structure of an Action Sheet is as follows:

- 1 Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included.
- 2 Further details on existing gaps and needs for action.
- 3 Description of the Action.
- 4 Institution(s) responsible for implementing the Action.
- 5 Time schedule for implementation.
- 6 Required inputs for implementation.
- 7 Expected impacts of Action implementation.

7. List of the Action Sheets

The detailed Action Sheets are presented in Part II of the NAPCC and structured into 7 chapters, as follows:

Chapter 1 Cross-cutting issues

Action 1.1 Amend Government Decision no. 1275/1996 on the establishment of the NCCC

Action 1.2 Develop institutional capacity in public administration

Chapter 2 International reporting obligations

Action 2.1 Improve the National System for Estimating GHG Emissions

Action 2.1.1 Develop and approve the specific procedure for the national GHG inventory

Action 2.1.2 Annual preparation and timely submission of the national GHG Inventory

Action 2.1.3 Prepare national emission factors and national methodologies for estimating the GHG emissions from various activities

Action 2.2 Establish the National Registry

Action 2.3 Develop the 4th National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat and submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Action 2.4 Prepare 2005 Report on Demonstrable Progress achieved in implementing the Kyoto Protocol and submits the Report to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Action 2.5 Prepare the Assigned Amount Report based on KP and submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Action 2.6 Prepare the post-2012 negotiations and actions

Chapter 3 Impacts and adaptation to climate change

Action 3.1 Strengthen cooperation between agencies, institutes and other stakeholders

Action 3.2 Build the foundation for adaptation: Scenario and scoping study

Action 3.3 Develop the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA)

Action 3.4 Plan the Climate Adaptation Research Programme (CARP)

Action 3.5 Decision support tools for adaptation planning based on international experience

Chapter 4 Voluntary mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol

Action 4.1 Develop project preparation and approval guidelines for JI projects under Track II

Action 4.2 Develop procedures for JI project approval under Track I

- Action 4.3 Develop eligibility criteria and priority areas for JI projects
- Action 4.4 Develop the basis and implementation framework for a Green Investment Scheme
- Action 4.5 Implement Green Investment Scheme

Chapter 5 EU Emission Trading Scheme

- Action 5.1 Assess institutional capacity needs and establish the institutional framework for the transposition of Directive 2003/87/CE as amended by Directive 2004/101/CE
- Action 5.2 Approve primary legislation transposing Directive 2003/87/CE as amended by Directive 2004/101/CE
- Action 5.3 Approve secondary legislation: Monitoring and reporting guidelines; Accreditation of verification bodies
- Action 5.4 Develop methodology for the preparation of the National Allocation Plan (NAP)
- Action 5.5 Prepare and approve the National Allocation Plan (NAP) for 2007-2012. Formally adopt the NAP. Issue GHG emission permits
- Action 5.6 Communicate with future participants in the EU ETS

Chapter 6 Policies and Measures to reduce emissions

- Action 6.1 Increase Romania's participation in the "Intelligent Energy Europe" programme
- Action 6.2 Promote energy production from renewable sources
- Action 6.3 Promote energy efficiency among energy end users
- Action 6.4 Promote cogeneration and energy efficiency in district heating
- Action 6.5 Manage GHG emissions from transport
- Action 6.6 Promote energy recovery from landfills
- Action 6.7 Land use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry: Introduce integrated land-use systems

Chapter 7 Awareness, education and public participation

- Action 7.1 Develop an Action Plan on Climate in Education (APCE)
- Action 7.2 Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change
- Action 7.3 Improve access to information and public participation

2 Part II – Description of the NAPCC Actions

1. Cross-cutting issues

1.1 Modifying the GD no. 1275/1996 establishing the National Commission on Climate Change

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The Action is included based on NSCC chapter 6.2 (Institutional framework) and is of a cross-cutting nature with implications for all climate change related activities

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

G.D. 1275/1996 establishing the National Commission on Climate Change (NCCC) was elaborated in 1996 before the emergence of the Kyoto Protocol, and therefore the tasks, structure, and operating rules of the Commission should be modified.

In 2005 it was decided by GD 750 to restructure the Inter-ministerial Councils and to reduce their number to 11. The NCCC became a sub-committee to the Inter-ministerial Council for Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment.

3. Description of the Action:

Modify Governmental Decision 1275/1996 on establishing the NCCC in accordance with the new overlaying structure and including the tasks and commitments following from the Kyoto Protocol and the EU *acquis communautaire*. The list of institutions participating and the level of representation for the relevant institutions will be modified accordingly. Several other tasks will be included to cover the activities requested by the new legislation in place. The new structure and rules of procedure will be adopted at the first meeting after the approval of the G.D. modifying the NCCC. The following issues should be considered in drafting the GD:

- Establish the organisational setup between the NCCC and the Inter-ministerial Council for Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment
- Establish the setup of the NCCC, including
 - participating ministries and institutions
 - sub-committees under the NCCC, e.g. on adaptation, EU-ETS and JI
 - membership of the sub-committees
- Decision-making competencies of the NCCC
- Financial and human resources needed.

4. Institutions responsible for implementation of the Action:

Ministry of Environment and Water Management together with other institutions with relevant responsibilities.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

March 2006

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

No additional financial and human resources are needed.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

Modifying GD no. 1275/1996 on the establishment of the NCCC will provide increased consistency in promoting and implementing CC policies in all other sectors.

1.2 Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in Public Administration**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action was included based on the provisions of the NSCC Chapter 6.2 (Institutional Framework) and 11.1 (Necessary resources for NSCC implementation) and is of a cross-cutting nature with implications for all climate change related activities.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for Action:

There is insufficient and inexperienced staff in the MEWM and NEPA for climate change management. In most other ministries that have departments responsible for environmental protection as part of their organisational structure, responsibilities in the field of climate change have not been assigned to individual staff. Responsibilities in the field of climate change have not been assigned to local and regional environmental authorities.

3. Description of the Action:

The Climate Change team in the Directorate for Environmental Policies, Atmosphere Protection, and Climate Change will consist of 5 persons. According to the personnel strategy, the NEPA will comprise an operational Air Protection and Climate Change Directorate. In the ministries involved in the NSCC implementation, a responsible directorate and a person will be appointed. In every regional and local environmental protection agency, a person will be assigned responsibilities in the field of climate change. Knowledge will be increased through the organisation of training sessions on relevant topics based on the responsibilities of each authority in implementing the climate change policies.

Awareness raising actions will be continued for stakeholders and a training programme developed for the public administration on both general and specific aspects in the field of climate change.

MEWM will introduce an information system providing information on international events in the field of climate change in order to improve the knowledge of specialists and relevant parts of the public administration.

4. Institutions responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM together with the NEPA, MEC, MAI, MAFRD, MTCT, MEdR and other institutions with relevant responsibilities, including the National Administration Institute

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

March 2006 for personnel-related issues, i.e. recruiting and redistributing personnel in all of the relevant environmental authorities and nominating responsible persons in the field of climate change in other authorities.

July 2006 for drafting the countrywide Training Programme according to the needs of the stakeholder institutions. Training will be conducted during 2006 - 2007.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Budget resources have been provided for the personnel related issues and, based on donor availability, external sources will be identified for training.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

Improved efficiency of the public authorities in developing and implementing climate change policies in the sectoral strategies in accordance with the evolution of policies at the European and international level.

2. International reporting obligations

2.1 Improve the National System for Estimating GHG Emissions

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action is included based on the NSCC provisions in Chapter 2.2 (Specific Objectives) and Chapter 7.2 (National System for Estimating the GHG Emissions)

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

According to Art. 5 of the Kyoto Protocol, Romania shall have in place no later than one year prior to the start of the first commitment period (2008-2012), a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The guidelines for such national systems have been negotiated and presented in Decision 20/CP.7 and in the annex to Decision -/CMP.1 (Art. 5.1). The system should furthermore be in compliance with EU Decision 280/2004/EC on setting up a mechanism for monitoring of GHG emissions.

The main problem is related to the deadline set for presenting all the annual GHG emissions inventories developed for the period between the base year and the respective year minus two, which is April 15 for the UNFCCC Secretariat and January 15 for the European Commission. Starting from 2007, Romania will have to comply with the EC deadline in order for the national inventory to be included in the EU inventory which in turn has to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by April 15.

The national GHG assessment system is one of the eligibility criteria for the application of flexible mechanisms provided by the KP (JI Track I and IET), and a pre-condition for several Actions included in the NAPCC.

There exists now in Romania a national system for the estimation of GHG emissions that has been used in the last four years for preparation of the national inventories in the format required by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The inventories have been prepared based on a simple procedure by the institutions subordinated to or coordinated by MEWM. The existing national system does not yet have a dedicated legal basis and Romania does not have an approved methodology for its national system of GHG emission estimation.

3. Description of the Action:

The national system should include all institutional, legal and procedural aspects in Romania for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions from sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, as well as for reporting and recording of information related to inventories.

The national system should be designed and operated so as to:

- Ensure transparency, compatibility (consistency), comparability, accuracy and the inclusion of all information required in the national inventories
- Ensure the quality of the inventories by the planning, preparation and management of all activities necessary for the carrying out and updating of the national inventory
- Support the compliance with all the commitments of Romania under the KP.

Actions proposed within this general activity are further detailed in the following Actions 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3. These subsequent Actions can be carried out separately or as sub-components of the same, overall project, depending on resources available.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM together with the MEC, MTCT, MAI, MAFRD, MND, NEPA, ICIM, ICAS, ISPE, INS ICPA as well as relevant institutes

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

1 September 2006.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

EUR 215,000 covering the 3 sub-Actions 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 mainly related to international and local consultancy input

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The potential for implementation of the flexible mechanisms under KP and their advantages may be better estimated.

Improved capacity to estimate and make projections of GHG emissions.

The domestic activities and measures for the reduction of the carbon intensity of the national economy could be more clearly described to the stakeholders, focusing on the benefits of these.

Romania will have a stronger position in the future negotiations on the international regime regarding climate change post 2012 and new obligations, based on a better understanding of the future trends of GHG emissions.

2.1.1 Development and approval of the specific procedure for the national GHG inventory

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action is included on the basis of NSCC provisions in Chapter 2.2 (Specific Objectives) and Chapter 7.2 (National System for Estimating the GHG Emissions)

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

There has been no legal and procedural framework specific to the estimation of GHG emissions up to now. Different legal acts and regulation (such as the GD no. 586/ 2004 on the establishing of the national system for the evaluation and management of air quality) as well as a simple procedure coordinated by MEWM and run mainly by ICIM and NEPA have been used for the preparation of the national GHG emission inventories.

Taking into account the strict deadline for the inventory submission starting from 2007 (January 15 for the respective year minus two including the recalculation of all previously submitted inventories) that Romania must comply with as a new Member State, a specific procedure for the national system of the estimation of GHG emissions has to be prepared in 2006 and approved by GD.

3. Description of the Action:

The specific procedure for the national system for estimation of GHG emissions has as its main purpose to set up the institutional, legal, and procedural framework for the preparation of the national inventory of GHG emissions. The procedure will comprise three parts:

I. Planning

- Nomination of a unique national entity/organization responsible for the national inventory
- Definition and assigning of the specific responsibilities in the preparation process of the inventory, including those related to methodologies, data collection, processing and recording, as well as quality assurance and control (QA/QC)
- Development of the QA/QC plan
- Establishing of the process for formal approval of the inventory including the review of calculations prior to submission and a system to respond to observations and questions raised following the review process.

II. Preparation

- Identification of the key categories (sources and sinks) based on the IPCC Good Practice Guidance
- Estimation of the emission values based on the methods in "1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories" and " IPCC Good Practice Guidance"
- Collecting the necessary data on activities, processes and emission factors to support the working methods selected for the estimation of emission values
- Quantitative estimation of the uncertainty degree for the overall inventory and for

each category (sources and sinks)

- Annual recalculation of the GHG emission values previously submitted, should any parameter or working method change, as provided in the IPCC Good Practice Guidelines
- Compilation of the national inventory
- Implementation of general procedures for quality assurance and quality control according to the QA/QC plan.

III. Management

- Annual archiving of all inventory information and documentation used in preparing the inventory
- Making all archived documents that constituted the basis for the inventory preparation available to the review teams
- Deciding on a method to respond to the clarification requests on inventory information that might appear in different stages of the review process.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM together with NEPA and ICIM will develop the working procedure considering the specific responsibilities for the relevant ministries and institutions including MEC, MTCT, MAI, MAFRD, MND, ICAS INS and other institutions having responsibilities in this field.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

1 September 2006

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

EUR 120 000 which includes man human and financial resources as well as in-kind contribution from the MEWM and other involved institutions.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The implementation of the action does not have quantitative effects as the overall purpose of the action is to fulfil Romania's reporting requirement to the UNFCCC Secretariat and the EC, but the fulfilment of the action will improve GHG emission estimation and the capacity for analysing and preparing projections regarding the evolution of GHG emissions.

2.1.2 Annual preparation and timely submission of the national GHG Inventory

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action is included on the basis of NSCC provisions in Chapter 2.2 (Specific Objectives) and Chapter 7.2 (National System for Estimating the GHG Emissions).

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Since 2002, Romania has submitted annual national inventories to the UNFCCC Secretariat according to the IPCC methodology and using the Common Reporting Format.

The most recent national inventory for Romania was submitted in 2005 and contains the estimations of GHG emissions for the period 1989-2003. The inventory was developed following the "Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" as well as the "IPCC Report on Good Practice and Uncertainty Management In National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" from 2000 and the "Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry" from 2003. Development of the NIR was based on the UNFCCC reporting and review Guidelines.

