

# ROMANIA

Dear colleagues,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please allow me to start by thanking for the opportunity to present Romania's accomplishments and future challenges at this panel ~~discussion~~. I would also like to express our greetings and appreciation to the host country, Argentina and to the organizers for the invitation to participate at the Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as for the warm hospitality and the excellent organization of this important event.

Romania considers the theme of this panel ~~discussion~~ very important, taking into account that this year we are celebrating 10 years from the entry into force of the Convention and, maybe not accidentally, a significant step was made for the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. *through its Ratif. by Russian Federation*

Deeply aware on the great importance given to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, Romania was the first Annex I Party to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. Thus, we took the responsibility for reducing the greenhouse gas emissions with 8 percent in the first commitment period. According to the last National Inventory, submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in May 2004, the level of the greenhouse gas emissions in Romania decreased in 2002 with around 50 percent comparing to the base year, 1989.

This important decrease in emissions is mainly due to the industrial activity reduction and the promotion of pollution control measures, as a consequence of the implementation of new specific regulation harmonized with those of the European Union.

At the same time, taking into account the increasing trend of Romania's economical growth in the last four years, between 5 and 8 percent, the greenhouse gas emissions are expected to increase slightly by 2008. In this respect, our main objective is to decouple these aspects, by implementing coherent measures of energy efficiency, renewable energy and also to preserve the achieved reductions.

~~The Third National Communication has been already finalized and analyzed within the National Commission on Climate Change and it will be submitted as soon as possible to the UNFCCC Secretariat.~~

Regarding the scientific aspects of the Convention process, Romania commends the tremendous work and the achievements of the experts involved in the

Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change and the outcomes of the Third Assessment Report. We hope in the same time that this important document will have the same impact, as the previous ones ~~had~~, proving once again that global warming is an undeniable issue, which deserves an increasing attention and effective response measures.

*undisavailable*

Speaking about international cooperation I have to say that Romania has a great potential to attract foreign investments through the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms.

In this respect, Romania has signed nine Memoranda of Understanding with different Annex I Parties and with the World Bank, documents that establish the general framework for cooperation on the development of JI projects. On the basis of these agreements, Romania has approved and initiated eleven JI projects aimed to promote energy efficiency and cost-effective technologies in the power, heating, industrial and transport sectors. Some of these projects are now under implementation, and have begun to generate emission reductions.

We express our hope that these actions of bilateral and international cooperation will continue, taking also into account the needs for technology transfer and the financial ~~limitation~~ issues.

*In the same time,*

Romania, as a candidate country is committed to implement the European Union climate change policies, including the ~~EU~~ Emission Trading Scheme.

Romania has been impacted by some climate related extreme events over the last few years and like other regions of Europe, changes in the climate conditions are affecting our agriculture, water management, forests, and in general the way we live. Undertaking vulnerability assessments to climate change impacts and exploring adaptation measures are considered important priorities for Romania.

As mentioned in the Implementation Plan of the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, *the change in Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind*. In this respect, we consider that sustainable development should be the driving force for a coherent integration of adaptation and mitigation measures.

Romania is fully committed to promoting the vision of a world where economic development and sustainable development can be reconciled with environmental protection and the objectives of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol.

*UNFCCC*

Thank you very much for your attention!

Dear colleagues,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please allow me to start by thanking for the opportunity to present Romania's views about the theme of this panel discussion. I would also like to express our greetings and appreciation to the host country, Argentina and to the organizers for the invitation to participate at the Tenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as for the warm hospitality and the excellent organization of this important event.

Romania considers the theme of this panel discussion very important, taking into account that this year we are celebrating 10 years from the entry into force of the Convention and, a significant step was made for the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol through its ratification by the Russian Federation.

Deeply aware on the great importance given to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, Romania was the first Annex I Party to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. Thus, we took the responsibility for reducing the greenhouse gas emissions with 8 percent in the first commitment period. According to the last National Inventory, submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in May 2004, the level of the greenhouse gas emissions in Romania decreased in 2002 with around 50 percent comparing to the base year, 1989.

