

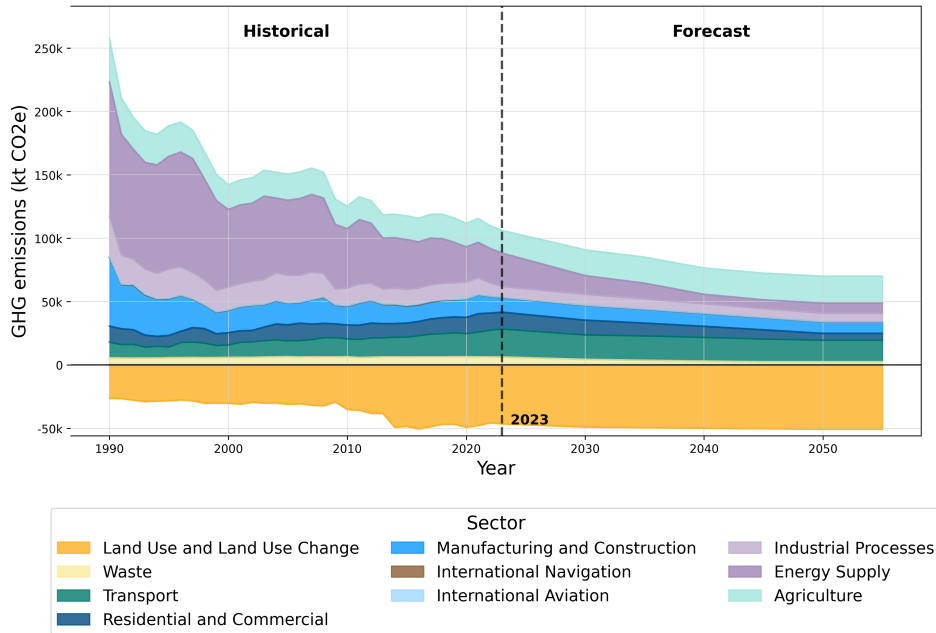


# National system for policies and measures and greenhouse gas projections of Romania

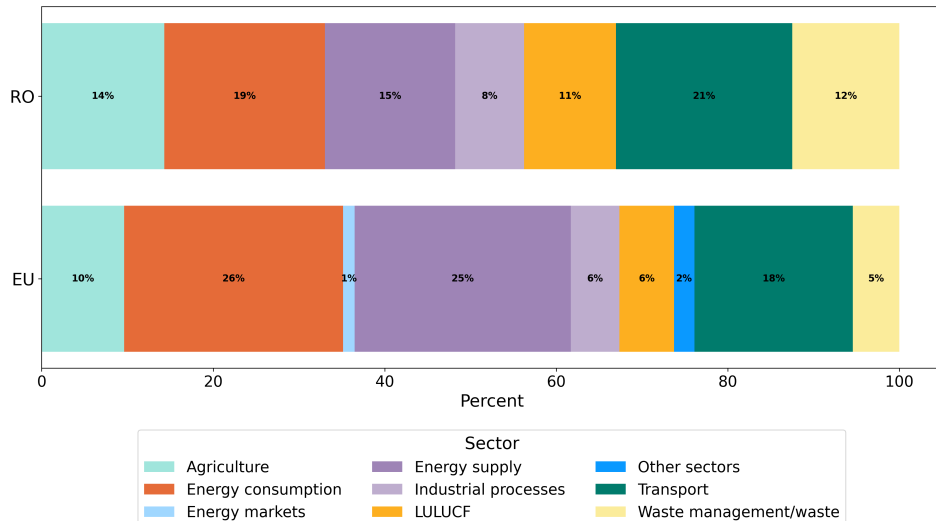
## Information reported in 2025

A robust and complete national system ensures the delivery of good-quality information on the projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as well as policies and measures in place to implement National Climate and Energy Plans. The two figures provide an overview of the information submitted by Romania in 2025, enabled by the national system, as laid out below.

