ROMANIA
Advisory Services Agreement on
Strengthening Planning and Budgeting Capacity and Supporting
the Introduction of Performance Budgeting

OUTPUT NO. 6
Institutional Strategic Plan 2019-2022 of the Ministry of the Environment
September 2019

Project co-financed from the European Social Fund through Operational Programme for Administrative Capacity 2014-2020
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<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA SOP</td>
<td>The Managing Authority for the Sectoral Operational Programme for Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANPA</td>
<td>National Agency for Natural Protected Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEPA/NAEP</td>
<td>National Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Protected Areas</td>
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<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARS</td>
<td>The Fifth Global Assessment Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAgM</td>
<td>The Commission for Agrometeorology</td>
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<td>ASA</td>
<td>Advisory Services Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANDU</td>
<td>CANDU is a nuclear reactor with pressurized Heavy Water</td>
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<td>CAS</td>
<td>Commission for Atmosphere Sciences</td>
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<td>CBS</td>
<td>Commission for Basic Systems</td>
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<td>CCI</td>
<td>Commission for Climatology</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
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<td>COIM</td>
<td>Commission for Observation Instruments and Methods</td>
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<td>CITES</td>
<td>The convention regarding international trade of wild endangered fauna and flora species</td>
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<td>CLRTAP</td>
<td>Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution</td>
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<td>NCNAC</td>
<td>National Commission for Nuclear Activity Control</td>
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<td>NCSRHE</td>
<td>National Council of Scientific Research in the Higher Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPP</td>
<td>Nuclear Power Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
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<td>COMM</td>
<td>Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology</td>
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<td>CRESC</td>
<td>National strategy on climate change and low carbon green growth</td>
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<td>DAISIE</td>
<td>Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventory for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECMWF</td>
<td>European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecast</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOMET</td>
<td>Group of economic interest, established by the weather forecast services of the European Union Member States, which abides by the provisions of the economic agreements of the European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>EMAS</td>
<td>EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMMA</td>
<td>European Multiservice Meteoalarm Awareness</td>
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<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Renewable Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETS</td>
<td>The scheme for trading greenhouse gas emission allowances within the European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>EUMETNET</td>
<td>Operational Programme for the Exchange of Information from the Meteorological Radars within the European Meteorological Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>EUMETSAT</td>
<td>The European Organization for the Exploitation of the Meteorological Satellites</td>
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<tr>
<td>EURATOM</td>
<td>The Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community</td>
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<td>EURDEP</td>
<td>European platform for radiological data exchange</td>
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<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse Gas</td>
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<td>GMES</td>
<td>European Commission - Global Monitoring for Environment and Security</td>
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<td>GTS</td>
<td>Global Meteorological Telecommunication System</td>
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<td>GD</td>
<td>Government Decision</td>
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<td>IEEP</td>
<td>Institute for European Environmental Policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIES</td>
<td>General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations</td>
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<td>NIGGE</td>
<td>National Inventory of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td>INSPIRE</td>
<td>Infrastructure of spatial data in Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPCC</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASPERS</td>
<td>JASPERS is a technical assistance partnership between three members (European Commission, EIB and EBRD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIA</td>
<td>The Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPF</td>
<td>The Ministry of Public Finances</td>
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<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NH3</td>
<td>Ammonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nox</td>
<td>Oxides of nitrogen</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMO</td>
<td>Destination Management Organizations</td>
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<td>WMO</td>
<td>World Meteorological Organization</td>
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<td>SO</td>
<td>Specific objective</td>
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<td>GEO</td>
<td>Government Emergency Ordinance</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>MP</td>
<td>Management Plan</td>
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<td>PM10</td>
<td>PM10 suspended particulates</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM2.5</td>
<td>PM2.5 suspended particulates</td>
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<td>OPLI</td>
<td>Operational Programme Large Infrastructure</td>
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<td>ISP</td>
<td>Institutional Strategic Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>The Ramsar Convention is an inter-governmental treaty on the humid areas as habitat for the water birds at international level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH</td>
<td>Regulation 1907/2006 (EC) of the European Parliament and Council of December 18, 2006 on the registration, evaluation, limitation and authorization of chemicals</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIR</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAQMN</td>
<td>National Air Quality Monitoring Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERMN</td>
<td>National Environmental Radioactivity Monitoring Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.A.</td>
<td>Joint-stock company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Trade company</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>Reimbursable Advisory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Strategic Environmental Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVESO</td>
<td>European directive on accident prevention and control in the chemical industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSG</td>
<td>General Secretariat of the Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIM</td>
<td>The subscriber identification system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWMS</td>
<td>Integrated Waste Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCSS</td>
<td>National Cyber Security System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2</td>
<td>Sulphur dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS</td>
<td>Special Telecommunication Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPU</td>
<td>Public Policies Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>VPN</td>
<td>Virtual Private Network</td>
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</table>
PREAMBLE

Rationale

The General Secretariat of the Government (GSG) and the World Bank concluded an agreement for Strengthening Planning and Budgeting Capacity and Supporting the Introduction of Performance Budgeting in the GSG, the Ministry of Public Finances (MPF) and the selected line ministries. In order to strengthen the efficiency of public spending, the focus of the advisory services was on i) further strengthening the development of the existing Institutional Strategic Plan (ISP) under the guidance of GSG; strengthening the capacity of the government to monitor the updating of the ISP and its implementation with the aid of a joint IT instrument, developed with the support of the World Bank; iii) developing a central dashboard at the level of the GSG, in order to report the implementation of high level ISP priorities within the selected ministries.

The activities defined under the advisory services derive from the functional analysis of the public administration which showed that the public sector is affected by a discrepancy between planning and budgeting, leading to a gap between the resources used and outcomes. Consequently, the government requested the World Bank to provide support with the institutionalization of a process for monitoring the implementation of policies, with clear roles and responsibilities for GSG, MPF and the line ministries, using the methodologies, instruments and processes developed within these services. This will be an integral part of the reforms promoted by the government in the field of budgeting. Starting from the objective of making the strategic planning process mandatory for all ministries of Romania, GSG aims to make the ISP into a product regularly developed by each ministry.