The necessary data to complete the GHG emission inventories was mainly provided by the National Institute for Statistics (NIS). Based on a protocol of cooperation signed in 2002 between the central public environmental authority and the NIS, the latter provides, apart from the data published in the Statistics Yearbook and the Energy Balance, other requested data required for the development of the inventory which are not included in the annual statistical reports. Where no data is summarised at the national level, or more detailed information is required, the local EPAs are requested to contribute data obtained from the businesses, as in the case of estimating the emissions of HFCs, PCFs and SF₆.

Although the quality of the estimations of the inventory has been improved over the years, certain issues still need consideration:

- Establishing national emission factors for key sources and national methods
- Improving inventory coverage by including emissions from certain categories of activities not estimated due to lack of information
- Development and implementation of a QA/QC system
- Quantitative uncertainty assessment in accordance with the IPCC Good Practice Guidance.

3. Description of the Action:

In order to fulfil all requirements for GHG inventory submission, Romania has to take some institutional strengthening measures.

The main objective of the Action is the annual preparation of the national inventory according to the methodology and working procedure of the national system for the estimation of the GHG emissions.

National inventories are reported annually. In 2005, reporting took place in early May and included all the inventories for 1989 – 2003, as required. In 2006, reporting is scheduled for April 15, under the UNFCCC requirements. The NIR to be drafted in

2006 will have to explain specifically how the inventory improvement recommendations were implemented as stated in the 2005 inventory review report and show the progress in improving the institutional arrangements as provided in the UNFCCC Guidelines.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM works together with NEPA, ICIM, ICAS, and other relevant institutions on the yearly elaboration of the inventory.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

September 2006

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

EUR 30,000 for the finalisation and compilation of the Inventory.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The implementation of the action does not have quantitative effects as the purpose of the action is to fulfil Romania's reporting requirement to the UNFCCC Secretariat and the EU that Romania must meet. Action implementation will improve GHG emission estimation and the capacity for analysing and preparing projections regarding the evolution of GHG emissions.

2.1.3 Prepare national emission factors and national methodologies for estimating the GHG emissions from various activities

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action is included on the basis of NSCC provisions in Chapter 2.2 (Specific Objectives) and Chapter 7.2 (National System for Estimating the GHG Emissions).

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

In its estimation of GHG emissions, Romania applies the "Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" as well as the "IPCC Report on Good Practice and Uncertainty Management In National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" from 2000 and the "Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry" from 2003. In the absence of estimation methods and national emission factors, so far Romania has mainly used methodologies and emission factors recommended in the above methodologies.

One of the general objectives of the working procedure of the national system for estimation of GHG emissions considered in the planning stage refers to the identification of modalities to improve the quality of some parameters as well as data on activities, emission factors, methods and other important technical elements.

3. Description of the Action:

Considering that lately Romania has fulfilled the requirements for inventory reporting and data collecting and in order to increase the credibility of GHG emission estimation and of the inventory, it is necessary in the near term to introduce more national emission factors and national methods for calculation of emission values in different sectors and activities. Such well founded parameters representative for the country will lead to better and more comparable estimations of emissions.

The responsible institutions supported by relevant research institutes will develop and document, to the extent possible, national emission factors and methodologies at least for key categories identified in the "IPCC Good Practice and Uncertainty Management Guidance".

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM together with NEPA, ICIM, ICAS and other involved institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

End of 2007, due to the complexity of the Action.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

EUR 70,000 for international and local consultancy, besides the in kind contribution provided by the MEWM and responsible institutions.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The implementation of the Action does not have quantitative effects as the purpose of the action is to fulfil Romania's reporting requirement to the UNFCCC Secretariat, but the fulfilment of the action will improve GHG emission estimation and the capacity for analysing and preparing projections regarding the development of GHG emissions.

2.2 Establish the National Registry**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action is included on the basis of NSCC provisions in Chapter 2.2 (Specific Objectives) and Chapter 7.4 (Establishing the National Registry).

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action

The necessity of this action derives from the commitments undertaken by ratifying the KP. Romania has the obligation to establish and operate a national Registry for tracking issuance, holding, transfer, acquisition and retirement of GHG units (AAUs, RMUs, ERUs and CERs) according to art. 7.4 of the KP, in order to ensure accurate accounting of the assigned amounts, safeguard emission reductions by JI project implementation and to meet the monitoring, reporting and review requirements under Art. 7 and 8 of the KP.

3. Description of the Action:

Establishing the National Registry must take into consideration the basic Registry requirements as defined in Decision 19/CP.7 as well as with the technical data requirements in Decision 24/CP.8. Furthermore, it should comply with the requirements of the EU ETS registries as elaborated by the EC and included in Commission Decision 2216/2004/CE.

For these purposes, Romania will use the experience of other countries and the “good practices” for establishing the national registries. The appropriate format of the national Registry will be chosen, the national administrator of the Registry will be nominated and the national protocols and regulations for the administrator will be developed, based on this evaluation. Some tests for operating the Registry are necessary before the actual operation thereof.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM in cooperation with NEPA which was designated by a Ministerial Order from MEWM as manager of the national Registry. A series of training courses will be organized in the framework of the technical and financial assistance offered by DEPA for Romanian experts in charge of the registry operation and for the Romanian operators (companies) on the EU ETS market.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

The national Registry should be operational by September 1, 2006 at the latest, according to the KP requirements, and must become operational by December 31, 2006, in accordance with the provisions of the EU ETS.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

In 2005-2007, no financial resources are provided from the state budget for establishment and operation of the Registry, counting on the technical and financial support awarded by Danish EPA for this activity, which will cover a significant part of the costs for purchase and operation during the first two years, training and test running.

Estimated costs of EUR 207,000 covering software procurement and input from local and international consultancy, in addition to in-kind contribution to be provided by the MEWM and NEPA.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

There are no direct socio-economic or economic impacts as the purpose of the Action is to ensure the conditions for activities under KP and the implementation of the Directive 2003/87/CE (EU ETS). However, timely completion of this action at the required deadline is a pre-condition for Romania to participate in the EU ETS and in the use of flexible mechanisms provided under KP.

2.3 Develop the 4th National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat and submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

This action was included based on the provisions of the NSCC in Chapter 2.1 (UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol commitments) and Chapter 6.2 (Institutional Framework – MEWM responsibilities).

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The need for this action derives from the commitments assumed by Romania through the ratification of the UNFCCC. The official deadline for submitting to the UNFCCC Secretariat the 4th National Communication of UNFCCC Annex I countries is January 1, 2006. There is a transition period of 6 weeks beyond the deadline, during which the UNFCCC Secretariat still receives National Communications, in order to include as many documents as possible in the final report on the National Communications of the Annex I Parties.

Romania was 2 years late in submitting the 3rd National Communication because of financial and human resource shortages, and the same problems are noted in preparing the 4th National Communication. DEPA support in editing, publication and printing 1000 copies made possible the successful completion of NC III and submission of the document to the UNFCCC Secretariat in March 2005.

3. Description of the Action:

Preparation of the 4th National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat based on Art. 12 of the Convention and on the decisions and guidelines for the preparation of National Communications subsequently adopted by the Conferences of the Parties.

The 4th National Communication requires a number of additional information compared to that prepared and submitted to date, due to the additional accurate reporting requirements also deriving from the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

The overall structure of the 4th National Communication, in accordance with Decision 7/CP.5 (Bonn) is the following:

Chapter 1 Introduction and summary

Chapter 2 General information on Romania

Chapter 3 Anthropogenic GHG emission and sinks inventories

Chapter 4 GHG emission reduction policies and measures

Chapter 5 Projected emissions and evaluation of GHG emission reduction measures

Chapter 6 Impact of climate change, vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures

Chapter 7 Research and systematic observations

Chapter 8 Education, training, and public awareness.

4. Institutions responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM is the general coordinator for the preparation of the 4th National Communication, and the institutions placed under MEWM subordination (NEPA), coordination (ICIM) or authority (NAM) will be in charge of doing the work itself.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

The deadline for the submission of the 4th National Communication of Romania to the UNFCCC Secretariat, in an electronic format, is February 15, 2006. The document, published and duplicated in 500 copies will be submitted during 2006.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

The estimated budget for the work is EUR 30,000. Technical and financial support will be sought from international organisations (the World Bank, UNDP/GEF) or funds will be allocated from the national budget.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The implementation of this action will mean will mark the fulfilment of a reporting requirement to the UNFCCC Secretariat and improve the Climate Change awareness of decision makers.

2.4 Prepare 2005 Report on Demonstrable Progress achieved in implementing the Kyoto Protocol and submit the Report to the UNFCCC Secretariat**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

This reporting Action is provided for in the NSCC in Chapter 2.1 (General Objective – fulfilling the commitments under KP) and Chapter 6.2 (Institutional Framework – MEWM responsibilities).

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Institutional capacity needs to be developed at the central level in order to allow compliance with all the reporting requirements, including "The 2005 Report on Demonstrable Progress in Implementing the Kyoto Protocol" (RDP 2005) and to improve information transparency, accuracy, comparability and safety.

The need to implement this Action derives from the commitments assumed in the ratification of the KP (art. 3.2), which states that all the UNFCCC Annex I Parties to the Protocol shall make demonstrable progress, by 2005, in meeting the Protocol objectives.

RDP 2005 must be prepared based on the provisions of Decision 22/CP.7 and 25/CP.8 of the UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties.

3. Description of the Action:

Preparing RDP in accordance with the provisions of important Decisions adopted by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, showing the relevant progress and actions in Romania including the following issues:

Description of the domestic measures promoted indicating all legal and institutional actions for the reduction of GHG emissions and all national programmes regarding fulfilling of commitments;

Trends in and projections of GHG emissions;

Evaluation of the national measures promoted based on the trends in and projections of GHG emissions and how these measures contribute to the fulfilling of Romanian commitments under art. 3 of KP;

Description of the activities, actions and programmes achieved in Romania under art. 10 and 11 of KP.

Information provided in the RDP may to a large extent be included in the 4th National Communication.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM in cooperation with the NEPA and other responsible institutions.

<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>31 December 2005</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Since MEWM is the national focal point in relation to the UNFCCC Secretariat and reports the related actions, the RDP 2005 Report will be prepared by MEWM together with NEPA, based on information submitted by other institutions either under MEWM authority or independent. Thus, no additional financial resources are required for RDP 2005.</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Implementation of the action represents achievement of the reporting requirement to the UNFCCC Secretariat and furthermore improves the awareness of decision-makers with respect to Climate Change.</p>

<p>2.5 Prepare the Assigned Amount Report based on KP and submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat</p>
<p>1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:</p> <p>This Action is included based on the NSCC provisions in Chapter 2.1 (General Objective – fulfilling the commitments under KP), Chapter 6.2 (Institutional Framework – MEWM responsibilities) and Chapter 7.2 (National System for estimating the GHG emissions).</p>
<p>2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:</p> <p>The Assigned Amount calculation is based on the base year (1989) GHG inventory of Romania. The value contained in the submitted report is verified under art. 8 of KP and included in the database of UNFCCC Secretariat. Afterwards, the Romania's assigned amount can not be changed for the first commitment period.</p> <p>The Assigned Amount calculation and reporting to the UNFCCC Secretariat is one of the eligibility criteria that must be met if Romania is to participate in the KP flexible mechanisms</p> <p>The necessity of action comes from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments undertaken by ratifying the KP (art. 3.7 and art. 7.4) • Decision 19/CP.7 on Modalities for accounting of Assigned Amounts under art. 7.4 and Draft Decision -/CMP.1 on accounting for the Assigned Amounts • Provisions of art. 7 of Decision 280/2004/EC.

3. Description of the Action:

According to art. 3.7 of KP, for the first commitment period 2008-2012, Romania's Assigned Amount (AARo) shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in Annex B to the KP of its total anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases (CO₂ e), for year 1989, multiplied by 5 (AARo = 92% x GHG emissions in Romania in 1989 x 5).

The Assigned Amount Report will be structured in two parts and include the following information or references to information already submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat:

Part I

The complete inventories of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, for all years starting from 1989 to the most recent available (most probably the 2004 inventory, considering that the report will be submitted in September 2006), prepared under requirements of art. 5.2 of KP and the relevant decision adopted there under;

Identification of the selected base year for emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF₆, pursuant to art. 3.8 of KP;

Calculation of the assigned amount according to art. 3.7 of KP, based on the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

Part II

Calculation of the commitment period reserve (CPR) according to Decision -/CMP.1 (Art. 17);

Selection of activities related to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) for use in accounting for activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4 of the KP, together with a justification of the consistency of those values with the information that has been historically reported to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) or other international bodies, and in accordance with Decision -/CMP.1 (Land use, land-use change and forestry);

Identification and selection of activities under Art. 3.4 of KP, for inclusion in the accounting for the first commitment period, together with information on how the national system under Art.5.1 of KP, will identify land areas associated with the activities, in accordance with the same Decision;

Identification of how the accounting will be made (annually or for the entire commitment period) for each activity under art. 3.3 and 3.4 of KP;

A description of the national system for estimating the GHG emissions, established in accordance with Art. 5.1, reported in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Art.7 of KP;

A description of the national registry, reported in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Art. 7 of KP.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM in cooperation with NEPA, ICIM and other responsible institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

The Assigned Amount Report should be submitted by September 1st, 2006 (16 months before the first commitment period starts) to allow Romania's participation in the flexible mechanisms (JI - Track I and II and IET).

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

EUR 40,000. Funding may be ensured through support from external international bodies or one of the countries with which Romania has signed a MoU.