Historical and projected greenhouse gas emission in Romania by sector in 2025.



Reported climate and energy Policies and Measures by affected sector in Romania.



## Institutional and procedural robustness

### *Institutional arrangements*

The Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests serves as the primary institution responsible for coordinating and overseeing the development and implementation of climate change policies in Romania. In accordance with Governmental Decision (GD) no. 43/2020, as subsequently amended, concerning the organization of the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests (MEWF) as the competent authority responsible for fulfilling Romania's reporting obligations in the field of climate change, the MEWF has the following responsibilities:

In Romania the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (MEWF) is the national entity responsible for administration of the National System for policies and measures and projections of the GHG emissions, as stipulated by Governmental Decision (GD) no. 267/2019. This decision establishes the National System for Reporting on Policies and Measures and Projections of Anthropogenic GHG Emissions by Sources and Removals by Sinks (NSPMPGHG). It defines the legal, institutional, and procedural framework for collecting the necessary data to meet Romania's reporting obligations at both the European and international levels, as follows:

- The MEWF, as competent authority, is responsible for the development and submission of the Report on Policies and Measures (RepPaMs) and the Report on Projections (RepProj) of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, according to the Energy Governance Regulation
- The MEWF, as competent authority, is responsible for the development and submission of the Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications.
- Central public authorities and public institutions provide the necessary data and information to elaborate the RepPaMs and RepProj, including the macro-economic parameters.
- The MEWF ensures the completeness of the data and information related to PaMs and projections, which shall include all GHG emissions and removals for all years, all gases and all estimated projection scenarios.
- The MEWF is responsible for implementing quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures for the data and information developed and/or processed, as well as for archiving and storing all relevant documentation related to RepPaMs, RepProj, Biennial Transparency Reports, and National Communications.
- Central public authorities and the public institutions responsible for providing the necessary data and information for elaboration of reports implement the quality control procedures for the data they supply, in accordance with their respective competences.

In April 2022, the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CISC) was established through the adoption of Government Decision 563/2022. This body is composed of ministers from various ministries within the Romanian Government and is led by the Prime Minister as its president. The committee also has three vice-presidents, who are:

- the Head of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister (who can act as a substitute for the president);
- the Head of the Climate and Sustainability Department within the Presidential Administration;
- the Minister of Environment, Waters, and Forests;
- the President of Romania may also be invited to participate.

The Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change is responsible for analyzing climate actions at both the national and sectoral levels to ensure:

- coherence between sectoral mitigation policies and national climate commitments, ensuring an appropriate contribution to achieving the EU and its Member States' joint targets.
- monitoring progress toward fulfilling these commitments.
- proposing annual priority policies aligned with existing commitments.
- assessing the implementation of the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and the

objectives of the Long-Term Strategy (LTS) for GHG emissions reduction.

- evaluating the budgeting of climate actions.
- analyzing and proposing indicators to monitor the implementation of climate policies and the achievement of targets.
- promoting a unified and coherent communication strategy on climate change.

For climate issues within the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests, Government Decision 1026/2014 is in place, amending the organization of the National Commission for Climate Change.

This inter-ministerial body has an advisory role and no legal personality, and its activities are coordinated by the central public authority for environmental protection and climate change.

The National Commission on Climate Change promotes measures and actions to ensure the coherent national implementation of the objectives set by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, as well as the provisions of climate legislation adopted at both the European and national levels.

The President of the National Commission on Climate Change is the head of the central public authority for environmental protection and climate change. The vice-president of the Commission is the state secretary responsible for climate change within the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests. Communication within the National Commission on Climate Change takes place as needed.

A technical working group is also established under the National Commission on Climate Change. This group consists of experts from governmental and non-governmental authorities, institutions, and organizations involved in climate-related activities.

Meetings are organized, or support is requested by the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests whenever necessary. Representatives from academic and higher education institutions, civil society, and business organizations are also invited to participate or contribute with input on specific technical climate aspects relevant at the national or sectoral level.