Being one of the selected line ministries, the Ministry of the Environment (ME) committed itself to a program of substantial reforms; covering aspects related to policies as well the public administration.

Methodology

Figure 1. Organization of the strategic planning process in the Ministry of Environment
FOREWORD

The Governments of many countries consider environment protection a top priority in their programs, and the United Nations has included the problematic of climate change in the central Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Implementing the environmental policies represent a priority for Europe. Thus, one of the priorities of the Strategy Europe 2020 envisages a sustainable economic growth, by promoting a more efficient economy from the perspective of utilization of resources, more ecological and more competitive.

The 2018-2020 Governance Program mentions that “The policy in the area of environment protection aims at ensuring a clean and healthy environment, ensuring the nature protection, quality of life, in correlation with social progress and a green competitive economic growth, with low carbon dioxide emissions and efficient form the perspective of the use of resources”.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The General Secretariat of the Government committed itself to streamline public spending. By drafting an Institutional Strategic Plan (ISP) for the budgeting cycle 2019-2022 for 13 line ministries, GSG aims to strengthen the budgeting, planning and monitoring capacity of Government of Romania.

The ISP is structured on the 8 strategic pillars of the environmental sector, as follows:

**Strategic Objective 1** – *Protecting and restoring biodiversity, promoting the services provided by ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity components*

This strategic objective relies on 1 program:

(i) Program 1.1 – Management of protected areas and biodiversity conservation.

**Strategic Objective 2** – *Efficient management of waste, contaminated sites, hazardous substances and promotion of circular economy in compliance with the sustainable development principle in order to protect human health and the environment*

The 3 main programs underlying this strategic objective are:

(i) Program 2.1 – Improving the development and coordination process of waste management policy
(ii) Program 2.2 – Protection human health and the environment by regulating the measures and actions regarding the management of contaminated sites
(iii) Program 2.3 – Protecting the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances.

**Strategic Objective 3** – *Development of the national meteorological system*

This strategic objective relies on one program:

(i) Program 3.1 – National Meteorological Program.

**Strategic Objective 4** – *Improvement of the assessment and the management of air quality, air emissions, environmental noise and the environmental radioactivity*

The three programs underlying this strategic objective are:

(i) Program 4.1 – Air quality and atmospheric emissions
(ii) Program 4.2 – Environmental noise
(iii) Program 4.3 – Environmental radioactivity.

**Strategic Objective 5** – *Prevention and control of industrial pollution and effective management of industrial accidents risk*

This strategic objective relies on two programs:

(i) Program 5.1 – Industrial Pollution Control
(ii) Program 5.2 – Management of industrial accidents.

**Strategic Objective 6** – *Horizontal legislation and the creation of infrastructure for spatial information*

The three programs underlying this strategic objective are:

(i) Program 6.1 – Environmental liability
(ii) Program 6.2 – Efficient enforcement of EIA/SEA legislation
(iii) Program 6.3 – Infrastructure for spatial information.

Strategic Objective 7 – Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coming from the economic activities in accordance with the EU targets and the adaptation to climate change impact, both current and future

This strategic objective relies on the following program:

(i) Program 7.1 – Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategic Objective 8 – Strengthening the institutional capacity

This strategic objective relies on one program:

(i) Program 8.1 – Strengthening the administrative capacity to manage and to implement the environmental protection policies.
1. **INTRODUCTION**

**Rationale**

The 2019-2022 ISP represents a review of the plan elaborated for the period 2018-2021 and is developed in line with the strategic objectives related to the environment and the institutional priorities of the Ministry of the Environment. At the same time, it provides clear programs and measures (budgets included) required to meet these medium-term objectives and a sound framework to assess performance in view of measuring the progress in meeting these targets.

**Methodology**

The methodology for elaborating the Institutional Strategic Plan contains elements of the *Government Decision no. 1807/2006 for the approval of the Management Component within the Methodology regarding the medium-term strategic planning system of the public administration institutions at central level* and in the *Government Decision no. 158/2008 for the approval of the Budgetary programming component within the Methodology regarding the medium-term strategic planning system of the public administration institutions at central level*, as well as a new implementation component. By creating a coherent methodological ensemble made up of Policies, Budget and Implementation, the aim is to improve the coherence and clarity as well as the administrative feasibility at the level of the entire strategic planning approach. The Government Decision no. 158/2008 included a methodology for program budgeting in order to complete the strategic planning methodology approved in 2006. The Government Decision no. 155/2008 includes a budget program structure for the correlation with the strategic priorities of the Institutional Strategic Plan.

The budget of the initiatives / measures is expressed for the period of application of the initiative / measure within the Institutional Strategic Plan, i.e. for a maximum of four (4) years, broken down by years and by sources of financing (state budget, co-financing state budget, non-reimbursable external funds, other identified funds).

The Institutional Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment (ME) reflects the objectives, programs, measures / initiatives at the level of the environment protection that the ME together with the entities it coordinates and those subordinated to it have planned for 2019-2022 and for which they allocated funds within the limits of the budget resources assigned to the sector through the annual budget, in order to implement them and obtain the expected results.

The process of ISP review follows a process similar to the elaboration of the strategic document. In the process, apart from the strategic objectives, programs, measures, indicators and targets set previously in the planned time horizon (4 years) can be reviewed, so as to update them in correlation with the 2019-2022 medium-term budgetary framework. The review consists of:

- analyzing the internal and external environment of the Ministry, in order to establish any significant changes that are necessary for the forecasts on which the current plan is based, respectively: national sectoral and inter-sectoral strategies in force or newly emerged since the last draft of the ISP, the governance program, strategic reviews (functional analyzes) and country-specific recommendations;
- adding a supplementary year to the plan;

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1 See the Methodology for the elaboration, monitoring and reporting of the Strategic Institutional Plans, and the program budget, the annex to the GD project for approving the methodology for the elaboration, monitoring and reporting of the Strategic Institutional Plans and the budget programs.
• reviewing and updating the programs and their objectives, the outcomes and the target values of the indicators;
• reviewing the measures, outputs and the target values of indicators;
• analyzing and reviewing the budget related to the measures (the cost of outputs) from the medium-term budgetary framework 2019-2022;
• updating the budget of the programs (sum of the budget of the measures).