In the event of a negative response, the financing request should be addressed to the state budget considering that the Action is mandatory and represents a commitment taken by Romania by ratifying the Kyoto Protocol.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

There are no quantitative effects of this action. However it is one of Romania's major reporting requirements to the UNFCCC Secretariat as a precondition for Romania to use the flexible mechanisms provided under KP (JI - Track I and II and IET).

2.6 Prepare the post-2012 negotiations and actions**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The Action was included based on NSCC Chapter 7.5 (Actions after the year 2012). The NSCC mentions that the KP represents just a first step in addressing Climate Change and further actions must be considered in order to achieve the final objective of UNFCCC.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The need for this action reflects the commitments assumed by Romania through ratification of KP (Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol includes a provision regarding the negotiation of commitments for periods subsequent to the first committed period). The negotiation regarding the second committed period must be initiated before the end of 2005.

Within the existing EU-25, discussions are ongoing on future actions and common reduction targets in the medium and longer term as part of a possible Post-2012 commitment. EU Member States have already agreed to the setting of new objectives for the reduction of GHG emissions, the size of which are still to be decided. Better understanding of the GHG emission trends and of the factors influencing such trends is required for Romania to be able to manage GHG emissions in the long term.

Long-term initiatives considered at EU level include a broader international participation in emission reduction; a push for innovation to develop climate-friendly technologies; intensified research into adaptation policies; and improvement of the decisions to be taken on long-term investments in the energy, transport and building infrastructure. All of these initiatives may impact the economic sectors in Romania.

There is a lack of knowledge of the potential actions that might be implemented in Romania after 2012 and of the consequences of accepting different commitments that might be proposed for the second commitment period under the KP.

Romania will follow the developments of present and future actions at EU level regarding post-2012 negotiations and actions in order to prepare the national position for the post-2012 period.

Consideration should be given to a number of important priority issues in Romania's participation in the post 2012 activities within the context of EU:

- Broader international participation in reducing emissions
- Post-2012 emission reduction targets
- Long-term policies and measures to reduce emissions, including technological innovation.
- Distribution of emission reduction commitments post-2012, within the EU
- Integration of climate concerns in the long-term investments in the energy, transport and building infrastructure.
- Enhanced efforts at the EU level in relation to Impacts and Adaptation

3. Description of the Action:

Three activities have been included under this Action:

1. Participation in discussions at the EU level. Romania will follow closely and to the largest degree possible participate in the processes within the EU in relation to action on climate change post 2012. This includes participation in actions under a new version of the European Climate Change Programme and in capacity building efforts targeting the New Member States.

2. Preparation of studies regarding projected GHG emissions and consequences to the Romanian economy of future commitments. Romania must prepare credible longer term scenarios for the development of the economy and related emissions as background for decisions related to post-2012 commitments and actions. Furthermore, the consequences to the Romanian economy of undertaking future GHG emission reduction commitments should be assessed. The activity will include the preparation of TOR for two separate studies of these topics, which will subsequently be submitted to international donors for funding.

3. Innovation and technology to support long-term climate objectives. A series of roundtables and seminars will be conducted focusing on the promotion of innovation and new technologies in order to contribute to long-term emission reduction objectives and improve efficiency and competition in the Romanian economy.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

- 1) MEWM
 - 2) NEPA in cooperation with other institutions acting in this field
 - 3) MEC
- and other responsible institutions

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

- 1) 2006-2007
- 2) October 2006
- 3) 2006-2007

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

- 1) MEWM: EUR 15,000 and 1 person (permanent)
- 2) NEPA: EUR 15,000 for the two studies that have to be contracted with specialised institutes
- 3) MEC: EUR 15,000 and 1 person.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

In qualitative terms, the impacts will include:

- Romanian decisions on future commitments post 2012 will be based on a more solid understanding of the consequences of such commitments.
- Romania will be in a better position to ensure that future climate related commitments reflect the national sustainable development priorities.

3. Impacts and adaptation to climate change

3.1 Strengthen cooperation between agencies, institutes and other stakeholders

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action is included based on NSCC provisions in Chapter 5 (Impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change), according to which a specific objective of the NSCC is "to limit the long-term economic, environmental and social costs of the impacts of climate change impacts in Romania".

Improved levels of knowledge of the impact of climate change, vulnerability and adaptation are necessary in meeting this objective.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

There is a lack of national research programmes and sector-level strategies to consider the need to adapt to climate change.

At the level of regional environmental authorities and Regional Development Agencies, there is a lack of information, knowledge and guidelines on adaptation to climate change in the regional planning process. At the level of institutional cooperation, there is no definition of adaptation planning methodologies or procedures.

A consistent system of disseminating information on research results and sector studies is missing which may address issues of climate change impacts on various areas of activity and/or potential adaptation to climate change

3. Description of the Action:

The detailed scope of this Action will depend on the decisions regarding the future role of the National Commission on Climate Change. This Action will establish an institutional infrastructure and operational procedures for cooperation among ministries, research institutions and other key stakeholders in order to support planning and implementation of adaptation activities.

An Adaptation Working Group (AWG) will be established with responsibilities in the field of adaptation, within the operational structure of the NCCC. NEPA will identify the entities with responsibilities in the area of adaptation promotion and action, including research institutes and higher education institutes with expertise in scientific research related to climate change developments. The AWG will develop and submit to the NCCC its work plan for review and approval. The AWG will prepare the Actions, monitor and guide implementation of adaptation related Actions in the NAPCC, and will also deal with crosscutting issues, to the extent they relate to adaptation. Institutional and human capacity building support will be offered to regional environmental authorities, Regional Development Agencies and the local public administration.

The responsible institutions will draft a booklet, after completing the "Scenario and Scoping Study" for dissemination among the stakeholders, focusing on the challenges posed by adaptation to climate change in key sectors, presenting the adaptation Actions proposed for implementation in Romania, and provide information on how the stakeholders may get involved.

The responsible institutions will organise four meetings with the main stakeholders, each for a different sector. These meetings will involve presentation of the booklet, information on the challenges posed by adaptation and discuss implementation of adaptation-related actions in the NAPCC.

<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MEWM in cooperation with NEPA, NAM and other responsible institutions</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>March 2006: setting up of the AWG.</p> <p>June 2006: presenting the work plan for approval.</p> <p>August 2007: issuing the Booklet, organizing meetings.</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>2 persons in NEPA, 3 in NAM and 1 in MEWM (coordination). These staff will be responsible for all actions in Chapter 3 of NAPCC.</p> <p>Support for institutional capacity at regional and local level: EUR 20,000.</p> <p>Booklet: 10,000 EUR.</p> <p>Four meetings with stakeholders: 4 x EUR 2,500 = EUR 10,000.</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Impacts are mainly expected to be visible at the level of public administration and research institutions in the form of improved integration of climate adaptation in sectoral activities.</p> <p>In the medium term, the improved incorporation of adaptation issues will result in positive socio-economic effects as improved planning and cooperation contributes to limiting the negative environmental impacts of climate change. Improved coordination among institutions will also facilitate synergies with other international agreements such as the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCDD).</p>

<p>3.2 Build the foundation for adaptation: Scenario and scoping study</p>
<p>1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:</p> <p>The action is included based on NSCC provisions in Chapter 5 (Impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change) according to which a specific objective of the NSCC is "to limit the long-term economic, environmental and social costs of the impacts of climate change impacts in Romania".</p> <p>In order to be able to address the challenges of adapting to climate change, it is important that future studies, research, proposals for adaptation measures and integration of adaptation into sectoral planning take place on the basis of a solid foundation of scientific knowledge.</p>
<p>2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:</p>
<p>A) Updated Climate Change Scenario for Romania</p> <p>A fundamental element for all work on adaptation to climate change is the existence of credible scenarios for the future climatic developments in terms of temperatures and precipitation, including the developments in variability and the occurrence of extreme events. For this purpose, it is necessary that the presently available scenarios for climate change in Romania be updated and further detailed based on the latest results of global and regional modelling. These updated scenarios will establish a</p>

common ground for research, studies and planning of adaptation measures related to different sectors and natural systems.

B) Scoping study on impacts and vulnerability

In the past, work undertaken in Romania related to climate change impacts and adaptation has largely been limited to forestry, agriculture and water resources. Significant socio-economic impacts can happen in other sectors as well, and these have to be considered when planning adaptation.

In order to create a basis for prioritizing future adaptation, it is important to establish Romania's vulnerability to climate change.

3. Description of the Action:

A) Based on the latest information in the field and on presently available scenarios for climate change in Romania, an update and further detailing will be carried out. This should also reflect regional differences in climatic conditions within Romania as regards temperatures and precipitation. Cooperation with neighbouring countries and international expertise will be established for this purpose. Romania will participate in the development of regional scenarios based on cooperation with various EU institutions and through joint research and development programmes on national and regional scenarios.

B) The scoping study with respect to impact and vulnerability will provide an overview of sectors, ecosystems and regions particularly vulnerable to climate change. Such a study is necessary in order to get an initial picture of the current level of adaptation and adaptation capacity that are the "adaptation base". The document will be based on the most recent available climate scenarios and will include a number of issues related to major barriers in developing and implementing adaptation measures and research needs.

The study shall emphasize impacts up to 2030, but shall take into account expected impacts up to the year 2100. The updated climate change scenario developed under (A) shall provide the foundation for the study.

The study shall be carried out with strong consideration of stakeholder engagement and consultation, which will contribute to the mobilization of key stakeholders for future work on adaptation. The AWG established under the NCCC will develop, with MEWM guidance, the ToR for this study.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

A) The National Administration for Meteorology (NAM) together with other responsible institutions

B) Adaptation Working Group (NCCC under MEWM coordination) together with NAM and NEPA

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

A: December 2006.

B: November 2007.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Human resources: 2 persons in NEPA, 3 persons in NAM and 1 person in MEWM (coordination)

Financial resources:

A) EUR 100,000

B) EUR 100,000

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

In the long-term, it is expected that the future adaptation-related activities will rely on information based on scientific evidence and a comprehensive overview of the vulnerability to climate change.

In the short term, improved prioritization of financial resources directed toward adaptation issues is necessary.

In the medium term, the improved incorporation of adaptation issues will result in positive socio-economic effects as improved planning and cooperation contributes to limiting the negative impacts of climate change.

3.3 Develop the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA)**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action was included based on the provisions of the NSCC in Chapter 5 (Impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change). A Specific Objective of the NSCC is "to limit the long-term economic, environmental and social costs of the impacts of climate change impacts in Romania".

In order to achieve the objective it is necessary to include all the important aspects related to the impact, vulnerability and adaptation identified through the implementation of Actions 3.1 and 3.2 of the NAPCC.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Absence of considerations for adaptation to climate change in policy formulation regarding planning in different sectors.

Considering that vulnerability to climate change generates costs for the Romanian economy, and the decisions made, due to confrontation with certain events, will have long term impacts, there is a need for a consistent framework for adaptation to climate change.

A general objective of the approach to adaptation is to ensure adequate consideration of adaptation in sectoral planning and regulation. The NAPA will include review and improvement of the main regulations and planning guidelines.

3. Description of the Action:

A NAPA will be developed to identify, based on knowledge and information obtained from the summarised research/studies, the policies and measures necessary for the most vulnerable sectors, i.e.: agriculture, forestry and water management

With regard to the current climate, implementation of measures for the adaptation to short-term climate variability and extreme events offers the dual benefit of approaching the present priorities (e.g. measures related to early warning systems and disaster management in connection with flooding or droughts), while at the same time reducing vulnerability to longer-term climate change.

The preparation phase will include a detailed plan to engage stakeholders in the development of the NAPA. Special emphasis should be on identifying and communicating adaptation measures that can realistically be implemented at the local level in light of the limited resources available. In particular, agriculture, forestry, water management, infrastructure and emergency services should be targeted. One particular task will be to disseminate to the local level authorities the recommendations and provide technical support for the implementation.

The NAPA shall include a review of key regulation and guidelines on planning and a number of indicators for implementation monitoring, to be conducted by the Adaptation Working Group under the NCCC.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

NEPA and NAM, under coordination of MEWM, together with the AWG and other relevant institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

1st NAPA, December 2007

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Human resources: 2 persons in NEPA, 3 in NAM and 1 in MEWM (coordination)

Financial resources: EUR 200,000 during 2006-2007

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

For those actions in the NAPA that respond to urgent climatic pressures and current vulnerabilities, there will be environmental and socio-economic benefits in the medium term, as negative impacts are reduced because of the policies and measures undertaken. The exact character and magnitude will depend on the specific policies and measures included in the NAPA and the effectiveness of their implementation. Improved adaptation will contribute to reducing vulnerability and the loss of material and natural assets.

3.4 Plan the Climate Adaptation Research Programme (CARP)

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action was included based on the provisions of the NSCC in Chapter 5 (Impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change). A Specific Objective of the NSCC is "to limit the long-term economic, environmental and social costs of the impacts of climate change impacts in Romania". In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to increase the level of knowledge about climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

According to the NSCC, a National Climate Adaptation Research Programme is to be developed to identify or develop approaches and methodologies to assess the impact of adaptation policies and measures and to improve impact assessment, including risk assessment and management and assessment of the adaptation options.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Climate change is a field where uncertainties and demands for further knowledge abound. There is uncertainty about the future emissions scenarios; about the resulting changes in climatic conditions; about the impacts of climate change on ecosystems and economic sectors; about the options available for adaptation; and about the economic and social development of the Romanian society which will have to face and adapt to the changing climate. For this reason adaptation studies have first focused on research into impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, as a precondition for identifying and assessing adaptation policies and measures.