For the process of the self-assessment of compliance regarding the emissions reduction in comparison with the commitments, Romania also uses:

- data provided by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- data and information on policies and measures to mitigate GHG emissions and enhance removals, as well as GHG emissions/removals projections, submitted every two years in the Biennial Transparency Reports.
- data and information included every four years in the National Communication on Climate Change, officially submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

### ***Procedural and administrative arrangements and timescales***

The Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, as the national entity responsible for administering the National System for Policies and Measures (PaMs) and Projections, has established the following procedural arrangements to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability, and completeness of the information reported on policies, measures, and projections:

- Awarding a public procurement contract for consultancy services for studies on Elaboration of Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications, as well as Reports on Policies and Measures for GHG emissions reduction and Projections, in accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 to a consortium with sectoral expertise in GHG inventories and GHG projections, aligned with UNFCCC and EU reporting requirements. The awarded consultancy services do not include the LULUCF sector, that being managed through implementing the GD. 1415/2024 provisions./2024 provisions.

- The MEWF, in accordance with the established timeline with the consultancy services provider and LULUCF experts, facilitates the provision of necessary inputs for the elaboration of the PaMs and projections report, identifies and resolves difficulties, tracks progress, and forecasts results. This includes:

- Supplying historical GHG emissions representing the last version of the NGHGI submission to UNFCCC Secretariat or European Commission/ European Environment Agency, as input for GHG emissions projections;
- Providing relevant data and information collected from competent authorities, including details on national policies, measures, and projection parameters;
- Ensuring the availability of data and information related to national policies, measures, and projections for the LULUCF sector;
- Facilitating collaboration between consortium partners at all stages of the study's development to meet specific UNFCCC and EU-level reporting requirements.

- Within their respective areas of expertise, the consortium partners must compile the table of policies and measures, estimate projections of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and carry out quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) activities for the data and information developed, collected, and/or processed, for both LULUCF and non-LULUCF sectors.

- The consultancy services provider and the LULUCF partners have to work in close cooperation with the national competent authority throughout all study stages to fulfil European and UNFCCC reporting requirements, including the use of standardized reporting templates for submission.

- The consultancy services provider and the LULUCF partners must assist the MEWF during the evaluation/review process of the submitted reports.

Establishing a timeline for reporting activities on PaMs and GHG emission projections is important and ideally should follow a consistent two-year cycle to meet the 15th of March deadline. However, in our case this is not easy to achieve. In practice, maintaining a fixed schedule is challenging due to procedural and financial constraints.

Each time we need to prepare a report (PaMs and/or projections), we must go through a public procurement process to hire a consultant. The start of this process depends entirely on the availability of financial resources. As a result, it is very difficult to adhere to a fixed reporting timeline.

Usually, the timeline for each report is defined in the contract signed between the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests (MEWF) and the consultant. This contract outlines the deadlines and milestones for the work.

For example, in the current reporting cycle, the reporting has not yet taken place because the public procurement process is still ongoing. However, the deadline to complete all report-related activities is set at four months from the date the contract is signed. We expect to finalize the contract in July .

### ***Procedures for the official consideration and approval of the Member States national system***

The official consideration and approval of the national system for policies, measures, and projections is carried out by the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests at the ministerial level.

Other institutions involved in implementing policies and measures to reduce GHG emissions have not yet designated experts responsible for preparing the report or for providing the necessary data for its compilation.

In the Quality Assessment process for the current reporting, only MEWF experts are involved. They

are responsible for reviewing and giving final approval regarding the information included in the reporting tools and the submission of the report.

### ***Description of the information collection process***

The overall process of data collection for policies and measures involves identifying the required data, potential data providers, and data collection methods for each economic sector. This process is established in coordination with the consultant.