During the update there were numerous meetings with the working groups, virtual collaborations and exchanges of opinions between the members of the working groups and the representatives of the World Bank.

Stage of implementation of ISP

Section 1
No major changes occurred in the structure of ISP, compared with the 2018-2021 ISP.

Section 2
Reporting the implementation of the ISP is not institutionalized, as there is no formal system for collecting, reporting and aggregating data.

Section 3
The ISP structure on strategic objectives and programs is presented in the section Executive Summary.

Section 4
Since the beginning of the planning process through the ISPs, there has been a wide participation of all structures, an increased interest and a clear accountability considering the results.

The whole process was institutionally assumed through the setting up of the working groups and the updates in their composition. Though, the ISP of the ME was not assumed by the ministry’s management through order of the minister.

The ISP merges the most important objectives of the field with the current activity, maintains a high degree of compatibility with all strategies regarding the ME and reflects all other current activities, and uses indicators and a reporting system that are easily adapted to other situations in which generating updated reports is required.

The effort to synthesize the complex activity of the ministry and the presentation of a series of strategic objectives, programs, results and measures were at times considerable, as was the establishment of indicators, developments and estimated targets.

In the next stages, carrying out a procedure of elaboration/updating and internal approval can represent a fundamental instrument for its adoption and internalization as a central working tool.

The ISP can also be used as a tool for communication with the public and for the transparency of the ministry’s activity, by publishing it on the ME website. Currently the 2017-2020 and 2018-2021 drafts are published by GSG at https://sgg.gov.ro/new/planuri-strategice-institutionale/.

As regards the status of ISP implementation on each of the 4 areas under ME responsibility, the following achievements can be mentioned:

1. Nature protection and biodiversity
- Adoption of a Methodology on elaboration, verification and approval of natural protected areas management plans, GD no. 867/2018 on modification and completion of GD no. 997/2016 on organization and operation of National Agency for Natural Protected Areas and regarding the modification and completion of annex 2 of GD no. 1.705/2006 for approval of centralized inventory of state-owned public assets;

- Implementation of appropriate management systems for nature protection - 1227 natural protected areas managed by ANANP, out of a total of 1617 natural protected areas.

1. Waste management

Four new economic instruments were introduced in the national legislation for identification and reaching the objective regarding waste re-use and recycling, by GEO 74/2018:

- contribution at circular economy of 30 lei/tonne of municipal waste and from stored construction waste

- system of return guarantee for re-usable packaging materials of 0.1-3 liters, amounting 0.5 lei/piece

- system pays for how much you through away and differentiated tariff for population - EPR system (extended responsibility of the producer).

2. Impact evaluation and pollution control

Elaboration of the guides necessary for improving the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities for unitary approach of the environmental impact assessment procedure – EGEIA

- 7 guides elaborated and over 135 trained persons from environment authorities.

4. Climate change

- Operationalization of the climate change national strategy and low carbon emission economic growth (CRES) and climate change national action 2016-2020 (PNASC)

- Quarterly reporting (31 decembrie 2018) – Progress registered by the institutions responsible for the elaboration of the studies foreseen in the Climate Change National Action Plan 2016-2020 in the context of environmental approval no. 35/22.12.2015.
2. CONTEXT

The 2019-2022 Institutional Strategic Plan was created based on a methodology including elements laid down by Government Decisions no. 1807/2006 and no. 158/2008. Thus, a methodologically coherent framework is obtained, including policies, budget and implementation process. A single management framework brings together the fundamental elements of the strategic planning system, focusing on the improvement of the coherence and clarity of the whole strategic planning action, as well as the improvement of public expenditure efficiency. Strategic planning is the premise for the performance of the monitoring, assessment and annual revision of the deployed measures, based on the output, result and impact indicators. The periodic and summative assessment of the deployed measures and programmes adds to the improvement of responsibility when using public monies based on the results and efficiency of the accrued expenses from the perspective of the undertaken objectives. Based on the premise of the limited nature of public resources, no public sector expense should elude the systematic assessment of the efficiency and efficacy of allocation of the public revenues at sectoral level, for the achievement of the said objectives.

The World Bank provided technical assistance throughout the whole drafting and revision process, while the Public Policies Unit of the ME, with the task of information, facilitation, intermediation and integration, ensuring: the analysis and correlation of the materials executed by the working group specialists; the management of the IT monitoring application.

For an inclusive, informative and participative approach, the World Bank organized two training session for the members of the working groups (including those dealing with the budget and human resources) on 13th and 14th March 2019, to update the strategic objectives, the plans of measures and the indicators.

The Institutional Strategic Plan for 2019 - 2022 is drafted by considering the objectives and deadlines described and undertaken in the 2018-2020 Programme of government, the 2019 Country Report for Romania, including an in-depth balance related to the prevention and correction of economic imbalances, which accompanies the 2019 National Reform Program. Last but not least, the ISP relating to 2019-2022, like the previous one, is based on the sectoral strategies approved by government decisions and ex-ante conditionalities for accessing European funds 2014 – 2020.
3. MISSION AND VISION

Mission of the Ministry

The mission of the Ministry of the Environment is to protect the environment and natural resources in view of securing for the current generation and for the future ones, a clean and healthy environment, which protects nature, increase of the quality of life, correlated with a green and competitive economic development, with low carbon dioxide emissions and efficient use of resources.