In Romania, research and studies related to impacts and adaptation have taken place on a limited scale, mainly due to financial constraints. There is thus a clear need to improve the knowledge base and to involve more sectors and natural systems in the research, which has in the past focused almost exclusively on agriculture, water management and forestry.

It is necessary that the research and studies are designed and implemented in such a way that the Romanian institutions involved are linked up with relevant partner institutions abroad with a view to increasing the integration of the Romanian research within the international agenda, in particular within the EU.

3. Description of the Action:

A national research programme will be developed with the overall objective of improving the medium- to long-term adaptive capacity of the Romanian society to climate change.

The immediate objective is to implement targeted and prioritized research projects and studies that provide answers to the following questions:

What ecosystems, sectors and regions are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts? What is the current level of adaptation and adaptive capacity? What are the major future climate risks?

The programme will take as a point of departure the results of the scoping study (see Action 3.2), which will identify major gaps in knowledge and the need for new research. Priority areas identified in the scoping study will also be prioritized in the research programme in order to maximize the usefulness and applicability of research results to future adaptation planning in Romania.

The CARP will be designed as a three-year programme with annual calls for proposals, which will be renewed after the three-year period. For the purpose of establishing the terms of reference for the calls for proposals as well as the evaluation procedures and criteria, a CARP Executive Board will be established with representatives from key research institutions. A separate activity prior to organizing calls for sector-based proposals will be to develop the framework and guidelines for studies.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM, NEPA, Ministry of Education and Research, National Administration for Meteorology, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development, Ministry of Transports, Constructions and Tourism and other relevant institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

September 2007 for the ToR and CARP institutional framework.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Funding for the programme will be allocated both from the state budget and from the ministries and other agencies. The individual research projects will be based on co-financing by the participating institutions. The potential for additional international funding sources will be explored

Human resources: 1 person from NEPA, NAM, MEWM and MEaR

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The positive impacts on the wider Romanian society will mainly be in the longer term as the decisions on adaptation policies and measures are based on an increasingly strong foundation of knowledge. In the short to medium term, the impact will be to improve the provision of information and guidance to planners and decision-makers in the private and public sectors regarding climate vulnerability and ways to reduce future impacts.

3.5. Decision support tools for adaptation planning based on interna-

tional experience**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action was included based on the provisions of the NSCC in Chapter 5 (Impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change). A Specific Objective of the NSCC is "to limit the long-term economic, environmental and social costs of the impacts of climate change impacts in Romania". In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to increase the level of knowledge about climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

According to Chapter 5 of the NSCC, decision support tools for adaptation planning are required to collect experience and prioritise adaptation policies and measures, including of the economic impacts of various adaptation measures.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

According to the NSCC adaptation measure development and implementation is dependent upon the ability to access and employ the tools available for assessing and prioritizing adaptation measures and apply these tools in real-world adaptation planning.

Based on international experience with adaptation planning, three particular elements of the adaptation planning process have been singled out: Decision support systems for economic evaluation and adaptation measure prioritisation; Structured approach of risk management; "Best practice" in integrating adaptation with regulations and planning.

All these elements are important in order to improve the adaptation planning process. They are all cross-cutting in nature and can as such benefit the adaptation planning process in all sectors.

3. Description of the Action:**1. Decision support tools to for economic assessment and prioritisation of adaptation options.**

A two-day workshop will be organized on the application of decision support tools for economic assessment of adaptation options. The participants in the workshop will be professionals from the public and private sectors who can be expected to make practical use of the economic analysis tools. The Workshop is to be seen as an initial step in introducing economic valuation methods in adaptation planning. MEWM will consider further activities in order to increase the practical application of the tools in connection with adaptation.

2. A structured approach to risk management

A two-day workshop will be organized on the application of a risk management approach to climate change adaptation. The participants in the workshop will be professionals from the public and private sectors who can be expected to make practical use of the risk management tools. The Workshop is to be seen as an initial step in introducing structured risk management methods in adaptation planning. MEWM will consider further activities in order to increase the practical application of the tools.

3. "Good practices" in integrating adaptation in regulation and planning.

A two-day seminar will be organized to which will be invited representatives from selected countries that have significant experience in the integration of adaptation into national and regional regulation and planning. The international experience will provide input to the Romanian considerations about how climate adaptation can best be incorporated into regulation and planning. The seminar will be used to inform the elaboration of guidelines on the incorporation of adaptation into planning processes for national and local authorities.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM, NEPA, NAM, MEC, MAFRD, MTCT and other responsible institutions

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

- 1) September 2006
- 2) March 2007
- 3) November 2007

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Human resources: 1 person assigned from MEWM, NEPA, NAM, MEC, MAFRD, MTCT

Financial resources:

Seminar organisation: EUR 10,000 (external financial sources or state budget)

Seminar organisation: EUR 10,000 (external financial sources or state budget)

Seminar organisation: EUR 10,000 (external financial sources or state budget)

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The positive impacts on the wider Romanian society will mainly be in the longer term as the decisions on adaptation policies and measures are based on an increasingly strong foundation of knowledge. In the short to medium term, the impact will be to improve the provision of information and guidance to planners and decision-makers in the private and public sectors regarding climate vulnerability and ways to reduce future impacts.

4. Voluntary mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol**4.1 Develop project preparation and approval guidelines for JI projects under Track II****1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The Action is included based on the NSCC – Chapter 7.3 (Joint Implementation and International Emission Trading).

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

To date, Romania has developed Joint Implementation projects based on documentation completed in accordance with international practices and using the procedures mutually agreed on with the foreign partners, wherewith Memoranda of Understanding were signed. The lack of a domestic and legally approved procedure regarding the completion and submission of specific documentation, as well as of the procedural steps for promoting such projects, might explain the lack of interest of companies to promote JI projects.

The eligibility criteria that Romania has to comply with in order to participate in JI projects under Track II are as follows: to be a Party to the Kyoto Protocol; to calculate the assigned amount; and to have a national registry in place. Romania has been a Party to the Kyoto Protocol since 2001. The conditions regarding the assigned amount and the National Registry will be met in September 2006, under actions 2.2 and 2.5.

3. Description of the Action:

The facilitation of the development of JI Projects under Track II implies three action as follows:

- 1) Preparation of "Guidelines for Joint Implementation Projects", describing the reference materials that must be developed by anyone wishing to develop such projects: an introductory chapter explaining the "philosophy" of such projects, the preliminary documentation, the "Project Idea Note" (PIN), the Project Design Document (PDD), the environmental impact assessment (EIA), the greenhouse gas monitoring plan, public consultations, the requirements related to determining the PDDs, including the documents concerning GHG emission reporting and verification of results after the completion of the projects.
- 2) Preparation of "Procedures concerning the approval of Joint Implementation Projects", a document aiming to detail the stages of reference material presentation, the responsibilities in reviewing the reference materials, the interval by which response to such requests is due, the standard format of the documents to be issued by the MEWM, by stage of the procedure. There should be a clear separation between setting the baseline for Track I and Track II procedures. For Track II, the specific requirements in setting the baseline will be determined by the JI Project Supervision Committee (JISC), most probably based on the experience gained with the other KP based mechanism – CDM, while in setting the baseline for Track I, there will be more room for national level decisions.
- 3) The training of NEPA personnel involved in reviewing the reference materials and of REPA personnel involved in monitoring JI project implementation.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM and NEPA are responsible for the preparation of the initial draft documents under 1) and 2) above, and will propose these to be accepted by the NCCC and subsequently approved by Order of MEWM. MEWM is responsible for training of staff, as mentioned under 3) above.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

March 2006.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Human resources:

- 1) and 2): MEWM - 2 persons; NEPA - 2 persons
- 3) MEWM - 1 person; NEPA - 3 persons (NEPA shall organize the training of EPAs)

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

A guide for JI projects and a procedure for their approval will clarify important issues related to this mechanism and encourage potential beneficiary in promoting JI projects, that would result in reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

4.2 Develop procedures for JI project approval under Track I

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action was included based on the NSCC - Chapter 7.3 (Joint Implementation and Emission Trading Scheme), which states that Romania will continue to participate in implementing the Joint Implementation mechanism, aiming to meet the eligibility criteria JI for project development.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The eligibility criteria that Romania must meet in order to participate in Joint Implementation-type projects, under Track I, include:

To have ratified the Kyoto Protocol; to have the assigned amount calculated; to have a National system in place for estimating emissions/removals; to have a National registry in place; having submitted the most recent required emissions inventory and additional information on the assigned amount under art. 7.1. of the KP. Romania will also need to develop internal procedures for Greenhouse Gas reduction approval, verification and monitoring under Joint Implementation projects.

Romania has been a Party to the Kyoto Protocol since 2001, and the requirements concerning the National System for GHG emissions and the submission of the National Inventory will be implemented under Action 2.1. The conditions concerning the Assigned Amount and a national registry shall be carried out by September 2006, under actions 2.2. and 2.5.

3. Description of the Action:

Based on the experience from promoting projects under Track II it will be possible to establish the degree of flexibility that may be granted to the development of Joint Implementation projects under Track I. This will call for 2 activities, as follows:

- 1) Elaborate a procedure for the approval of Joint Implementation projects under Track I, to include the format for the required documentation, the deadlines for review and issuance of approval by the MEWM. The procedure shall also include the identification of baseline definition methodologies and monitoring requirements.
- 2) Establish institutional arrangements to allow the accreditation of local independent entities for the verification of emission reduction monitoring reports under Joint Implementation projects.

The Romanian Association for Accreditation (RENAR), a member of the European Association for Accreditation, accredits independent operational entities based on specific procedures.

For the verification of GHG monitoring reports RENAR needs to develop internal procedures in accordance with the EA Guidelines for the recognition of verification bodies under the EU-ETS Directive.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM and NEPA are responsible for the development of the draft procedures for the approval under item 1 and propose them for agreement by NCCC and approval by the MEWM.

MEC, the coordinator of RENAR, will decide on the necessary measures to develop RENAR capacities in this field and the necessary procedures for the accreditation of independent operational entities.

<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>1 Sept. 2006</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>1) 1 person MEWM and 2 persons NEPA EUR 50,000 on the basis of a TA project financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Netherlands.</p> <p>2) 1 person MEC and 2 persons RENAR EUR 10,000 from the state budget provided to RENAR.</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Development of Track I Joint Implementation projects, will allow greater flexibility in preparing the documentation and, implicitly, a shorter period of time required for project approval and a reduction of the costs related to documentation preparation.</p>

<p>4.3 Develop eligibility criteria and priority areas for JI projects</p>
<p>1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:</p> <p>The Action is included based on the provisions of the NSCC - Chapter 7.3 (Joint Implementation and Emissions Trading Scheme) stating that Romania will continue to participate in the implementation of the Joint Implementation-type mechanism, in compliance with the eligibility criteria for JI projects.</p>
<p>2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:</p> <p>The criteria and priority areas agreed by the NCCC in September 2004 include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JI projects must support Romanian policies and objectives on sustainable development; • JI projects must lead to additional GHG emission reductions; • JI projects must demonstrate additionality (they would not have been implemented under a normal development scenario); • The project beneficiary must demonstrate capacity to fully meet the financial scheme and to manage the preparation and implementation of the project; • The size of JI projects should be at least 0.1 MTCO₂ emission reduction per year <p>Sector priorities include: rehabilitation of district heating systems, upgrading and rehabilitation of CHP, improved energy efficiency, landfill gas utilisation, fuel switching, utilization of landfill gas, renewable energy and afforestation or reforestation.</p>

3. Description of the Action:

1. Develop eligibility criteria and sector priorities upon further scrutiny, and acceptance thereof by the NCCC.

2. Preliminary identification of possible Joint Implementation projects. The MEWM will develop, with the help of the NEPA and based on action 4.2, a number of specific documents for JI project approval, including a model "Initial Presentation of the JI Project" (PIN), submitted for approval by the NCCC and disseminated to all the eligible sectors and local governments. Companies in the prioritised sectors are invited to submit project ideas in the PIN format to NEPA, who will establish a database on project ideas. NEPA will ensure compliance with criteria and priorities, but the quality and financial viability of the project ideas will be the responsibility of the proponents and will not be assessed at NCCC meetings when the application for an endorsement letter is received by the MEWM.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

The MEWM and NEPA are responsible for developing the first draft of the eligibility criteria and priorities under item 1 and proposing them for approval by the NCCC and subsequently approval by MEWM Order.

NEPA shall be responsible for setting up the database of potential JI projects and for entering project proposals into this database.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

Eligibility criteria included in JI project approval procedure for Track II : March 2006,

Eligibility criteria included in JI project approval procedure for Track I : September 2006

Setting up of data base for potential JI projects: March 2006

Inclusion of proposals for JI projects in the data base: permanent

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Human resources:

1) 1 person MEWM and 2 persons NEPA; no financial contributions are needed

2) 2 persons NEPA; no financial contributions are needed

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

Development of the eligibility criteria will enable the JI project promoters to know all the aspects required and better prepare the specific documentation attached to a JI project. The setting up of a database of potential JI projects will offer potential beneficiaries a better chance of attracting foreign partners in funding their implementation and facilitate foreign investor access to potential JI projects in Romania.

4.4 Develop the basis and implementation framework for a Green Investment Scheme

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action was included based on NSCC provisions – Chapter 7.3 (Joint Implementation and Emission Trading Scheme). According to the scenarios in the 3rd National Communication, Romania will have an available approximate 50 million tonnes CO₂e/year, some of which could be capitalised by the use of a GIS

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The management of the funds obtained from an AAU transaction under Art. 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, based on a GIS scheme, requires a dedicated institutional structure. Extending the scope of competency of an existing entity with experience in promoting environmental projects - such as the Environmental Fund Management (EFM) - may be achieved at a minimal financial effort limited to the development of specific procedures for the funding of GHG emission reduction projects and staff training for the Environmental Fund.