The main activity involves gathering information regarding the policies and measures (PaMs) that are either implemented or planned by reaching out to the relevant ministries responsible for managing policies and measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

This process is carried out by sending official letters to the ministries to request and receive responses regarding the management of policies and measures aimed at reducing GHG emissions, along with other required elements specified in the reporting format and maintaining close contact with representatives of the cooperating central public institutions to obtain the necessary information and clarifications when needed.

- Identifying the appropriate historical data from the NGHGI submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat, or to the European Commission/European Environment Agency;
- Identifying the national macroeconomic indicators established in line with the strategies and policies adopted for national socio-economic development, as provided by the National Commission for Strategy and Prognosis, in correlation with European legislation or provided at the EU level;
- Preparation of the Projections Report, by compiling the projections of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as well as the related data and information (description of: models, data sources, assumptions, mathematical models, sensitivity analysis performed for the projections, QA/QC activities) provided by the consortium partners, including data received for the LULUCF sector;
- Discussion of the macro-economic parameters used;
- Preparation and discussion of the report on the results of the sensitivity analysis, including a brief explanation of which parameters were changed and how;
- Documentation of the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) activities for the data and information developed, collected, and/or processed through aggregation of the consortium partners' documentation.

The consortium partners, as well as the LULUCF experts, have the following responsibilities related to the elaboration of the LULUCF reports on PaMs and projections:

- Drawing up the list of policies and measures, including the associated elements (specific indicators, ex-ante and ex-post assessments, associated costs and benefits, estimation methodologies, etc.);
- Elaborating projections of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, organized by gas or group of gases and NGHGI sectors for three scenarios – without measures scenario (WOM), with existing measures scenario (WEM), and with additional measures scenario (WAM);
- Selecting and describing the projection methodologies, including a brief description of models used at the sectoral level, as well as the assumptions and parameters applied;
- Carrying out/documenting activities related to quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of data and information developed, collected, and/or processed.

The QA/QC activities are continued within the MEWF to ensure the use of the information

developed by the consultancy consortium and LULUCF experts for reporting PaMs and projections, in accordance with the current provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Regulation (EU) 2020/1208.

***Description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions***

To define the assumptions regarding the evolution of Romania in the analyzed period, a SWOT analysis is performed for the historical period, targeting:

- economic growth
- demographic development
- social development
- structural adjustment of the economy
- structural adjustment of the industry
- technological modernization and reduction of energy intensity in industry, agriculture, construction
- transport sector development and modernization
- services sector development and modernization
- development and modernization of living conditions.

Sectoral assumptions are described in details in the submitted textual Projections Report.

The selection of methodologies and sectoral models is difficult to establish before engaging a consultant. Since we are developing a public procurement process for consultancy services, any eligible consultant can participate and sign a contract with the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests (MEWF), provided they meet the qualification requirements. As such, discussions on selecting methodologies and sectoral models occur after the consultant has been chosen.

***Institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation of EU's NDC***

Domestic implementation of the EU's nationally determined contribution will be regulated by a legislative act that will modify accordingly the Law 14/2019 that provides the institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for national target achievement in the non-ETS sectors. Other relevant legislative initiatives will be taken in accordance with the revision of the legislative package that will implement the EU and Member States 2030 goals, in accordance with the EU's engagement for its NDC.

The current Law 14/2019 addresses direct emissions from non-ETS sectors, including buildings, transport (excluding aviation), and agriculture (excluding land use, land use change, and forestry). It will be amended in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 841/2018 and Regulation (EU) 842/2018 as they revised. EU-ETS operators implement individual measures to comply with the revised rules of the ETS Directive legislation.

Below are the relevant provisions of Law 14/2019 concerning the establishment of national rules for ensuring domestic compliance with national emission reduction targets. For the current compliance period (2021-2030), the Law will be amended to align it with new revised EU legislation and its provisions.