This important decrease in emissions is mainly due to the industrial activity reduction and the promotion of pollution control measures, as a consequence of the implementation of new specific regulation harmonized with those of the European Union.

At the same time, taking into account the increasing trend of Romania's economical growth in the last four years, between 5 and 8 percent, the greenhouse gas emissions are expected to increase slightly by 2008. In this respect, our main objective is to decouple these aspects, by implementing coherent measures of energy efficiency, renewable energy and also to preserve the achieved reductions.

Regarding the scientific aspects of the Convention process, Romania commends the tremendous work and the achievements of the experts involved in the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change and the outcomes of the Third Assessment Report. We hope in the same time that this important document will have the same impact, as the previous ones had, proving once again that global warming is an undeniable issue, which deserves an increasing attention and effective response measures.

Romania has been impacted by some climate related extreme events over the last few years and like other regions of Europe, changes in the climate conditions are affecting our agriculture, water management, forests, and in general the way we live. The changes in precipitation conditions increased the extreme phenomena like floods and droughts, which appeared more often, and the damages became more significant.

The **adaptation** measures to the effects of climate change in agriculture and water management in Romania can be roughly classified in two groups.

The first group relating to the national decision level, refers to various governmental laws regarding the protection, conservation and improvement of soil and water resources and, therefore, indirectly refers to drought, desertification and soil degradation. I can mention here the great importance of the synergy between the so-called Rio Conventions.

The second group refers to those strategies derived from the research studies and they are also important because they allow us to prepare better for climate change impacts.

Undertaking vulnerability assessments to climate change impacts and exploring adaptation measures are considered important priorities for Romania and we express our hope that actions of bilateral and international cooperation in this field will be more significant in the future.

[Romania as a candidate country is committed to implement the European Union climate change policies, including its programmes on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.]

As mentioned in the Implementation Plan of the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, *the change in Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind*. In this respect we consider that sustainable development should be the driving force for a coherent integration of adaptation and mitigation measures.

Romania is fully committed to promoting the vision of a world where economic development and sustainable development can be reconciled with environmental protection and the objectives of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol.

Thank you very much for your attention!

lead to the modification in the vegetation periods as well as to the displacement of the border-line between the grassland and the forest areas. The change in precipitation regime may also increase the erosion and the compaction of the soil. It can be assumed that extreme phenomena (floods, droughts) could appear more often and the risks and damages may become more significant.

The **adaptation** measures to the effects of climate change in agriculture and water management in Romania can be roughly classified in two groups.

The first group relating to the national decision level, refers to various governmental laws regarding the protection, conservation and improvement of soil and water resources and, therefore, indirectly refers to drought, desertification and soil degradation. I can mention here the great importance of the synergy between the so-called Rio Conventions.

The second group refers to those strategies derived from the research studies and they are also important because they allow us to prepare better for climate change impacts.

A particular aspect of agriculture in drought-affected areas is connected with the social security of the local people. Farmers cannot cover themselves the losses in very droughty years, and also the insurance companies do not cover the effects of drought, so that some kind of state-supported actions have to be considered.

Undertaking vulnerability assessments to climate change impacts and exploring adaptation measures are considered important priorities for Romania.

[Speaking about international cooperation I have to say that Romania has a great potential to attract foreign investments through the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms.

In this respect, Romania has signed nine Memoranda of Understanding with different Annex I Parties and with the World Bank, documents that establish the general framework for cooperation on the development of JI projects. On the basis of these agreements, Romania has approved and initiated eleven JI projects aimed to promote energy efficiency and cost-effective technologies in the power, heating, industrial and transport sectors. Some of these projects are now under implementation, and have begun to generate emission reductions.

We express our hope that these actions of bilateral and international cooperation will continue, taking also into account the needs for technology transfer and the financial limitation issues.]

[Romania as a candidate country is committed to implement the European Union climate change policies, including the EU Emission Trading Scheme].

As mentioned in the Implementation Plan of the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, *the change in Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind*. In this respect we consider that sustainable development should be the driving force for a coherent integration of adaptation and mitigation measures.

Romania is fully committed to promoting the vision of a world where economic development and sustainable development can be reconciled with environmental protection and the objectives of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol.

Thank you very much for your attention!