3. Description of the Action:

Analysis of the implications for the EFM from taking over management responsibilities for the funds obtained from trading AAU units based on a GIS.

Development and approval of specific legislation to improve the institutional framework of the EFM in order to take over GIS implementation-related tasks and funding of GHG emission reduction projects from GIS income.

Development of specific procedures required in implementing GIS projects – the Project Cycle Manual, eligibility criteria, approval criteria, financing conditions, monitoring/reporting procedures

Establishing a governmental approval process for AAU trading agreements/contracts, in particular addressing amount, price and transaction conditions.

Training of EFM Staff in order to ensure technical, economic and financial competence in managing GIS funds.

Seminars for public authorities and businesses that might develop GHG emission reduction projects based on GIS, in order to create a better understanding of the GIS mechanisms and funding opportunities.

Some of the GIS income may also be used to build institutional capacity, by funding technical assistance projects proposed by the MEWM.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM, NEPA, EFM, and other responsible institutions

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

February – August 2006

<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Human resources: 1 person in MEWM, 1 person in NEPA and 4 in EFM</p> <p>Financial resources: EUR 30,000 from external sources (Regional Environmental Center project – with support from Japan Special Fund) and EUR 10,000 from the state budget for seminars and training of staff</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Implementation of GIS-based projects will reduce GHG emissions and lead to improvements in environmental quality through implementation of new investments and refurbishments. The action will result in adequate implementation of the GIS and the existence of a structure for the quick financing of priority projects in the field of climate change (investment projects and institutional capacity building).</p>
<p>4.5 Implement Green Investment Scheme</p>
<p>1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:</p> <p>The action was included based on NSCC provisions – Chapter 7.3 (Joint Implementation and Emission Trading Scheme).</p>
<p>2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:</p> <p>GIS represents a funding opportunity for GHG emission reduction projects which will also result in compliance with other environmental requirements. Romania is one of the few countries (together mainly with Bulgaria, Russia, and the Ukraine) that may benefit from the implementation of this mechanism. As GIS is not defined as a project-based mechanism under the KP, there are no rules regarding the development or implementation of such a scheme. Therefore Romania may establish/set up the legal and institutional framework based on the national conditions.</p>
<p>3. Description of the Action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop documentation for political decision-making on the percentage of assigned amount (AA) available for GIS transactions, establish relevant sectors for GIS funded projects and identify important actions relating to institutional capacity 2) Actual trading of AAUs based on agreements/contracts with Annex B countries under the KP 3) Establish the eligible types of GHG emission reduction projects or institutional capacity building programmes that might be proposed for GIS funding 4) Organise GIS awareness raising seminars.
<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MEWM, NEPA, EFM and other responsible institutions</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>September - December 2006</p>

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Technical and financial assistance will be requested from the countries with which Romania has signed Memoranda of Understanding, or from international donors.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

GIS implementation and the funding of investment projects will facilitate participation of other funds and financing in the development and implementation of GHG emission reduction projects with a positive impact on the improvement of environmental quality in Romania. Also, the introduction of new technologies will create conditions for increased competitiveness of Romanian companies. GIS implementation will trigger improvement of the institutional capacity by funding necessary projects and programmes in the field of climate change.

5. EU Emission Trading Scheme**5.1 Assess institutional capacity needs and establish the institutional framework for the transposition of Directive 2003/87/CE as amended by Directive 2004/101/CE****1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action is based on Chapter 8 of the National Strategy on Climate Change (NSCC). This Chapter addresses the transposition and implementation in Romania of the EU Emission Trading Directive 2003/87/EC as amended by the Directive 2004/101/CE recognising the link between EU-ETS and the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol ("Linking Directive")

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

As future member of the EU, Romania is obliged to transpose the EU Emission Trading Directive into national legislation by the date of accession at the latest. Acknowledging the potential environmental and economic benefits of EU-wide emission trading for Romania, MEWM aims to transpose the EU Emission Trading Directive by the end of 2005. The Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) will prepare and submit the National Allocation Plan (NAP) for 2007 and for 2008-2012 to the European Commission by September 2006. This will allow Romania's participation in the ETS at the date of accession January 1, 2007.

<p>3. Description of the Action:</p> <p>The institutional capacity needed for the implementation of the EU ETS will be assessed first. In particular, the responsibilities and involvement of MEWM, agencies and other institutions will be addressed. This action also includes securing the required resources (financing, staff, and expertise).</p> <p>1. MEWM has been assigned as Competent Authority for the implementation of EU ETS.</p> <p>2. The following tasks will be assigned to the agencies and institutions under the responsibility and coordination of MEWM . In particular, this concerns the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), the Regional EPAs and the Local EPAs:</p> <p>Establishing the inventory of installations Coordinating the development of the NAP Communicating with and providing information to the participants Permitting, monitoring and reporting Administration of the national registry</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEC) will be responsible for establishing a system for accreditation of verification bodies in charge with monitoring and reporting under the EU-ETS (See Action 5.3).</p> <p>Primary legislation will be adopted transposing the EU ETS Directive and assigning responsibilities to the different public bodies (see Action 5.2). Finally, the staff of the organisations involved in EU ETS will be trained in courses and seminars.</p>
<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MEWM and the subordinated environmental agencies at national, regional and local level.</p> <p>MEC, MAI and other relevant institutions.</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action</p> <p>December 2005 - Finalising the assessment of the capacity needs January 2006 - Establishing the institutional framework</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Human resources: One person each in MEWM, NEPA, MEC and MAI, supported by international consultants</p> <p>Financial resources: External financial resources for technical assistance from international donor-funded programmes complemented by a contribution of the state budget for recruitment and training of staff of EUR 10,000 in 2006 and EUR 10,000 2007.</p>

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The sectors included in the EU ETS cover about 50% of overall GHG emissions in the EU. They will, therefore, strongly contribute to achieving the emission reduction targets in the Member States of the EU in a cost-effective way. Also, the EU-ETS will support the transition to a future low-carbon economy in Romania.

In Romania, the implementation of the EU ETS would allow a large number of Romanian companies in the energy sector and industry to participate in emission trading. In case of surplus allowances, the companies could create additional revenues by selling these allowances on the market.

5.2 Approve primary legislation transposing Directive 2003/87/CE as amended by Directive 2004/101/CE***1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:***

The action is based on Chapter 8 of the National Strategy on Climate Change (NSCC). This Chapter addresses the transposition and implementation in Romania of the EU Emission Trading Directive 2003/87/EC as amended by the Directive 2004/101/CE recognising the link between EU-ETS and the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol ("Linking Directive").

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

As future member of the EU, Romania is obliged to transpose the Directive on Emission Trading into national legislation by the date of accession at the latest. Acknowledging the potential environmental and economic benefits of EU-wide emission trading for Romania, MEWM will transpose the Emission Trading Directive by the end of 2005.

The action includes the drafting and adoption of the legal framework (primary legislation). This includes provisions establishing the institutional and procedural arrangements for implementing and enforcing the EU ETS Directive.

<p>3. Description of the Action:</p> <p>This action includes the following four consecutive steps: first, primary legislation will be drafted (1), which will be subject to consultations with other Ministries as well as public consultations (2). After formal adoption of the legislation (3), the staff involved in implementation of the legislation will be trained (4)</p> <p>1) Drafting of primary legislation transposing ETS Directive, which comprises two components:</p> <p>As a first step, existing legislation (Law on Environment no.137/1995, as subsequently modified) will be amended. This amendment will mandate the consecutive transposition of the EU Emission Trading Directive (2003/87/EC), as amended by the Directive (2004/101/EC), as well as mandate the adoption of institutional and financial arrangements for the implementation of EU ETS.</p> <p>Secondly, legislation in the form of a Government Decision will be adopted on the full transposition of the EU Emission Trading Directive, as amended by Linking Directive. This Government Decision includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the communication and consultations with future participants • Procedure for public consultations on the National Allocation Plan (NAP) • Provisions addressing the allocation of responsibilities within the Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) and subordinated organisations. • Provisions for setting up of necessary institutional capacity • Responsibilities and involvement of other ministries (Ministry of Economy and Commerce MEC and Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs MAI) in the allocation process. MEWM and its representatives will be fully responsible for the full allocation process (down to installation level). <p>2. Public consultation on the draft legislation and consultation with other ministries.</p> <p>3. Adoption of the amendments in the Law on Environment and the Governmental Decision.</p> <p>4. Training of staff involved in implementing EU ETS.</p>
<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MEWM and its subordinated agencies and other relevant institutions.</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>January 2006 - Adoption of the Governmental Decision</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Human resources: 1 person at MEWM and 1 person at NEPA</p> <p>Financial resources: The action will be supported by a technical assistance project with financial support from the Government of Netherlands</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Establishing the legal framework is a precondition for meeting the requirement for transposition of the Directives and for the successful implementation of the ETS in Romania.</p>

5.3 Approve secondary legislation: Monitoring and reporting guidelines; Accreditation of verification bodies

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The EU ETS Directive requires that emissions are monitored in accordance with the EC Monitoring and Reporting Guidelines (MRG) as approved by the decision of the EC of 29 January 2004 establishing guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

In order to meet the objective included in Chapter 8.2 of the NSCC on the implementation of the EU ETS Directive and the transposition of all subsequent regulations, Romania will adopt the MRG. Detailed monitoring protocols need to be developed. Moreover, procedures will be adopted regarding verification rules, including the procedures for accreditation of verifiers. This includes the assignment of responsibilities for monitoring, as described in Chapter 8.3(d) of the NSCC.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Directive 2003/87/EC requires that GHG emissions are monitored and reported at installation level. Romania, as future member of the EU, is obliged to implement and be in compliance with the provisions of the EU ETS Directive by the date of accession at the latest.

3. Description of the Action:

A) Drafting and adopting the secondary legislation on monitoring and reporting. The Decision of the EC of 29 January 2004 establishes the guidelines for the monitoring and reporting (MRG) of GHG emissions. These MRG should be adopted along with the establishment of monitoring procedures, assigning the responsibilities for monitoring, reporting and verifying.

B) Adopting the internal accreditation procedure for verifiers. The procedures developed by the European Co-operation for Accreditation, such as the "Guidance for recognition of Verification Bodies under EU ETS" and other subsequently released documents, will be used in adopting such procedure. The necessary institutional arrangements for registration of accredited verifiers will be established also, including the national register of verifiers under EU ETS.

C) Training of the staff of the environmental authorities and operators on the MRG

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM, together with MEC and MAI and other relevant institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

A) March 2006.

B) July 2006

C) March to December 2006.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Human resources: 1 person each in the MEWM, NEPA, MEC and MAI

Financial resources: technical assistance project supported by the Government of the Netherlands

7. Expected impacts of action implementation of the Action:

Adoption of secondary legislation will complete the legal framework for the implementation of the EU ETS. Moreover, by adopting the verifier accreditation procedure, the Romanian companies can become involved as verifiers under the EU ETS.

5.4 Develop methodology for the preparation of the National Allocation Plan (NAP)**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action is based on the Chapter 8.3, section C, of the NSCC stating that the National Allocation Plan (NAP) determines the total amount of allowances that the Romanian government intends to allocate under the ETS and how it will allocate them to individual installations. Romania will prepare a NAP for the year 2007 and a NAP for the 2nd phase 2008-2012.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The Directive 2003/87/EC requires that NAP is prepared and submit for EC approval one year and a half before their entry into force. Romania, as future member of the EU, is obliged to implement and be in compliance with the provisions of the Directive by the date of accession at the latest (1.1.2007). The two NAPs will be submitted for approval by the EC by September 2006.

3. Description of the Action:

The methodology covers the following steps in the development of the NAP:

I. Initial actions: These include integrating the two NAPs in one single document based on the same datasets, principles, methodologies and approval procedures, and determining the outline of the NAP and the timeline for its development.

II. Establishing the list of installations under the EU ETS: The ETS covers the following sectors under Annex I of the Directive: combustion installations with a rated thermal input exceeding 20 MW; refineries; coke ovens; ferrous metals: pig iron or steel; mineral industry: cement, glass, ceramics, and paper and pulp industry. Article 27 of Directive 2003/87/CE allows for the temporary exclusion of installation until 31.12.2007 (opt-out). After the decision on the use of opt-out and the conditions, eligible installations will be asked for requests for opt-out. Finally, the EC will be asked for approval.

III. Communication with future participants: Communication with future participants comprises the formal notification and the consultations. Apart from MEWM, MEC and MAI will play an important role. The draft and final list of participants will be notified formally allowing for requests for opt-out and comments on the draft list. Also, all procedures and obligations related to the ETS will be notified to the operators. Apart from the formal notifications, the MEWM or its representatives will consult with the future participants during the preparations of the NAP, on several issues, especially regarding the installation data to be used in preparing the NAP, and permitting and monitoring rules and procedures.

IV. Selecting the method for allocation: Article 10 of Directive 2003/87/EC determines that, for the first trading period at least 95% of allowances should be allocated free of charge. For the 2nd period, this is reduced to at least 90%. The methodology will also present the option selected by Romania for both periods provided in the Directive.

V. Setting the overall allowance cap: The EC provides the following guidance on the implementation of the criteria in Annex III of the Directive regarding the setting of the overall cap:

- The total quantity of allowances shall be consistent with the national GHG emission reduction target.
- The total quantity shall not be more than is likely to be needed. This is linked to the projected emissions of covered installations as a whole.
- The total quantity of allowances to be allocated shall be consistent with assessments of actual and projected emissions towards fulfilling the emission target.
- The proportion of overall emissions of covered installations in relation to total emissions needs to be taken into account. Any deviation from this proportion should be argued.