Annex no. 2 to Law 14/2019 establishes the list of Romanian authorities and institutions responsible for collecting and providing the relevant information to estimate emissions associated with non-ETS activities. These authorities are as follows:

- a) The central public authority for environmental protection through specialized units with

responsibilities in waste management;

b) The central public authority for the economy;

c) The central public authority for energy and energy resources;

d) The central public authority for transport;

e) The central public authority for agriculture and rural development, together with the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority;

f) The central public authority for public health;

g) Local public authorities, public institutions, research and development institutes, as well as other public bodies under the authority, subordination, or coordination of the authorities mentioned in points a) to f).

Article 8 of Law 14/2019 provides the following:

(1) The public authorities and institutions listed in Annex no. 2 are responsible for providing the competent authority with information on measures and policies within their area of competence that limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as information on ex-post assessments of the effects of their implementation.

(2) The information provided under paragraph (1) must be submitted to the competent authority by November 30 of each year, in compliance with the format specified by the competent authority.

(3) The public authorities and institutions listed in Annex no. 2 ensure the coherence of the information provided, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2), with similar data and information subject to other reporting obligations.

The Article 9 of the Law 14/2019 provides, as follows:

(1) The methodology for estimating the reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, as result of the application of policies and measures from the non-ETS sectors, related to the categories of activities provided in annex no. 1 (I. Energy, except those regulated by the provisions of Government Decision no. 780/2006 on establishing the trading system for greenhouse gas emission certificates – EU-ETS, with subsequent amendments and completions: 1. Combustion of fuels in: energy production, transport, construction, other sectors, including heating of buildings; 2. Fugitive emissions from energy production; II. Industrial processes and the use of products, except those regulated by the provisions of Government Decision no. 780/2006, with subsequent amendments and completions; III. Agriculture; IV. Waste.), as well as the list of indicators used for monitoring and assessing the ex-post impact of the application of sectoral policies and measures on greenhouse gas emissions, shall be established and approved by joint order of the head of the competent authority and the heads of central public authorities provided in Annex no. 2 lit. b) -f), within 120 days from the date of entry into force of this law.

[Note: Yet, the above joint minister's order was not elaborated. This activity will be initiated in the near future. This act will take into consideration the new elements regarding the transposition of the revised ETS Directive, including the extension of the ETS to buildings, road transport and small business entities – ETS2]

(2) By exception from the provisions of par. (1), the methodology for estimating greenhouse gas emission reductions as a result of estimating the status and progress in implementing policies and measures in the non-ETS sectors related to the category of waste activities, as well as the list of indicators used for monitoring and the assessment of the ex-post impact of the application of sectoral policies and measures on greenhouse gas emissions in this sector shall be established and approved by order of the head of the competent authority.

(3) The data and information transmitted to the competent authority based on art. 8 para. (1) shall be used in the administration of the reports according to the provisions of EU in place legislation.

Article 10 of the Law 14/2019 provides, as follows:

(1) Each year, by February 15, the competent authority submits to the responsible authorities and institutions listed in Annex no. 2 a document assessing the state of compliance.

(2) Representatives of the competent authority, public authorities, and responsible institutions listed in Annex no. 2 propose additional sectoral measures, assess their impact on emission levels, and establish an implementation timeline for corrective actions within the National Commission on Climate Change. These actions are carried out in accordance with the responsibilities set by Government Decision no. 1,026/2014 and must be completed within 30 days of the competent authority confirming that the annual allocated emissions level has been exceeded.

(3) The representatives of the competent authority, of the public authorities and of the responsible institutions provided in annex no. 2 ensures the implementation of the activities of the calendar provided at para (2).

(4) In cases where greenhouse gas emissions exceed the allocated annual limits, considering the flexibility mechanisms outlined in Articles 6 and 7, the competent authority, along with the authorities listed in Annex No. 2 and their subordinate institutions, must develop a corrective plan specifying the measures to be implemented.