The main role of the Ministry of the Environment is to regulate and promote the public policies in the field of environment and climate change. The Ministry of the Environment conducts the national environmental policy by playing the role of state, synthesis, coordination and control authority in this field, directly or by specialized technical bodies, public authorities or institutions in its subordination, coordination or under the ministry’s authority.

According to the legislation in force, the Ministry of the Environment is organized and operates as a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal personality, subordinated to the Government.

- However, the ministry cannot accomplish its mission without drafting and implementing adequate, coherent and stable public policies reaching the consensus of as many stakeholders involved in the field of environmental protection.
- The Ministry of the Environment has to develop and implement public policies in the environmental sector, within the framework shaped by European policies. This is not a simple gesture of passive adoption of European policies; it is on the contrary, an active process, promoting Romania’s own solutions in the field, meeting the needs of the country also agreed with the ministry’s partners.
- The support for environmental protection in Romania is beneficial for the country and for the region. Quantifying these benefits shows that their value outruns that of the short and long-term costs, which confirms the responsibility to develop consistent and sustainable public policies and strategies.

Vision of the Ministry

To be a transparent, reliable and responsible institution, to serve the interests of the society and to actively follow the topics of environmental protection in Romania, based on European and global developments. The Ministry of the Environment acts to protect the environment and the natural resources, to ensure that the current generation and to the future ones will have a clean environment, in harmony with the economic development and social progress.

- The Ministry of the Environment is the main public institution responsible for the environmental protection policies in Romania².
- MX undertakes this responsibility in compliance with the highest standards of transparency, liability and integrity, in collaboration with other public institutions, the private sector and organizations of the civil society.
- ME makes efforts to strengthen its management capacity and organizational performances in view of meeting its important responsibilities entrusted by the Romanian citizens.

² And the Ministry of Waters and Forests is the main public institution responsible for the policies on protection of waters and forests.
• ME meets the needs of the citizens. It is interested in their problems and opinions and in the dialogue with the citizens and it is constantly assessing the results of its actions in view of adjusting the activities to the requirements.
4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PROGRAMS, MEASURES AND INDICATORS

Strategic Objective 1: Protecting and restoring biodiversity, promoting the services provided by ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity components

The management structures for national and natural parks were created in 2004. Out of the 29 national and national parks, three parks do not benefit from such a structure “Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior” Natural Park, “Țara Hațegului” Dinozaur Geopark, “Defileul Mureșului Superior” Natural Park). Regarding their administration, the situation is as follows: RNP Romsilva - 22 parks, Neamt County Council - 1 park, Mehedinti County Council - 1 park, “Aqua Crisius” Fishermen Association - 1 park, “Văcărești” Natural Association - 1 park, while for a number of 3 parks (“Țara Hațegului” Dinozaur Geopark, “Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior” Natural Park and „Defileul Mureșului Superior” Natural Park) there is no appointed administrator. Alongside them, at national level, a number of 320 small size natural protected areas (natural reservations, scientific reservations, monuments of nature, etc.) were assigned in custody according to the specific procedure approved by order of the minister. Worth mentioning is that the only natural protected area subordinated to the Ministry of the Environment and financed from the state budget is the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation. Special attention is paid to the protection of genetic resources in the natural protected areas and mainly those strictly protected, according to the provisions of the GEO no. 57/2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 49/2011, as amended and supplemented. In this context, it is required to develop monitoring procedures regarding the species conservation status as well as the adequate nationwide application of procedures regarding the trade with protected species CITES, according to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 338/97. It is also required to adequately apply the precautionary principle in the authorization process of introducing genetically modified organisms on the market and respectively in the authorization process of the laboratories having as main activities the production of genetically modified organisms. In this way, we can monitor the adequate application of the provisions of community legislation in force, as well as of the provisions of the Cartagena Protocol regarding bio-safety within the Convention regarding biologic diversity, namely for the protection of natural genetic resources.

In the adequate implementation of natural resources conservation procedures, budgetary resources allocation is important for the following objectives:

- continuing to draft and adopt management plans (MP) for natural protected areas (including those in the marine environment) and for the species of community interest not covered by the previous projects;
- mapping the natural habitats distribution and of the habitats of wild species of conservation interest;
- analyzing the coherence of the network of natural protected areas, including the ecologic corridors;
- design and implementation of monitoring systems of natural protected areas;
- payment of compensations to land users complying with the restrictive conditions imposed by the status of Natura 2000 site;
• appointment of new natural protected areas of international importance (Ramsar sites, reservations of the biosphere, sites included in the natural and cultural patrimony at global level);
• harmonizing the management measures of cross border protected areas (PA) with those of the neighboring countries;
• classification of all caves and setting up their legal status by law;
• updating the annexes regarding the species of national interest in the Emergency Government Ordinance 57/2007, approved with amendments and supplementations by Law no. 49/2011, subsequently amended;
• achievement of PNACs for the species identified as a priority;
• implementation of PNACs for 15 priority species;
• improving the legal framework for the observance of all legal provisions regarding biodiversity conservation;
• assessment and setting up the economic value of biodiversity components and of the services offered by ecosystems;
• development and adoption of methodologies considering the value of biodiversity in the cost/benefit analyses included in feasibility studies and business plans;
• updating annexes I and II of the Law no. 5/2000 on spatial planning, section III;
• setting up a reporting mechanism or/and a supervision line for taxons or species used as pets with the highest invasive potential to signal accidental or deliberate penetration in the wild:
  - development of data bases accessible to the public, with information on the risk associated to species intentionally introduced for certain purposes;
  - strict monitoring of allochthonous species introduced for aquaculture and which can spread out and naturalize in aquatic ecosystems;
• implementation of the plans for the management of maxim risk penetration ways;
  - risks assessment for invasive species over the local ones in view of identifying and prioritizing their management operations;
  - setting up the indicators for the monitoring of invasive species impact;
• drawing up the methods/methodologies to define, control and eradicate invasive species.
**Figure 2. Strategic Objective 1: Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 1: Protecting and restoring biodiversity, promoting the services provided by ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity components</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 1.1:</strong> Management of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Measure 1.1.1.</strong> Continued drafting and adoption of management plans (PM) for natural protected areas (including those in the sea) and for species of community interest uncovered by previous projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.3.</strong> Analysis of the coherence of natural protected areas network, including the ecologic corridors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.4.</strong> Designing and implementation of monitoring systems of natural protected areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.5.</strong> Payment of compensations to land users complying with the restrictive conditions imposed by the status of site Natura 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.6.</strong> Appointment of new natural protected areas of international importance (Ramsar sites, reservations of biosphere, sites of natural and cultural world patrimony)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.7.</strong> Harmonizing the management measures of crossborder protected areas (AP) with those of the neighbouring countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.8.</strong> Classification of all caves and setting up their legal status by law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.9.</strong> Updating the annexes related to national interest species in the Emergency Government Ordinance 57/2007, approved with amendments and supplementations by Law no. 49/2011, with further amendments</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.10.</strong> achievement of PNACs for the species identified as having priority</td>
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<td><strong>Measure 1.1.11.</strong> Implementation of PNACs for 15 priority species</td>
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<td><strong>Measure 1.1.12.</strong> Organization, operation and establishment of NANPA’s subordinate structures</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Measure 1.1.13.</strong> Improvement of legal framework for the observance of all legal provisions regarding biodiversity conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.14.</strong> Assessment and setting up the economic value of biodiversity components and of the services offered by ecosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.15.</strong> Drafting and adoption of methodologies considering biodiversity value in cost/benefit analyses included in feasibility studies and business plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.16.</strong> Updating the annexes I and II of the Law no.5/2000 regarding territory arrangement, section III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.17.</strong> Setting up a reporting mechanism or/and a supervision line for taxons or species used as pets with the highest invasive potential to signal accidental or deliberate penetration in the wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.18.</strong> Development of databases accessible to the public, with information on the risk associated to species intentionally introduced for certain purposes</td>
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<td><strong>Measure 1.1.19.</strong> Strict monitoring of autohtonomous species introduced for aquaculture and which can spread out and naturalize in aquatic ecosystems</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.20.</strong> Implementation of the plans for the management of maxim risk penetration ways</td>
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<td><strong>Measure 1.1.21.</strong> Risks assessment for invasive species over the local ones in view of identifying and prioritizing their management operations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.22.</strong> Setting up the indicators for the monitoring of invasive species impact</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.23.</strong> Drawing up the methods/methodologies to define, control and eradicate invasive species</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3. Strategic Objective 1: Impacts and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Program Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Surface of degraded ecosystems restored (Unit: ha / Benchmark value: - / Target 2022: 1000)</td>
<td>• Protection and restoration of biodiversity, promotion of services supplied by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of protected areas with conservation measures implemented</td>
<td>ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Habitats and species with improved conservation status</td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: conservation conditions maintained favorable for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monitored species/habitates (Benchmark value: 43% / target 2022: 50 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: management plans/set of conservation measures/Approved</td>
</tr>
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The budgetary resources for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 374,000(000 Lei).

Table 1. Strategic objective 1: Funding breakdown on budgetary programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program budget for the Strategic Objective</th>
<th>TOTAL (RON)</th>
<th>Value/years (RON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1.1 Management of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>106,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SO1</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>106,244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program 1.1: Management of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation, biologic safety

Justification

Protection, conservation and sustainable use of the natural patrimony are objective of major public interest and also fundamental objectives of the environmental protection policy and of the national strategy for sustainable development. The main concern of the program is to contribute to the development of policies and strategies for natural resources conservation, including renewable and non-renewable genetic resources of biodiversity and non-renewable soil and subsoil resources. In this context, Romania as a member state of the European Union aligns its own legislative framework to the community environmental legislation. Therefore, a series of community documents were transposed until now and a series of regulatory documents were drawn up for the implementation of the specific procedures in the field. The activities of setting up strategies or implementing very specific procedures cannot be accomplished without the adequate unfolding of projects financed from the state budget or from the community, or by other international bodies which, by their financing strategy already identified these objectives as extremely important to be implemented in the field of natural resources conservation.

Objectives

Proposed objective: Protection and restoration of biodiversity, promotion of services supplied by ecosystems and lasting use of biodiversity components

- Outcome indicator: conservation condition mentioned favorable for the monitored species/habitats (target 2020: 50 %)
- Outcome indicator: % implementation of management plans/set of conservation measures/Approved action plans.
Program 1.1: The Management of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation focuses on several main directions:

- **Ensuring a favorable conservation condition for wild protected species**

  The purpose is to reach an increase by 100% of the number of habitats’ assessments (from 16% to 33%) and a 50% increase of the number of species assessments (from 22% to 33.5%), performed according to Habitats Directive, which shows an improvement of the conservation condition; to register a 50% increase of the number of species assessments (from 52% to 78%) performed according to the Birds Directive, which shows a favorable or improved condition.

- **Development of the legislative and institutional framework**

  In the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components, the legislative framework is a strengthened one, but there are still gaps in the secondary legislation and some inaccuracies, inconsistencies and gaps in the sectoral legislation.

  The basic regulation on biodiversity conservation is the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007 regarding the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and supplementations by Law no. 49/2011, subsequently amended, which assures the total transposition of community legislation in the field, represented by the Directive of the Council no. 79/409/EEC regarding conservation of wild birds, amended by the directive 2009/147/EEC (called on short the “Birds” Directive) and the Directive of the Council no. 92/43/EEC regarding the conservation of natural habitats and of the species of wild flora and fauna (called on short the “Habitats” Directive). To these we should add the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 regarding environmental protection, approved with amendments and supplementations by Law no. 265/2006, subsequently amended and supplemented.

  At a general level, the main problem related to the existing legislative framework is its extremely frequent change, mainly because the adoption process has always been a fast one, the time allocated to debates being insignificant and the stakeholders were not, in general, informed and made aware about the importance and need to conserve the national biodiversity. The emergency amendments resulted in the omission at present of a series of sanctions for the failure to comply with some already established legal provisions.