VI. Setting the caps on sector and activity level: After the overall cap has been set, the allowances can be distributed to sectors and activities by deciding on the breakdown of sectors and activities in setting allocation caps and selecting the emission projections/scenarios on sector and activity level to be used. Next, important developments on sector and activity are identified and analysed (in particular regarding production growth above or below the average of all covered installations). Finally, the allowance caps at sector and activity level consistent with the overall cap can be set.

VII. Principles for allocation on installation level: The base year or period is a key parameter for the allocation on activity and installation level. The Directive then calls for the use of most recent data in the decision on the approach and considerations in selecting a base year or period for allocation and the decision on the scenarios and parameters to use for assessing future growth of production and emissions. The NAP may accommodate taking into account early action the use of clean technology when allocating on the installation level. Early action is limited to reductions of covered installations beyond reduction made pursuant to Community or national legislation. After deciding whether or not to award early or the use of clean technology, the methodology and criteria for determining the relevant installation will be established. Finally, the approach for calculating the allocation bonus will be set.

VIII. Assessing the quality and availability of data: In many EU member states (MS), particularly the new, the quality and availability of emission and production data at the activity and installation level have proven a key bottleneck in the allocation process. This issue should, therefore, be addressed at an early stage, including determining the data sources to be used and the quality, and whether additional data needs to be collected.

IX. Determining the allowance reserves: Part of the total allowances could be reserved and not initially allocated to installations for both unidentified installations and new entrants. It could happen that existing installations remain unidentified until after adoption of the NAP. A reserve could be used to issue allowances to these installations if identified later. The NAP should also contain information on the manner in which new entrants will be able to participate in the ETS. New entrants should be treated equally to the existing participants. Most EU MS have set aside a reserve to issue allowances to new entrants free of charge. The decision on the size for the reserve for un-identified installation and the new entrants reserve should also address what will happen to unused reserves (cancelling or auctioning).

X. Allocation allowances to each installation: The final step in the allocation methodology is the allocation to individual installations. Very likely, the allocation process will be iterative, implying that after evaluation of the installation allocation, adjustments may be made to the methodology and the caps at sector and installation level. After establishing the installation-level historical emissions, basic formula for allocations based on the adopted principles and on the eligibility of the installation for early action or for clean technology bonuses. Finally, the allocations can be calculated while securing the consistency with the sector and activity cap and overall allowance caps.

XI. Conducting public consultation: The Directive calls for conducting public consultations on the NAP. Two rounds of consultations are required, one on the initial draft NAP and another on the final draft NAP.

XII. Self-evaluation: The draft National Allocation Plan will be evaluated against the criteria listed in Annex III of the Emission Trading Directive before submission to the European Commission. This would support compliance as well as support the evaluation process by the Commission.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM (Competent Authority), MEC, MAI and other relevant institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

Start: December 2005.

Deadline: February 2006

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Human resources: 2 persons each in the MEWM, NEPA, MEC and MAI

Financial resources: EUR 20.000 and/or technical and financial assistance has been requested from international donors.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The approval of the NAP methodology will lay the foundations for the implementation of the EU ETS Directive in Romania. The participating companies will know exactly what the requirements are for the implementation of this trading scheme and will be able to participate in trading.

5.5 Prepare and approve the National Allocation Plan (NAP) for 2007-2012. Formally adopt the NAP. Issue GHG emission permits**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action is based on Chapter 8.3 of the NSCC, stating that the NAP determines the total amount of allowances that the Romanian government intends to allocate, and how it will allocate them to individual installations. Assuming a start date of 1.1.2007, the first Romanian National Allocation Plan (NAP) will cover the last year of the first trading period only (2007). The 2nd NAP will cover the 2nd trading period 2008-2012.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The NAP is a requirement of the ETS Directive and Romania, as future member of the EU, is obliged to implement and be in compliance with the provisions of the Directive by the date of accession at the latest. Taking into account the discussions with representatives of the European Commission (EC), the NAP will be developed for the entire period 2007 and 2008-2012, and submitted to the EC by September 2006 at the latest.

3. Description of the Action:

The following steps are taken in implementing this action:

- I. Drafting the NAP for 2007 and 2008-2012, in accordance with the steps from I to XII of the methodology (see action 5.4). Establishing the methodology and drafting the NAP will be an integrated activity.
- II. Submitting the NAP for the EC informal/formal approval: The 1st and 2nd NAP will be notified to the Commission by September 2006 and subject to the approval by the EC.
- III. Legal adoption of the NAP: After the decision of the EC on NAP approval, the final NAP can be adopted by Governmental Decision.
- IV. Issuance of GHG emissions permits: In accordance with the approved procedures (amending the environmental permitting procedures – MAFRD Order no. 818/2003 and MWEM Order 876/2004), the ETS licenses will be issued.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEWM as assigned competent authority, MEC, MAI and other relevant institutions.

<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>First draft NAP: June 2006</p> <p>Notifying the NAP to the Commission: September 2006</p> <p>NAP adopted by Governmental Decision: December 2007.</p> <p>Emission permits issued: 31 March 2007.</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Human resources: Two persons representing each of the following: MEWM, NEPA, MEC and MAI</p> <p>Financial resources: Contribution in the form of international technical assistance: EUR 150,000, complemented by the State budget contribution of EUR 100,000 for NAP development.</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>The preparation of the NAP, its approval by the Commission and its adoption will make the EU ETS operational in Romania and allow the participation of Romanian companies in emission trading.</p>

<p>5.6 Communicate with future participants in the EU ETS</p>
<p>1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:</p> <p>The action is based on the Chapter 8.3 of the NSCC. The level of awareness on the EU ETS among future participants in Romania is currently still low. This needs to be improved as soon as possible to secure their participation in the EU ETS. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEC) and the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs (MAI) will play an important role in this activity.</p>
<p>2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:</p> <p>A good communication with future participants to EU ETS is a condition to fulfil the implementation of the ETS Directive. Romania, as a future member of the EU, is obliged to comply with its provisions by the date of accession at the latest.</p>

<p>3. Description of the Action:</p> <p>The NSCC states the need for an information campaign directed to the future participants to EU ETS. This could be achieved through several ways, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing the legal basis for the information campaign and consultations. See actions 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 2. Establishing the inventory of installations to identify all operators 3. Training of operators, together with the responsible authorities 4. Setting up a dialogue between operators and authorities prior and during the preparation of NAP establishing contact persons and contact details at the level of all relevant authorities (national/regional/local) for answering questions of future operators 5. Preparation of brochures, manual and mass-media information campaign. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Awareness raising should secure the participation of different stakeholders in the EU ETS. b) The Government is obliged to formally notify the participants regarding all the legal procedures and obligations related to EU ETS c) Consultations with the future participants during the preparations for the EU ETS will secure the quality of the NAP and other elements of the EU ETS
<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MEWM as Competent Authority MEC and MAI and other relevant institutions.</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Starting Date: November 2005 Deadline: Permanent</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Human resources: One person each from MEWM, NEPA, MEC and MAI, supported by staff from the Regional and Local Environmental Protection Agencies Financial resources: Financial contribution from the state budget: EUR 10,000</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of the implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Communication with the future participants is very important for an easy implementation of this complex Directive and this activity will allow the future participants to get timely information on the requirements, conditions and opportunities provided by the EU ETS Directive.</p>

6. Policies and Measures to reduce emissions

6.1 Increase Romania's participation in the "Intelligent Energy Europe" programme

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

Chapter 9.3.1 of the NSCC calls for the identification and elaboration of concrete actions related to the policies and measures for reducing the carbon intensity in all relevant sectors of the economy. In addition, the NSCC calls for finding new financing sources for domestic policies and measures (Chapter 9.3.3).

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The "Intelligent Energy for Europe" Programme (IEE) is the European Community's support programme for non-technological actions in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. The programme supports the European Union's policies in the field of energy as laid down in the Green Paper on Security of Energy Supply, the White Paper on Transport and other related Community legislation (including the Directives on renewable electricity, energy performance of buildings and biofuels).

The IEE Programme could play a key role in Romania in supporting the development and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy policy. However, Romania does not fully benefit from the IEE Programme currently for the following reasons:

1. Lacking clarity on the eligibility of Romania in IEE and the conditions.
2. Insufficient coordination between Ministries and between Ministries and institutes in setting the priorities for IEE and in effectively using the results of the project in policy-making.
3. The amount of co-financing available for the state budget is small and does not allow the scope of projects necessary to support all Romania's energy policies.

The first priority is, therefore, to improve the coordination of Romania's participation and to improve the communication between the projects and policy makers. When this is assured, an increase in co-financing resources could be considered.

3. Description of the Action:

To facilitate Romania's participation in "Intelligent Energy for Europe" the following actions were identified:

1. The responsible ministry for both renewable energy and energy efficiency (Ministry of Economy and Commerce MEC) will evaluate the current IEE programme in Romania and further specify the priorities for improvements. The evaluation will also assess the required level of co-financing.
2. Assessment of potential increase in co-financing may be necessary for the year 2007. This is also related to the projects financed from the public budget and to research. MEC, MAI, MTCT and the Ministry of Education and Research (MED) are responsible for cooperation on co-financing budget.

<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MEC and its subordinated agencies MAI, MEWM, MTCT, and MED</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Adoption of a legal instrument for coordination: March 2006</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Financial resources from the State budget:</p> <p>Evaluation of the IEE programme by MEC: EUR 20,000 (to be contracted in March 2006)</p> <p>Additional contribution from the state budget for the year 2007 to be quantified by August 2006</p> <p>In 2007, additional resources for the Green Investment Fund may become available which may be used for co-financing.</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Measures reducing the carbon intensity of production and consumption of energy and materials involve the increased use of advanced technologies. The technologies often have other benefits as well, like decreasing the use of other resources, increasing production levels, or, for example, increasing property values. The reduction of GHG emissions often goes hand-in-hand with the reduction of other negative environmental impacts, such as local air pollution.</p>

<p>6.2 Promote energy production from renewable sources</p>
<p>1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:</p> <p>The action is based on Chapter 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 of the NSCC, which call for the identification and elaboration of precise actions related to the policies and measures for reducing the carbon intensity in all relevant sectors of the economy. The renewable energy sector is one of the priority sectors for introducing policies and measures for GHG emission reduction (Chapter 9.3.2).</p>

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Renewable energy is strongly promoted at the EU level as a key measure to reduce GHG emissions, although most of the measures are to be taken on the level of the Member States (MS). For renewable electricity production, Directive 2001/77/EC on the Promotion of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources in the Internal Electricity Market is the most important regulation for renewable energy production.

The Directive addresses electricity produced from renewable energy sources (RES), such as wind, solar, geothermal, hydro, landfill gas, sewage treatment and biogas. It contains:

An obligation for Member States (MS) to adopt indicative targets for future electricity production from RES and to show how these targets should be achieved;

An obligation for MS to review the current legislative and regulatory frameworks in order to reduce the administrative burden for small-scale producers;

An obligation for MS to adopt standard, transparent and non-discriminatory rules on the responsibility for the costs of grid connection, grid strengthening and grid use for new renewable electricity producers.

The legal framework has been completed in Romanian by GD no. 443/2003 and GD no. 1535/2003, GD no. 890/2003, GD no. 1892/2004 and ensures operation of the E-RES promotion system. A system of Tradable Green Certificates (TGC) has been introduced in Romania. Nevertheless, many barriers still need to be overcome to exploit the potential:

1. The tradable green certificates scheme is new.
2. Local financing institutions have not been active in the renewable energy market and many potential project sponsors have low credit worthiness.
3. Local market parties lack experience with renewable energy project development and financing (engineers, consultants, ESCOs etc.).
4. The potential project opportunities are not well-known.

3. Description of the Action:

The actions identified in the NAPCC only cover the period up to 2007, while meeting Romania's target for the share of renewable electricity will require a longer-term effort. The following actions will be implemented on the short term:

1. Romania will strengthen its participation in the Intelligent Energy for Europe Programme to support the development of renewable energy policies (see action 6.1).
2. MEC will implement a capacity building project for market intermediaries and project developers with financial support from the IEE Programme. MEC will secure the required co-financing.
3. MEC will evaluate the system of tradable green certificates by mid 2007.
4. New financing mechanisms for renewable energy projects will be introduced, e.g. the proposal for a credit facility by the EBRD.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

MEC and other responsible authorities

Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs (MAI) and other relevant institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

1. Strengthening participation in IEE Programme: see Action 6.1.
2. Financing mechanisms supporting renewable energy projects December 2006.
3. Evaluation of the TGC system: August 2007.
4. Capacity building project renewable energy markets 2006-2007.

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Financial contribution from the state budget:

Evaluation of the TGC system EUR 20,000 (2007).

Co-financing of the capacity building project in renewable energy markets EUR 50,000 (2006-2007).

In 2007, additional resources for the Green Investment Fund may become available which may be used for co-financing.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

Measures reducing the carbon intensity of production and consumption of energy and materials involve the increased use of advanced technologies. The technologies often have other benefits as well, like decreasing the use of other resources, increasing production levels, or, for example, increasing property values. The reduction of GHG emissions often goes hand-in-hand with the reduction of other negative environmental impacts, such as local air pollution.

6.3 Promote energy efficiency among energy end users**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action is based on Chapters 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 of the NSCC, which call for the identification and elaboration of precise actions related to the policies and measures for reducing the carbon intensity in all relevant sectors of the economy. Improving energy efficiency in end-use is one of the priority areas in introducing policies and measures.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The Law on Energy Efficiency (199/2000) has been adopted and subsequently modified by Governmental Decision (GD) no. (163/2004) on the approval of National Strategy regarding energy efficiency. In addition, legislation on energy efficiency labelling of domestic appliances by GD no. 1252/2005 and the EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (2002/91/EC) has been transposed by GD no.372/2005.