The key provision of this law mandates that public authorities and institutions responsible for non-ETS activities must develop and implement sector-specific policies and measures within their area of competence. This must be done under the coordination of the competent authority to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed the annually allocated levels for any year within the compliance period. The implementation of Law 14/2019 is overseen by the central public authority for environmental protection, currently the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests.

## Formality

### *Legal arrangements*

According to Government Decision (GD) no. 43/2020 regarding the organization of the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests (MEWF), the MEWF is the competent authority responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of Romania's reporting obligations in the field of climate.

In 2022, GD no. 43/2020 was amended by GDs no. 369, 677, and 1534, and further modified in 2024 through GD 718/2024, leading to structural changes within the MEWF. As a result, climate-related activities were integrated into the General Directorate for Impact Assessment, Pollution Control, and Climate Change. From 6 December 2024, the Climate Change Department within this Directorate will be responsible for overseeing climate-related matters.

The MEWF has the following responsibilities in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 2018/1999 on the governance of the energy union and climate action:

- Managing the National System for policies, measures, and projections of GHG emissions, in line with Article 39 of Regulation (EU) No. 2018/1999.
- Coordinating the preparation and submission of the Report on policies and measures to mitigate GHG emissions and the Report on GHG emissions projections, in accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) No. 2018/1999.
- Overseeing the preparation and submission of the Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications, in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the provisions of the Convention, and relevant COP/CMA decisions (Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3).

To fulfil these obligations, the MEWF carries out public procurement processes and contracts research and consulting services to develop the necessary studies that support the elaboration of the aforementioned reports.

To ensure Romania meets its reporting obligations under Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as well as COP decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3, 6/CP.25, and other relevant provisions,

the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests conducts public procurement procedures to engage consultancy services. These services focus on the preparation of studies for the "Elaboration of Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications, as well as Reports on Policies and Measures and Projections on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation, in accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999."

The data and information flow for compiling the associated reports on Policies and Measures (PaMs) and Projections is illustrated in the attached figure.

Specific institutional arrangements for the LULUCF sector have been established under Government Decision no. 1415/2024, which defines the obligations for managing the Agriculture and Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) subdomains within the Climate Change sector. This decision replaces Government Decision (GD) no. 590/8.11.2019.

As of November 2024, the responsibilities for managing the LULUCF sector inventory, as well as policies, measures, and projections, have been allocated as follows:

- ICSI is responsible for monitoring, estimating, and reporting GHG emissions/removals, collect information on PaMs and projections related to Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements, and Other Land categories, excluding soil-related emissions/removals. It also serves as the technical coordinator of LULUCF sector activities.
  - INCDS handles the monitoring, estimation, and reporting of GHG emissions/removals, PaMs, and projections for the Forest Land category.
  - ICPA is in charge of monitoring, estimating, and reporting GHG emissions/removals and projections associated with soils in Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements, and Other Land categories.
  - MEWF is responsible for analysing and approving the consolidated version of the LULUCF inventory, PaMs, and projections. Additionally, it ensures Romania's representation in the review process of associated reports, in collaboration with NEPA and the relevant institutes, as needed.
- The implementation of these activities by the three aforementioned institutes is also based on the allocation of adequate financial resources included in the individual contracts with the Environment Fund Administration.

## Alignment with other reporting frameworks

### ***GHG inventory reporting***

The overall process of collecting and using data on policies and measures and projections of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks was developed in alignment with each corresponding NGHGI sector and category.

The most recent reviewed GHG inventory data (reviewed at the EU level), having undergone the QA/QC procedure, are used to estimate the emission/removal projections for the GHG inventory categories. The starting year for the WEM/WAM scenarios for most categories is the last year of the historical time series. In some specific cases, a different starting year is used from the same GHG inventory submission.

As described above, the organizational structure for the LULUCF sector is similar for both the GHG inventory and the policies and measures and projections related to this sector.