- **Sustainable use of biodiversity components**

  In the absence of specific regulations and of an adequate institutional framework to ensure a favorable conservation condition for the strictly protected species of community and national interest outside the natural protected areas, their conservation is actually and effectively done only within the natural protected areas, as outside them, it is rather difficult to apply the legal provisions setting up the general protection measures. This also leads to the lack of some Action Plans for the conservation of protected species. Out of all protected species so far, PACSP were achieved for: bear (Ursus arctos), wolf (Canis lupus), Dalmatian pelican (Pelecanus crispus), red duck (Aythya nyroca), small cormorant (Phalacrocorax pygmeus), small spotted eagle (Aquila pomarina). As for the migration corridors of strictly protected species, they are still insufficiently identified and determined.

- **Spatial planning**

  Emergency Ordinance for the amendment and supplementation of Law no. 5 of March 6th, 2000 approving the Plan for spatial planning of the national territory – Section III – protected zones.

  Considering the provisions of annex V of Regulation (EU) no. 1089/2010 of the Commission, amended by Regulation (EU) 1312/2014 of the Commission of December 10th, 2014 regarding the inter-operability of spatial data services, to settle this situation it is absolutely necessary to amend and complement the legislation in force, by matching the provisions of Law no. 5/2000 regarding the approval of the Plan for the spatial planning of the national territory – Section III – protected zones.
areas, to those of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007 regarding the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and supplemenations by Law no. 49/2011, subsequently amended, as well as the subsequent legislation, Law no. 422/2001 regarding the protection of historical monuments, republished, with further amendments, and of Ordinance no. 4/2010 regarding the setting up of the National infrastructure for spatial information in Romania, republished; considering the Memorandum of February 12th, 2016 regarding the approval of management plans for natural protected areas, conditionality for the completing the implementation of the projects financed within Priority Axis 4 “Implementation of Adequate Management Systems for Protecting Nature” of the Operational Sectoral Program Environment 2007-2013; considering that in the absence of regulated limits of the natural protected areas, risks occur in implementing the projects financed from European funds, which could generate decommitments of amounts allocated to Romania, which relates to public interest and is an emergency and extraordinary situation whose regulation cannot be postponed; considering that the appointment process of natural protected areas is an ongoing one, and their mapping was performed according to the provisions of the Technical guide regarding technical specifications of spatial data related to the topic Protected Areas - D2.8.I.9, approved according to the provisions of the Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and Council of March 14th, 2007 to set up an infrastructure for spatial information at the level of the European Union (INSPIRE) and the provisions of Regulation (EU) no.1089/2010 of November 23rd, 2010 for the application of the Directive 2007/2/CE of European Parliament and Council as regards the inter-operability of the sets and services of spatial data; considering that in the absence of a regulatory document, the beneficiaries of the projects financed within the Operational Program Large Infrastructure, Priority Axis 4 – Environmental protection through biodiversity conservation measures, air quality monitoring and decontamination of historically polluted sites, specific objective 4.1 Increasing the protection and conservation rate of biodiversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems cannot implement the proposed actions, which leads to the blockage and/or effective delay of the projects and implicitly determines the de-commitment of annually allocated amounts.

➢ Control of invasive species
Allochthonous species represent the species introduced/spread, accidentally or intentionally, from another geographical region as a direct or indirect result of human activity, naturally missing from a certain region, having a known historical evolution in an area of natural distribution, other than the area of interest, which can be in competition, can dominate, or have a negative impact over the native species, even replacing them.

To become invasive, an allochthonous species has to be naturalized, namely once penetrating the national territory in natural ecosystems, it manages to reproduce and by increasing its population in a competitive way, it can eliminate certain local (native) species and can produce economic damages. The individuals which are acclimatized (managed to survive in the new biotope conditions), but which do not have the capacity to naturally reproduce themselves show no danger of becoming invasive.

There are no clear records nationwide of the number of allochthonous, invasive species, the only centralization of data and information related to them being a European data base, Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe – DAISIE, voluntarily made by researchers. According to the data in this data base, the number of invasive species by various taxonomic groups is the following: (18 species of fungi, 3 chromista, 2 species of bryophitae, 275 species of vascular plant, 7 species of araneae, 2 species of arthropodes, 132 species of insects, 2 species of birds, 7 species of mammals and 1 species of reptiles). In 2006, a list was drafted with the most invasive allochthonous species threatening biodiversity of Europe. It includes 165 species, most of them being vascular plants (39), fish (20), shellfish (14) and mollusks (13). The number of species included in this list should be assessed as they are present in various ecosystems of Romania.
A series of research programs were developed at national level, of which worth mentioning are the Monitoring and Fast Detection System of Invasive Species (Project CNCSIS 33379/2004) and Identification of alien, invasive and potentially invasive plants in Romania and assessment of their impact on natural and semi-natural habitats in view of initiating prevention and control measures (Project CNCSIS 1107/33379/2004). In 2007, Romania had 435 species of plants, of which 96 were deliberately introduced as decorative species (Anastasiu & al., 2004). The number is underrated as there is no exhaustive study at national level. Although at European level, the Institute for European Environmental Policy – IEEP ensures the technical support for the European Strategy as regards invasive species, Romania has not updated its data in the report drafted in August 2009, and the table with information on the evolution with proved impact (on the environment, social and economic) lacks certain data.

There is no national strategy regarding invasive species and as regards the holding and trading of invasive species at national level, there is no legislative framework, nor are there any policies to control their holding and trading.

In Romania, with a few exceptions, the invasion of allochthonous species was most of the times ignored, both by the scientific community as a whole, and by the decision makers. The literature rarely mentions some species that recently appeared in the local biota, but these papers were followed only in a few cases by large scale ecologic studies showing how these species were acclimatized and naturalized.