Many barriers still need to be overcome to exploit the potential in energy efficiency:

Lack of information on the potential investment opportunities in energy efficiency.

Lack of experiences of market intermediaries (engineers, consultants, ESCOs etc.).

Local financing institutions have not been active in the energy efficiency market, while many potential project sponsors have difficulties securing investment capital.

The government does not yet provide financial incentives.

The new multi-annual National Programme on Energy Efficiency aims to address these issues (to be adopted in 2006). The following priorities can be identified:

1. Clear assessment of responsibilities within national government for the promotion of energy efficiency in all relevant sectors (energy sector, housing, transport, industry, agriculture)
2. Establish institutional structures for the coordination of the implementation of the National Programme.
3. Introducing financial incentives of energy efficiency investments. In 2006 only district heating will be eligible for a new subsidy programmes (13 million EURO)
4. Establishing auditing programmes to overcome the lack of information on investment opportunity
5. Introduction information and awareness campaigns to address the low level of awareness on energy efficiency among the population.

3. Description of the Action:

The following actions will be implemented in the next period:

1. The coordination among involved Ministries and Agencies will be improved by establishing an Inter-ministerial Committee on Energy Efficiency
2. Romania will strengthen its participation in the Intelligent Energy for Europe Programme to support the development of energy efficiency policies (see action 6.1).
3. MEC will implement a capacity building project for market intermediaries and project developers in energy efficiency with financial support from the IEE Programme. MEC will secure the required co-financing.
4. New financing mechanisms for energy efficiency projects will be introduced, e.g. the proposals for a credit facility by the EBRD. If necessary, legislative provisions and national regulations will be repealed or amended which hamper or restrict the use of financial instruments and contracts for making energy savings on the energy services market.
5. MEC will evaluate the existing policies to promote energy efficiency by mid 2007.

<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MEC, the Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation ARCE (coordination), the Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM), and the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs (MAI) and other relevant institutions.</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Strengthening participation in the Intelligent Energy for Europe Programme: see Action 6.1</p> <p>Capacity building project for market intermediaries and project developers in energy efficiency: 2006/2007</p> <p>Financing mechanisms supporting renewable energy projects operational: December 2006</p> <p>Evaluation energy efficiency policies: June 2007</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Financial resources: Contributions from the state budget:</p> <p>Co-financing of the capacity building project in renewable energy markets EUR 50,000 (2006-2007)</p> <p>Evaluation of energy efficiency policy: EUR 20,000 (2007)</p> <p>Increase funding for a financial incentive scheme for energy efficiency (2007). To be determined by August 2006.</p> <p>Additional resources from the Green Investment Fund (GIS) may become available in 2007, which may be used for co-financing projects</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Measures reducing the carbon intensity of production and consumption of energy and materials involve the increased use of advanced technologies. The technologies often have other benefits as well, like decreasing the use of other resources, increasing production levels, or, for example, increasing property values. The reduction of GHG emissions often goes hand-in-hand with the reduction of other negative environmental impacts, such as local air pollution.</p>

<p>6.4 Promote cogeneration and energy efficiency in district heating</p>
<p>1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:</p> <p>The action is based on Chapters 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 of the NSCC, which call for the identification and elaboration of precise actions related to the policies and measures for reducing the carbon intensity in all relevant sectors of the economy. Co-generation and the district-heating sector are priority sectors for introducing policies and measures for GHG emission reduction.</p>

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The lack of investment funds for rehabilitation and modernization and the lack of coherent policies on CHP production have resulted in the current bad state of the systems. In some systems nevertheless new smaller facilities have been installed in recent years.

The objective of EU Directive 2004/8/EC in promoting cogeneration is to increase energy efficiency and improve supply by creating a framework for promotion and development of high efficiency cogeneration of heat and power (CHP), based on useful heat demand and primary energy savings in the internal market, taking into account the specific national circumstances, especially concerning climatic conditions. In the short term, the intention of the Directive is to support existing CHP installations and create a level playing field in the market. The Directive provides harmonization of definitions of CHP, efficiencies, micro/small scale CHP etc. and it establishes a framework for a scheme for a guarantee of origin of CHP electricity and of the support schemes promoting high efficiency cogeneration. Furthermore, the Member States are obliged to ensure objective, transparent and non-discriminatory procedures for grid access, tariff criteria and administration (following Directive 2003/54/EC).

In the medium and long term the intention of the Directive is to ensure that high efficiency cogeneration is taken into consideration whenever new capacity is planned. It sets a number of criteria for an obligatory analysis of the national potential for high efficiency CHP in each Member State. Support schemes based on useful heat demand and primary energy savings may be continued or established to support the realization of the potential.

The Directive 2004/8/EC directive will be transposed in the first half of 2006. The following problems need to be addressed:

1. A consistent national strategy on district heating and cogeneration is missing. Currently, a shift to local heating can be witnessed and DH networks are sometimes destroyed with long-term consequences. There is a need for a consistent governmental position on the future of district heating.
2. All heating systems are transferred to local authorities. The Energy Efficiency Law requires all larger municipalities to draft an energy efficiency plan. Most municipalities neither have enough knowledge and capacity nor the financial resources for investments.
3. Financial incentives for energy efficiency investment in district heating have been lacking in the past.
4. Progress on the introduction of individual heat cost allocation has been slow. This system will provide heat customers with a valuable incentive to save energy.

3. Description of the Action:

The following actions will be implemented in the period 2005-2007 to promote heat and power production and energy efficiency in district heating:

1. The CHP Directive 2004/8/EC will be transposed.
2. A long-term strategy for cogeneration and district heating will be adopted and the related legislation introduced by revising of the National Strategy for Centralized Heat Supplying of the Cities. The Strategy will address the role of district heating in relation to alternatives for electricity and heat supply and the possible shift from large scale to more efficient smaller scale CHP. Financial resources will be established. The Strategy will also address the impacts on GHG emissions.
3. Financial incentives will be provided for energy efficiency projects in district heating starting 2006.
4. The capacity of local administration in energy planning will be strengthened through a training programme.
5. A programme for the promotion of individual heat cost allocation will be carried out.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs (MAI), Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEC), Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM), local authorities and other relevant institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

Transposition of CHP Directive 2004/8/EC: June 2006

Approval of the Strategy to promote cogeneration and energy efficiency in district heating: December 2006

Financial incentives will be provided for energy efficiency projects in district heating: starting 2006

Start training facility in energy planning: August 2006

Start project for the promotion of individual heat cost allocation: December 2006

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Financial resources: Contributions from the state budget:

Financial incentives for energy efficiency in district heating: EUR 50,000 (2006)

Training facility for local authorities in energy planning: EUR 50,000 (2007)

Project for the promotion of individual heat cost allocation: co-financing from state budget EUR 100,000 (2007)

In 2007, additional resources from a Green Investment Fund (GIS) may become available which may be used for co-financing projects

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

Measures reducing the carbon intensity of production and consumption of energy and materials involve the increased use of advanced technologies. The technologies often have other benefits as well, like decreasing the use of other resources, increasing production levels, or, for example, increasing property values. The reduction of GHG emissions often goes hand-in-hand with the reduction of other negative environmental impacts, such as local air pollution.

6.5 Manage GHG emissions from transport**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action is based on Chapter 9.3.2 of the NSCC.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

The 2001 EU White Paper on Transport specifically addresses the strong economic development, which is expected for the new member states (MS), and the related increase of transport flows, in particular road haulage traffic. At the EU level and at the level of MS actions should be taken to shift (or keep) the balance between modes in favour of rail transport, while at the same time negative repercussions on the economies of the new MS as a result of these policies should be avoided. The increase of transportation and related GHG emissions is for many EU Member States and probably on the longer term for new MS as well the main problem for achieving overall national emission reductions. Measures proposed by the EU are revitalizing railways, increasing competition by opening-up markets, supporting transport of good services and creating the Trans European Transport Network by solving bottlenecks, all striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment, developing high-quality urban transport and R&D programs at the service of clean and efficient transport.

A new Department for Environment has been recently established within the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Tourism (MCTT) to strengthen the environmental perspective in transport policies. Climate change and the reduction of GHG emissions from transport is part of the mandate of the new department

In the Romanian transport sector, the air quality problem is approached by imposing the use of less pollutant fuels, while providing information on fuel consumption and CO₂-emissions from the new vehicles as well as on the rehabilitation of the trans-European roads (GD 343/2002).

Establishing a structural policy and financial framework as well as the required capacity for the implementation of these measures is the priority for 2005-2007.

<p>3. Description of the Action:</p> <p>The following actions will be carried out in the upcoming period</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reviewing the existing transport strategy on climate change aspects by MCTT in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM). The current transport strategy does not mention climate change at all. The review will address the future approach to incorporate climate change consideration into key decisions on transport infrastructure 2. Strengthening the cooperation with MEWM through the National Commission on Climate Change (see Action 1.1) 3. Capacity building programme for the new Environment Department at MCTT on policies and measures in managing GHG emissions from transport. This can be achieved in combination with starting up international cooperation in this field. 4. Improving the GHG inventories and emission scenarios for the transport sector (see Action 2.1.2). 5. Initial information campaign for the general public in Romania on the relation between climate change and transport in cooperation with MEWM.
<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>MCTT, MEWM, and the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs (MAI) and other relevant institutions.</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Review current transport strategy: completed August 2006</p> <p>Capacity building programme for the General Directorate for Environment: start February 2006</p> <p>Improvement transport emission inventory and scenarios: see Action 2.1.2</p> <p>Information campaign: start August 2006</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Human resources: one person each at MCTT, MAI and MEWM</p> <p>Financial resources:</p> <p>Improvement transport emission inventory and scenarios: EUR 25,000 from the state budget (2006). See also Action 2.1.2.</p> <p>Information campaign: EUR 25,000 from the state budget (2006 and 2007)</p> <p>Capacity building programme for the General Directorate for Environment: EUR 100,000 with international donor support</p> <p>In 2007, additional GIS resources may become available for additional policies and measures in the transport sector</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>The improvement of energy efficiency in transport results in a reduction of GHG emissions from transport and of the environmental impacts. Additional benefits are the decrease of the use of fuel resources and the introduction of new technologies.</p>

6.6 Promote energy recovery from landfills

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action is based on Chapter 9.3.2 of the NSCC.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Methane emissions from solid waste disposal on land dominate the waste sector. The Directive on recovery of methane from biodegradable waste in landfills (99/31/EC), in short "Landfill Directive", has been transposed and an implementation plan is prepared. The Waste Management Strategy has been adopted.

The aim of the Directive is to provide for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills. The following impacts are considered: the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from land filling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill.

The current conditions will not lead to the most optimal solution from the perspective of climate change, namely the use of the captured biogas for production of heat and electricity:

1. The existing legislation requires gas recovery and flaring only.
2. Municipalities own most landfills but most municipalities neither have enough knowledge and capacity nor the financial resources for investments. As a result municipalities tend to choose the simple solution: covering and flaring.
3. There is a lack of information on the potential for energy use of landfill gas and on the most promising sites.

3. Description of the Action:

The following actions for the promotion of energy use of landfill gas will be carried out in the upcoming period:

1. The compulsory investigation on the feasibility of energy use of the biogas will be included into legislation. The investigation will address the availability and quality of the biogas. Part of this assessment should be made before closure of the landfill.
2. To support project developers with the identification of promising sites, a national inventory of potentially available biogas quantities in landfills will be established. This inventory will also assess the potential for feed-in of the landfill gas into DH networks.
3. A capacity building programme for local authorities on the benefits of energy use of landfill gas and in project development and financing will be carried out. In addition the cooperation between the environmental authorities and local authorities will be improved.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM), Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs (MAI), and local public authorities and other relevant institutions.

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

The compulsory investigation on the feasibility of energy use of biogas: August 2006

Establishment of a national inventory of potentially available biogas quantities in landfills: December 2007. Proposal to be submitted to the Intelligent Energy for Europe Programme.

Start of capacity building programme for local authorities on the benefits of energy use of landfill gas: September 2006

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

Contribution from the State budget:

Establishment of a national inventory: total costs: EUR 100,000 from the state budget (2007)

Capacity building programme for local authorities: EUR 100,000 from the state budget

In 2007, additional resources from the Green Investment Fund may become available for policies and measures for GHG emission reduction in waste management activities

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The energy use of landfill gas would replace fossil fuels as an energy resource with the related environmental and economic benefits.

6.7 Land use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry: Introduce integrated land-use systems**1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:**

The action is based on Chapter 9.3.2 of the NSCC.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) refers to human activities that alter land use or affect the amount of carbon or biomass in existing forest or soil stocks. This sector both emits greenhouse gases (i.e., it is a source) and removes them from the atmosphere through carbon sequestration into carbon sinks. Forestry and Land Use practices hold considerable potential for offsetting greenhouse gas emissions. By planting trees, preserving forests, and changing cultivation practices to increase soil carbon, for example, it is possible to increase the size of carbon sinks.

There are major opportunities for mitigation and reduction activities or programs in Romania. These activities can be grouped into the following three categories:

1. Management for Carbon Conservation. The objective of conservation projects is to conserve existing carbon pools through such practices as forest reserves, reduced deforestation, forest management, alternative harvest practices, fire and pest protection.
2. Management for Carbon Storage. The objective of carbon storage projects is to expand the storage of carbon through afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry, enhanced natural regeneration, re-vegetation of degraded lands, tillage and other agricultural practices to increase soil carbon, and management of forest products to increase in-use lifetimes.
3. Management for Carbon Substitution. The idea is to use biomass to replace durable energy-intensive low-carbon content materials (e.g. bricks, cement, steel, plastic), and to replace fossil fuels with sustainably-grown bioenergy feedstocks. In particular, the Romanian cement industry is exploring the potential for co-incineration of biomass, for which a financial incentive will be created under the EU emission trading scheme.