### ***Article 17 of the Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (NECPR)***

The reported policies and measures and projections consider the energy-related measures established to achieve Romania's targets for decarbonization, renewables, and energy efficiency, as outlined in the Romanian National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan.

The current updated NECP under Article 17 of the Governance Regulation has been submitted to the European Commission, but it is still under the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) procedure, and further modifications may be included.

The integrated national PaMs reporting was largely completed under Article 18(1)(a).

The institution responsible in Romania for the development, updating, and reporting on the progress of implementing the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) is the Ministry of Energy.

Ministerial Order no. 910/2021/2023, jointly issued by the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Environment, Waters, and Forests, establishes the Interinstitutional Working Group tasked with evaluating the progress of implementing the measures outlined in the NECP 2021-2030. The Order also stipulates the process for updating the NECP in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Additionally, it defines the technical secretariat of this Group and the representatives of the relevant institutions.

Each relevant authority is required to nominate rapporteurs responsible for specific sections of the NECP, ensuring the effective implementation and reporting of the measures within their respective areas of competence. As such, the Order provides for rapporteurs for each table of the Annexes in accordance with the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2299 and Article 17 of the Government Regulation.

The Order is based on the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance No. 62/2023 and subsequent EU regulations related to energy and climate governance. It establishes the institutional framework and measures for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, concerning the governance of the EU energy union and climate actions.

## Accountability and transparency

### *Quality control activities*

Description of the quality assurance and quality control activities for reporting of policies and measures and projections\*

The national competent authority (MEWF) responsible for managing the NSPMPGHG carries out the following activities to ensure quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of data and information collected and/or processed by LULUCF partner experts and consultancy service experts:

- Verify compliance with EU-level reporting deadlines and specific tabular format requirements for reporting.
- Ensure completeness of the RepPaMs, including data and information on policies and measures, groups of policies and measures, covering specific indicators, ex-ante and ex-post assessments, cost-benefit analyses, and estimation methodologies where available.
- Review qualitative information on the interconnections between policies and measures and their contributions to different projection scenarios, particularly their role in achieving a low-carbon development strategy.
- Verify the completeness of the Projections Report, ensuring that all relevant data and information on GHG emissions projections and related elements (e.g., methodology descriptions, data sources, assumptions, models, and sensitivity analyses) are included.
- Check the disaggregation level of GHG emissions projections, ensuring alignment with the required tabular format across NGHGI categories, GHG types, and ETS/non-ETS classifications for all years and projection scenarios, as required by the reporting format.
- Ensure consistency between the estimated effects of policies and measures reported in the RepPaMs and the corresponding projections across all scenarios.



- Assess the transparency and completeness of methodological descriptions, data sources, assumptions, models, and sensitivity analyses presented in the Projections Report.
- Ensure proper use of notation keys in accordance with relevant official documents.
- Verify the implementation of QA/QC measures by consortium partners for collecting and/or processing data and information.

The consultancy consortium, along with LULUCF sector partners carries out the following activities to ensure control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of the data and information collected and/or processed:

- Ensure proper identification of policies and measures considered, and their consistency with EU policies and measures;
- Verify completeness of data and information related to policies and measures and groups of policies and measures, including specific indicators, ex-ante and ex-post assessments, and estimation methodologies;
- Check for gaps in data and information, ensuring that explanations are provided for any missing elements related to policies and measures, specific indicators, assessments and estimation methodologies.
- Ensure the required disaggregation level for GHG emissions projections aligning with tabular format specifications, by NGHGI categories, GHG types, ETS, and non-ETS, across all requested years and projection scenarios (WOM, WEM, WAM);
- Verify alignment of nationally considered assumptions on energy demand and energy resource types with those used at the European and international levels;
- Analyze GHG emissions projection trends together with the used parameters, comparing them with historical evolution, assessing the projected impact of the considered policies and measures and identify and analyse any exceptional values;
- Ensure explanations are provided for any missing estimations;
- Verify proper use of notation keys, in compliance with relevant official documents;
- Check the correct aggregation of data and information on policies and measures, and groups of policies and measures, ensuring consistency of the specific indicators, ex-ante and ex-post assessments, and estimation methodologies developed by consortium partners;
- Ensure accurate utilization of data necessary to estimate the GHG emission projections, including national macroeconomic indicators and NGHGI historical data;
- Compare national parameters used to estimate the GHG emission projections with those recommended at the EU level;
- Verify the correlation between projection parameters and their measurement units, ensuring consistency with tabular format requirements;
- Check the submission of both textual and tabular data for the Projections Report by consortium partners to MEWF, in line with their specific areas of expertise;
- Ensure correct aggregation of GHG emissions projections developed by consortium partners and LULUCF partners for all years and scenarios;
- Verify completeness of compiled elements related to GHG emissions projections, including methodology descriptions, data sources, assumptions, models, and sensitivity analyses for all years and scenarios.
- Confirm the inclusion of sensitivity analysis results in the Projections Report, ensuring detailed documentation of considered parameters.

It is important to note that GHG emission projections are based on assumptions with a high degree of uncertainty, particularly regarding macroeconomic indicators for the 2055 time horizon. Economic and social development play a crucial role in influencing these projections.

## Public participation

### *Stakeholder engagement*

In Romania, the process of elaboration of all programmatic and strategic documents is developed with public and stakeholder's consultation. These actors have the opportunity to express their opinion on the documents goals and to propose policies and measures in accordance with their point of views.

For example, the National Integrated Energy Climate Plan (NECP) integrates the goals of the main Strategies in force in Romania, such as the Energy Strategy, the Climate Change Strategy the Transport Master Plan, etc. All these documents were approved by the Romanian institutions after a comprehensive consultation and related discussions with the stakeholders, followed by the agreement on the possibility to implement their proposals. The NECP was also published for consultations on its different stage, in accordance with the Energy Governance and Climate Action Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and in line with Aarhus Convention. Romania ensured the involvement of all social partners in the preparation of the integrated national energy and climate plans.

Stakeholders, public and private entities, civil society have the opportunities to participate in and to be consulted on the preparation plans/ programs/ strategies, in line with the Aarhus convention. The involvement of social partners is ensured in the preparation of the programs and equal participation is allowed. The public is informed by public notices or similar appropriate means such as electronic media, to be able to access all relevant documents, thus all practical arrangements related to the public's participation being put in place.

The consultations take place in different stages of documents' elaboration, beginning with the legislative initiative, and ending with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure, that provides the deployment of adequate environmental evaluation for strategies/ planes/ programs/ in order to be awarded the environmental permit, in accordance with the domestic Government Decision 1076/2004 on the establishment of the appropriate environmental evaluation procedure. The conclusions of SEA process are included in the Environmental Report that will allow the release of the environmental permit.

## Contact information for entities with overall responsibility for National Systems

The Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests is designated as the national authority with overall responsibility for evaluating climate change policy and reporting on PaMs and projections of anthropogenic GHG emissions. The institution is located in Bucharest, Unirii Boulevard No. 12, District 5.

The Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests holds the functional competence for activities related to the development and implementation of national PaMs for climate change prevention. In addition to its active role in the entire process, the Ministry is also involved in QA/QC activities concerning the annual submission of the National GHG Inventory, the report on Policies and measures and the evaluation of projections of anthropogenic GHG emissions, the last two being prepared by an external consultant.

The Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests is the responsible entity for establishing and ensuring the functionality of the National System.

The contact details of the entity responsible for the national system: Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (MEWF), General Directorate on Impact Assessment, Pollution Control and Climate Change; website: [www.mmediu.ro](http://www.mmediu.ro); emails: [cabinet.ministru@mmediu.ro](mailto:cabinet.ministru@mmediu.ro); [geta.nicodim@mmediu.ro](mailto:geta.nicodim@mmediu.ro).