Country fact sheet: Romania

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (excl. international aviation) 1990-2018 (index 1990 = 100%). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector\(^1\) – historical emissions 1990-2017, projections 2018-2030 (Mt CO\(_2\)-eq).

Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2017).\(^2\)

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\(^1\) The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: memo item.

\(^2\) Excluding international aviation, CO\(_2\) from domestic aviation and NF\(_3\).
2. ETS emissions

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

3 The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations. Romania joined the ETS in 2007.
4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Romania show net removals of, on average, -77.9 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2017. In this regard, Romania contributes with 18.9% to the annual average sink of -411.9 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -2.7 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to 2.4% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -111.9 Mt CO₂-eq. Reported net removals show an overall increasing trend in the observed period. The accounting quantities show steady annual net credits. Romania is the only EU Member State that elected to report and account for Revegetation.

Dominating reported quantities are removals by Forest Management, which follow an increasing trend over the five-year period. Emissions by Deforestation are comparatively small and stable. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation and removals by Revegetation are hardly noticed in the emission budget of the LULUCF sector.

Credits by Forest management outweigh stable debits by Deforestation. In this preliminary simulated accounting exercise, potential credits by Forest Management of, on average, -68.4 Mt CO₂-eq per year are capped to -10.66 Mt CO₂-eq per year. Romania is one of five EU Member States that exceed the cap of 3.5% from emissions of the base year (1989). Debits by Revegetation and credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are negligible.

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*The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.
Data sources


Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.