In the Development Strategy of the Forestry Sector of Romania 2001-2010, the following objectives are foreseen that will enhance the sink capacity for CO₂ in Romania:

1. Ensuring the integrity and development of the forest area as well as the extension of the area with forest vegetation;
2. Extending of the forest area and of other categories of forest vegetation, including on the degraded lands, outside the forest fund.
3. Supporting the establishment of forest plantations on lands taken out of the agricultural circuit, in conformity with the requirements of a sustainable agriculture.
4. Supporting the actions of establishment forest shelterbelts, protecting trees along roads and of other categories of forest plantations, outside forest fund.

A wide range of policies and measures can be identified in the field of land use, land use change, and forestry. The current sector approach of land use and the lack of integrated land management, however, creates conflicts in terms of use of land and the related socio-economic and environmental issues (flooding, landslides, loss of crops, deforestation, etc). On the short term, therefore, integrated land use systems should be promoted at a local and regional level, which would allow for the sustainable use of land supported by the introduction of good practice guidelines and codes. A related requirement for the introduction of integrated land-use systems is the clarification of land-use definitions.

<p>3. Description of the Action:</p> <p>The following actions can be implemented in the period 2005-2007 to improve land-use management in Romania:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an inter-ministerial working group for LULUCF policies and measures in related with the introduction of integrated land-use systems. 2. Clarify and update the land use definitions at national level to eliminate the differences between land cover (remote sensing based data) and “on the ground” statistics. New definitions must be adopted and promoted at national level (based on EU, FAO, and/or LULUCF GPG definitions). 3. Improve the capacity for collecting, processing and reporting for purposes of UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD toward global environment management. 4. Research project on the improvement of the land use management by providing guidelines and models for sustainable land use management at different scales (regional, local, river basins, community, inter-communal, etc). The models would provide the appropriate land use structure according the relief, climatic zones and socio-economic patterns of the regions (of use for relevant stakeholders).
<p>4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>This action will require the cooperation between all Ministries and institutes whose activities are related to land-use:</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (coordination)</p> <p>MEWM, MEC, MCTT, MAI and subordinated agencies</p> <p>Relevant research institutes and other relevant institutions.</p>
<p>5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Establishment inter-ministerial working group: March 2006</p> <p>Adoption regulation on land-use definitions: March 2007</p> <p>Research project on integrated land-use management systems: December 2007</p>
<p>6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Financial resources for the research project on integrated land-use management systems:</p> <p>State budget: EUR 50,000 (2006-2007)</p> <p>International donors: EUR 100,000 (2006-2007)</p> <p>In 2007, additional GIS resources may become available for additional policies and measures that increase the sink capacity in the field of LULUCF.</p>
<p>7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:</p> <p>Actions that promote carbon conservation and sequestration will both reduce net emissions and make good social, economic, and ecological sense. Sustainable development, industrial wood and fuel production, traditional forest uses, protection of natural resources, water quality improvement and recreation, are all important objectives for managing forests properly.</p>

7. Awareness, education and public participation

7.1 Develop an Action Plan on Climate in Education (APCE)

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action was included based on the provisions of the NSCC – Chapter 10 (Education, research, and awareness) which mentions the need to develop an action plan for education, training and public awareness on climate change issues. Moreover, a specific objective of the NSCC is to include climate change issues in education and research and raise awareness and public and stakeholder participation in Romania in climate change related issues.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

In primary, middle and undergraduate curricula, climate change topics are not specifically addressed in the curricula but are partly covered under the broad framework of environmental protection and sustainable development. The lack of trained teachers and of training materials related to climate change has been identified as important barriers. There is thus a need to develop an integrated approach for how to include climate change issues in the existing curricula at both primary and high school levels. The approach will be to develop a specific Action Plan on Climate in Education (APCE).

The APCE will address the following issues:

- Absence of climate change topics in existing curricula
- Lack of trained teachers in climate change
- Lack of appropriate training materials in Romanian Language

Financial and capacity constraints impose limitations to the level of ambitions that can be achieved within the time frame of the NAPCC. The foreseen changes in the national institutional framework for education should also be taken into account in developing the APCE. A process of decentralisation of education up to the level of high school is being planned, which will give local councils an important future role. These will have very little experience in the inclusion of environmental issues in education. The existing curricula should be screened for their inclusion of key climate-related issues.

3. Description of the Action:

An institutional framework will be established for the inclusion of climate change in education, targeting in particular the design, implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan on Climate in Education (APCE). The MEWM and the Ministry of Education and Research will create a Working Group for Education under the NCCC (similar to the Adaptation Working Group) to be responsible for the APCE.

The cooperation on the APCE between MEWM and the Ministry of Education and Research should be formalized, possibly as an annex to the existing cooperation protocol between MEWM and Ministry of Education and Research.

The APCE will address both primary, high school and advanced education and will include the following:

A. Pilot initiatives. These will include development of training materials and training of teachers at a few schools (primary and high school) or universities selected for the pilot project. Planning and implementation of these is likely to be carried out by environmental NGOs which already have experience within this field.

B. Detailed planning of the introduction of climate change topics in the national curricula at primary and high school levels. The activity will include i.a. identification and establishment of how climate change topics will be introduced into the national curricula, relevant teacher training and development of adequate manuals and materials in Romanian language.

C. Development of two graduate courses on different climate change-related topics and implementation at two different universities (private or public): one will focus on technical aspects of GHG emission mitigation and/or adaptation, and the other on the political/institutional/socio-economic aspects of international climate change policy. The identification and selection of universities will be based on a call for proposals.

D. Strengthening of participation in international cooperation on education related to climate change. The relevant ministries, educational institutions and NGOs will identify ways in which to strengthen international cooperation. The purpose of this is to reap the benefits from international experience, linking up with international networks and where possible access international funding sources for implementation of APCE.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

Ministry of Education & Research, MEWM together with the institutions under its subordination or coordination, and other responsible institutions

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

Institutional framework established: March 2006

A) Initiated: September 2006

B) December 2006

C): October 2007

D) start: March 2006

Full APCE development: December 2007

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

A) 1 person MEWM, 1 person MEdR, and 1 person NEPA. Funding: EUR 50,000 from external sources

B) 1 person MEWM, 1 person MEdR, and 1 person NEPA. Funding: EUR 100,000 from the state budget or external sources

C. 1 person MEWM, 1 person MEdR, Funding: EUR 50,000 from external sources or the state budget

D: 1 person MEWM, 1 person MEdR.

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The impacts of APCE can be placed in two categories:

1. In the long term, the action helps create the general public awareness and understanding of the need to implement actions to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to climate change.
2. Moreover, the implementation at the high school and graduate levels will ensure the supply of educated professionals that are able to contribute to the implementation of international climate change related commitments as staff of ministries, research institutions and the private sector.

7.2 Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action was included based on the NSCC provisions – Chapter 10 (Education, research and awareness) which mentions the need to strengthen public awareness activities and public participation in the field of climate change.

Moreover, a specific objective of the NSCC is to raise awareness and public and stakeholder participation in Romania in climate change related issues.

An important field of action identified in the NSCC is public awareness raising campaigns on climate change for relevant stakeholders such as the national government, the business community, environmental NGOs, and mass media.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

Public awareness on climate change related issues is limited in Romania, and the issue mainly reaches the attention of the media and the public in connection with extreme weather-related events such as droughts or flooding. The sad fact that severe natural disasters have happened on several occasions in the past few years provides an opportunity for raising awareness on climate change.

Public awareness raising should address both of the two major components of responding to climate change: on the one hand mitigation through GHG emission limitations and on the other hand reducing impacts through adaptation.

MEWM has been using different channels to disseminate information about climate change, including by organising debates, seminars, and updating the Ministry's website. However, information has generally been targeting the immediately involved stakeholders and only to a limited extent the general public. An important contribution to information dissemination comes from environmental NGOs, who have produced several informative publications on climate-related issues as well as related issue such as energy and transport.

In general, activities related to public awareness are restricted by lack of funding.

3. Description of the Action:

Awareness raising activities under this action will relate to general public awareness, while awareness raising activities on specific issues (e.g. awareness of industry regarding EU ETS) will be included in the relevant actions of the NAPCC. Each public awareness initiative will have to consider the characteristics of the target group, such as age, level of general knowledge, interests, geographical location, sector of the economy, etc.

The approach to the Action Public Awareness on Climate Change will be two-pronged:

A) Awareness raising through mass media

Improved quality and quantity of the information provide through the media is an efficient means of sensitizing the general public and may be achieved by:

1. Identifying the responsible institution for managing the Action. This will likely be a private sector media/PR company, preferably with experience from environmental issues.
2. Setting up a working group with representatives from ministries/agencies, NGOs, and the media to develop and implement information activities.
3. Develop information packages in Romanian language on European and Romanian climate change related policy.
4. Perform training seminars for journalists on climate change. The purpose will be to increase the understanding of the climate change issues for a more professional presentation of climate change issues in the media.
5. Develop collaboration agreements between MEWM/Ministry of Education and Research, public and private TV and Radio networks, newspapers and magazines. In particular, work to promote TV and radio programs on climate change related issues (one example could be to accompany the weather forecasts by explanations about Climate Change)

B) Public awareness raising through other measures

A program for public awareness raising through other measures will be established. Many of these awareness raising activities will be initiated by NGOs, but could also come from e.g. EPAs or public information centres.

The eligible measures may include the use of a range of different means such as handbooks, information brochures, demonstration games, public events, thematic contests, at the local, regional, or national level.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Actions:

MEWM and institutions placed under its subordination/coordination, other responsible ministries/agencies, and environmental NGOs

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

A: December 2006

B: Permanent

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

A) 1 person MEWM and 1 person NEPA. Funding from the state budget or external sources for action management (EUR 10,000), information kits (EUR 20,000), training seminars (2xEUR 15,000=EUR 30,000), promotion via TV and radio programmes (EUR 100,000)

B) 1 person MEWM and 1 person NEPA. Funding: EUR 30,000 from external sources or the state budget.

7. Expected impacts of action implementation of the Action:

The impacts of raising public awareness on climate change issues may be direct and/or indirect:

1. The potential direct effects of successful awareness result from the actions taken by people, institutions and companies in terms of contributing to limiting GHG emissions and/or beginning to take adaptation to climate change into consideration in planning an activity
2. Potential indirect effects result from the increased support for policies and measures to limit GHG emissions or adapt to future climate changes.

7.3 Improve access to information and public participation

1. Reference to the relevant provision in the National Strategy which justifies that the Action is included:

The action was included based on the NSCC provisions – Chapter 10 (Education, research and awareness) which mentions the need to strengthen public awareness activities and public participation in the field of climate change in Romania.

Moreover, the NSCC states that public participation in policy making in climate change is important as implementation involves and affects the public sector, business and households. Therefore better public understanding and participation in decision making is required.

2. Further details on existing gaps and needs for the Action:

A number of provisions in the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol as well as requirements within the EU contain specific rules for the role and rights of civil society. Although the approach varies, there are a number of requirements and procedures defined for public participation in decision-making on climate change.

Public participation in decision-making requires a solid foundation of awareness, knowledge, access to information and involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process. Awareness raising is dealt with in a separate Action and also included within certain more specific Actions.

The individual tasks under this Action emphasize the timely, comprehensive and user-friendly access to information on climate change as a precondition for meaningful public participation in climate change decision-making, whether by NGOs the private sector, academia, government agencies, the media or individuals.

This Action will support the implementation of the existing laws and regulations, i.e. Law 544 on access to information, Commitments by Romania under the Aarhus Convention, GD 1115/2002 on free access to information and MEWM Order 1182/2002 regarding collection, processing and dissemination of environmental information

The procedures for public participation in the process of decision-making related to the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol have to be specified and regulated. These aspects will be mainly considered in the implementation of specific actions related to flexible mechanisms.

3. Description of the Action:

A) Compile directory in digital format of where to access climate-related information such as past and ongoing research, impacts and adaptation, Kyoto mechanisms, awareness and education, focal points in different institutions. The directory will i.a. support government staff, local environmental agencies, NGOs, research institutes, and the general public. A leaflet introducing the Directory will be printed and distributed. The full guideline will be put on the MEWM website

B) Develop a dedicated website on Climate Change which will provide easy access to updated information regarding all of the key issues related to climate change, including national reporting; emission inventories; the flexible Kyoto Mechanisms; Directive 2003/87/EC; impacts and adaptation; policies and measures to limit GHG emissions; awareness and education. The website shall provide access to documentation regarding the Romanian climate policy.

4. Institution(s) responsible for implementation of the Action:

NEPA and MEWM with its subordinated or coordinated institutions and other responsible institutions

5. Time schedule for implementation of the Action:

December 2006 – February 2007

6. Resources needed for implementation of the Action:

A) 1 person NEPA.

B) 1 person MEWM and 2 persons NEPA (1 person permanent for daily updating of website) Funding: EUR 10,000 from external sources or the state budget

7. Expected impacts of implementation of the Action:

The meaningful participation of key stakeholders is the key to efficient development and implementation of national climate policies.

Public participation contributes in all phases from development of policies and measures to the actual implementation. Access to information and transparency in decision-making will help to ensure that scarce resources are used efficiently to the benefit of socio-economic development in Romania.