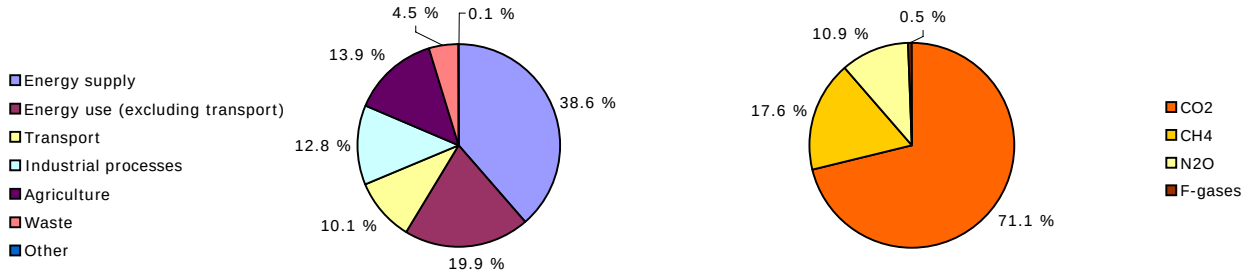
GHG trends and projections in Romania

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data [1]	1990	2007	2008	2009 [2]	Unit	Rank in EU-27 [3]	Rank in EU-15 [3]
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	242.1	152.6	145.9	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	8	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers [4]	1.1	0.6	1.1	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	20	n.a.
GHG per capita	10.4	7.1	6.8	n.a.	t CO_2-eq. / capita	26	n.a.
GHG per GDP [5]	5 026	2 479	2 208	n.a.	g CO_2-eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	4.3 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions [6]		69.6	64.1	48.6	Mt CO_2-eq.	10	n.a.
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		45.6 %	43.9 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances [7]		– 6.4 %	– 10.5 %	– 34.1 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 [1],[8]



Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 [2]		2008–2009 [2]	
	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%
Total GHG	– 96.2	– 39.7 %	– 6.7	– 4.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	– 3.7	– 35.0 %	– 0.3	– 4.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			n.a.	n.a.			– 15.5	– 24.1 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope [9]			n.a.	n.a.			– 14.9	– 23.5 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)

Total emissions decreased significantly in the 1990s, following the transition process to a market economy but have been increasing since 1999. The decrease in energy-related emissions was due to the decline of economic activities and energy consumption. Public electricity and heat production was by far the largest contributor to emission decreases, followed by manufacturing industries and fugitive emissions from energy industries. Emissions from industrial processes decreased due to reduced industrial production levels (in particular in the chemical, mineral and metal industries). In the agriculture sector, the decline of livestock populations, decreased use of synthetic fertilizer and the decline of cultivated areas and crop productions drove emissions down. Waste emissions increased due to consumption growth, an increase in the number of waste management sites and an increase in the percentage of the population connected to sewerage. Emissions increased between 1999 and 2004 but seem to have been stabilised since.

Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2007–2008)

Emissions decreased slightly compared to 2007. The largest decreases were observed in public electricity and heat production followed by iron and steel production and households and services, while emissions from road transportation and agricultural soils increased noticeably.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

List and description of national policies and measures www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam

[1] Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

[2] Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

[3] Comparison of 2008 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

[4] International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

[5] GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

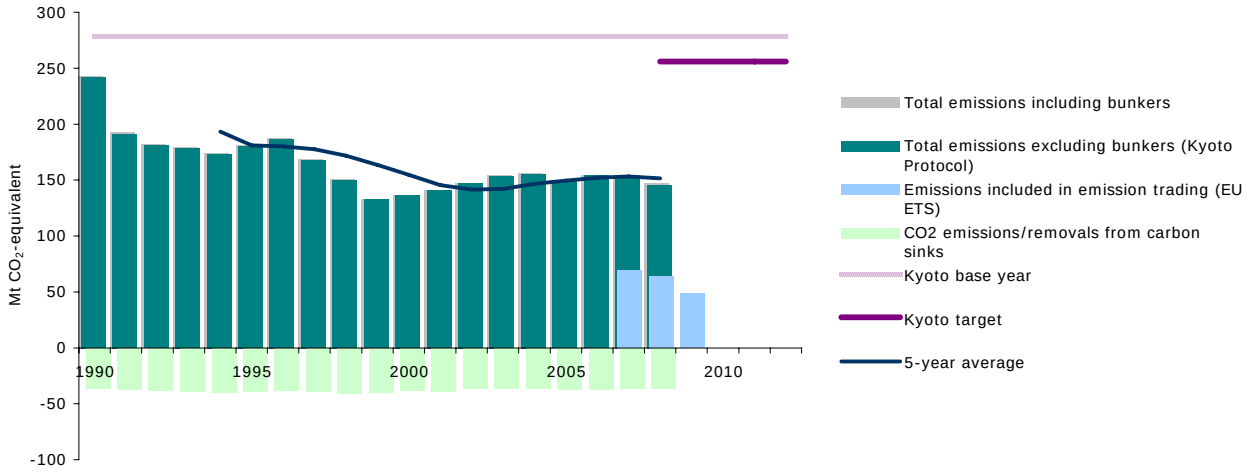
[6] All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