As for the allochthonous species, the Romanian legislation is still in its beginnings. However, there are grounds to include this phenomenon in an adequate legislative framework, established by the ratification of some international treaties or agreements, but also through some internal regulations. In 2009, the Order of the Minister of Environment no. 979/2009 was adopted regarding the introduction of allochthonous species, interventions on invasive species, as well as reintroduction of indigenous species listed in annexes no. 4A and 4B to the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007, approved with amendments and supplementations by Law no. 49/2011, with further amendments, on the national territory.

Success Factors
Achievement of targets assumed according to Annex 2 – Strategic objectives and programs.
Program 1.1. is made of the following measures, aimed at meeting the proposed objective:

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</table>
Strategic Objective 2: Efficient management of waste, contaminated sites, hazardous substances and promotion of circular economy in compliance with the sustainable development principle in order to protect human health and the environment

Objectives and targets at national level

According to Directive 2008/98/CE of the European Parliament and Council of November 19th, 2008 regarding waste and repealing certain directives, as well as to the Directives regulating certain waste flows, Romania has to meet the following objectives:

- a training level for the reuse and recycling of minimum 50% of the total mass of waste, such as paper, metal, plastic and glass resulting from household waste and, as the case may be, resulting from other sources, to the extent such waste flows are similar to the waste resulting from household waste;
- until 2020, a training level for the reuse, recycling and other operations of material use, including operations to backfill using waste to replace other materials, of minimum 70% of the mass of non-hazardous waste resulting from construction and demolition activities;
- 60% annual recovery of packaging waste out of total packaging introduced on the national market;
- as of January 1st, 2016, a collection objective of 40%, as of January 1st, 2017 of 45% and as of January 1st, 2021 of 65% electric and electronic waste out of total electric and electronic equipment introduced on the national market;
- to collect separately bio-waste in view of their turning into compost and fermentation.

Policies and strategies

In 2013, the Romanian Government adopted the second National Strategy for Waste Management 2014-2020 focused on the following main courses of action:

- prioritization of efforts in waste management in line with the waste hierarchy;
- development of measures to encourage waste generation prevention and their reuse, promoting a sustainable use of resources;
- increasing the recycling rate and improving the quality of recycled materials, working in close collaboration with the business sector and the units and enterprises using waste;
- promoting the recovery of waste from packaging;
- encouraging the production of energy from waste for the waste which cannot be recycled.

With regard to the National Plan for Waste Management, it was approved at the end of 2017 through GD no. 942/2017 and comprises the measures necessary for implementation of the NSWM, covering the period of 2018-2025.

The Action Plan for implementation of the NPWM contains measures, deadlines, responsible persons and financing sources for the following types/flows of waste:

- municipal waste;
- special flows: package waste, electrical and electronic equipment waste, batteries and accumulators waste, vehicles taken out of use, used oils, construction and demolition waste, muds resulting from the treatment of used city waters, PCB containing waste, asbestos waste;
- industrial waste;
- waste resulting from the activities of the sanitary and veterinarian units;
- waste from agriculture, forestry, and fishing.
Generation and management of municipal waste

- Amount of municipal waste generated - 4956075 tons in 2014;
- At national level, municipal waste collection is not generalized and the population which does not benefit of sanitation services is calculated using the following generation indexes: 0.9 kg/capita/day for urban areas and 0.4 kg/capita/day for rural areas.
- The achieved recycling rate of municipal waste in 2014 – 13.07 %; the value was calculated by adding up the recycled quantities for the following types of waste:
  - household waste and similar and from municipal services collected by sewerage operators;
  - household waste generated and not collected by sewerage operators;
  - recyclable waste from the population, collected by authorized businesses, other than the sewerage operators (paper and cardboard, metals, plastic, glass, wood, biodegradables, textiles, WEEE, waste from batteries and accumulators);
- Municipal waste is removed to a large extent by storage. Until now, Romania did not commission plants to incinerate municipal waste.
- In 2014, municipal waste were stored in 34 compliant storages and 25 non-compliant storages. At the end of 2017, 38 compliant storages were authorized and operational for municipal waste, 144 sorting and/or transfer plants and 22 plants and platforms to compost municipal waste biodegradable municipal waste. On July 16, 2017 was stopped the activity of municipal waste storage on non-compliant storages according to the schedule provided in GD no. 349/2005, and only compliant storages remained functional.

As most of the waste from packaging is found in household waste, meeting the objective to use minimum 50%, set up by the Directive no. 94/62/EC has to rely on a significant evolution of selective collection of this waste. According to the Implementation Plan of the Directive, Romania has to gradually implement a system of separate/selective collection of waste resulting from packaging.

In order to increase the degree of separate collection and recycling of municipal waste, the Government of Romania adopted GEO no. 74/2018 which supplements and clarifies the legislation in the field of waste management through:

- The application of economic instruments (pay for how much you throw away, contribution for circular economy)
- Introduction of performance indicators to stimulate separate collection of recyclable waste from municipal waste
- Introduction of the system of return guarantees for reusable primary packages
- Regulation of extended liability of the producer in accordance with the latest legislative amendments at European level (Directive 852/2018)

Integrated Waste Management Systems

In view of meeting the targets and aligning out country to a recycling society, Romania has in different counties Integrated Waste Management Systems (IWMS), which are in various stages of completion. When finalized, they will ensure the basis for the implementation of policies and actions in the field of waste management and, naturally, the selective collection rate and waste recycling will increase. The full implementation of the waste management systems (IWMS), financed from European funds, will result in:

- 18 new compliant storages being built,
- 3 existing storages will be extended
- 117 existing non-compliant storages will be closed
- About 11,613,000 persons will benefit of the results of these projects.
European Union attempts to reduce storage use for waste disposal, proposing an objective of increasing the share of energy. The approach of the European Union as regards energy and climate of the last 10-15 years was focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the share of renewable energy and reducing dependency on energy imports. These three objectives are developed in parallel when the energy is recovered from waste. At present, Romania has a negligible capacity to recover energy from waste compared to 35-50% in the waste processing stations into energy of countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden. However, the need of new/increased investments in the field of energy waste processing to meet the objectives of the directives regarding waste landfills should rely on additional studies.