[7] "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

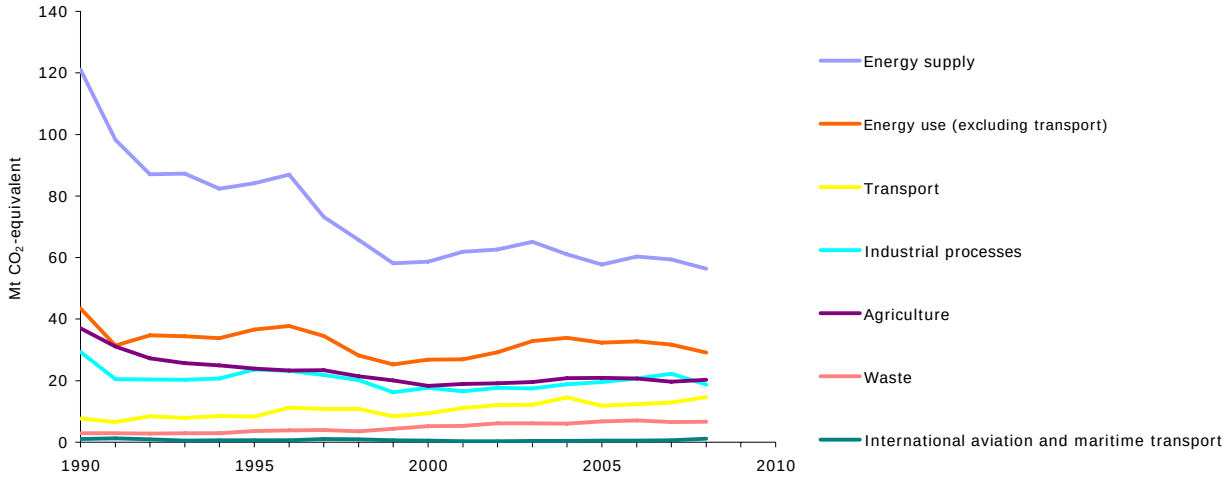
[8] LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

[9] Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for the two most recent years (2008 and 2009).

GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals



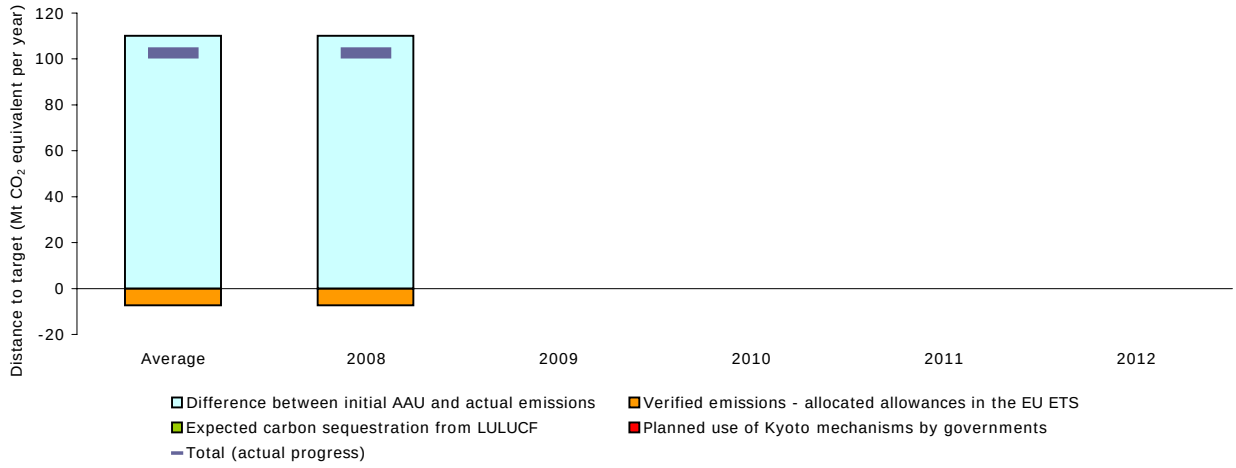
GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector



Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

Progress towards Kyoto target

Emissions in Romania in 2008 were 47.6 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender less allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, decreasing the countries assigned amount by 2.7 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Romania stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 36.9 % of the base-year emissions.



Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.