Figure 4. Treatment of municipal waste in Romania

![Figure 4. Treatment of municipal waste in Romania](image)

Figure 5. Recycling rate of municipal waste

![Figure 5. Recycling rate of municipal waste](image)

Source: Eurostat.

Figure 6. Strategic Objective 2: Structure
### Strategic Objective 2: Efficient management of waste, contaminated sites, hazardous substances and promotion of circular economy in compliance of the principle of sustainable development for the protection of human health and the environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program 2.1:</th>
<th>Program 2.2:</th>
<th>Program 2.3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving the development and coordination process of the waste management policy</td>
<td>Protection of human health and the environment by regulating the measures and actions regarding sites management</td>
<td>Protection of human health and the environment by regulating the measures regarding unitary management of hazardous substances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Measures of Program 2.1:
- **Measure 2.1.1.1.** Prevention of waste generation and preparation for reuse
- **Measure 2.1.1.2.** Collection of waste in view of assuring a high recycling rate
- **Measure 2.1.1.3.** Recycling and other actions of wastes use
- **Measure 2.1.1.4.** Final elimination in safe conditions for the environment and human health, with a strict program of wastes monitoring, for the wastes which can be used.
- **Measure 2.1.2.1.** Clarification of legislative provisions related to reporting obligations
- **Measure 2.1.2.2.** Assuring software applications updating
- **Measure 2.1.2.3.** Assuring personnel training to adequately validate the data
- **Measure 2.1.3.1.** Acquisition of new laboratory and field equipment to replace those physically and morally worn out from the laboratories NEPA and EPA
- **Measure 2.1.3.2.** Training the personnel within NEPA and EPA laboratories to operate equipment and monitor the environment
- **Measure 2.1.3.3.** Drawing up guides and procedures for the analysis, characterization and classification of wastes

#### Measures of Program 2.2:
- **Measure 2.2.1.1.** Support for the development of the legislative framework regarding contaminated sites management
- **Measure 2.2.1.2.** Organization of training sessions and awareness campaign to apply the methodologies regarding the investigation of contaminated and possibly contaminated sites, as well as of the methodology of remedy of contaminated sites

#### Measures of Program 2.3:
- **Measure 2.3.1.1.** Revision / improvement of legislative framework
- **Measure 2.3.1.2.** Training experts within own structures, coordinated or subordinated for the practical application of legislative provisions in chemicals management
- **Measure 2.3.1.3.** Assuring the representation of the ministry and of Romania in the Conventions regarding chemicals field for which tasks and responsibilities are set up in the By-laws
- **Measure 2.3.2.1.** Inter-institutional coordination of the application of community provisions - inter-ministerial working group for the implementation, promotion of a platform for the exchange of information in the field, HD activity
- **Measure 2.3.2.2.** Inter-institutional coordination of the application of community provisions - inter-ministerial working group for inspection and control
- **Measure 2.3.2.3.** Taking over the best practices from EU in the chemicals field
Figure 7. Strategic Objective 2: Impacts and Results

**Impacts**

- **Impact Indicator 2.1**: Waste – Compliance percentage with the commitments made at national level (Benchmark value: 13.8% / Target 2021: 50%)
  - until 2020, a training level for the reuse and recycling of minimum 50% of the total mass of waste, such as paper, metal, plastic and glass resulting from household waste and, as the case may be, resulting from other sources, to the extent such waste flows are similar to the waste resulting from household waste;
  - until 2020, a training level for the reuse, recycling and other operations of material recovery, including operations to backfill using waste to replace other materials, of minimum 70% of the mass of non-hazardous waste resulting from construction and demolition activities;
  - 60% annual use of waste from packaging out of the total packaging placed on the national market;
  - starting January 1st, 2016, a collection objective of 40%, as of January 1st, 2017, of 45% and as of January 1st, 2021, of 65% electric and electronic waste out of total electric and electronic equipment placed on the national market;
  - reduction of the bio-waste stored quantity by 35% compared to the benchmark value (4.80 mil. tons in 1995, target 2020: 35%)
  - compliance of waste storages with the Adherance Treaty (benchmark values, 20 municipal, 39 industrial, target 100% in 2020)

- **Impact Indicator 2.2**: Contaminated sites – elimination of contaminated surfaces until 2050

- **Impact Indicator 2.3**: Hazardous substances – reduction of negative effects on the environment and human health by the safe management of hazardous substances production, trading and use (Targets according to the schedule established by the EU)

**Program Outcomes**

- **Outcome 2.1.2**: Strengthening the capacity of monitoring the fulfilment of the obligations established by the specific European and national legislation (including the National Strategy for Waste Management and the National Waste Management Plan)
  - Outcome indicator: improving the data and information reporting systems (Reference value: 0 / Target 2021: 0)
  - Outcome indicator: increasing the number of rapporteurs and the quality of data (Reference value: 0 / Target 2021: 0)

- **Outcome 2.1.3**: Development and optimization of the laboratories within NAEP and the local Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA), for making specific determinations, respectively characterization and classification of the waste.
  - Outcome indicator: the adequacy level of the laboratory and land equipment for waste analysis activities within EPA and NAEP laboratories (Reference value 30/2021 target: 50)
  - Outcome indicator: The training level of the staff within the EPA and NAEP laboratories for operating the equipment, environmental monitoring, respectively waste characterization and classification (Reference value 65/2021 target: 90)
  - Outcome indicator: The documentation level through guides and procedures of the analysis activity, respectively definition and classification of the waste within the EPA and NAEP laboratories (Reference value 75/2021 target: 90)

- **Outcome 2.2.1**: Improving the management and assessment of the contaminated sites in order to reduce the areas occupied by contaminated sites
  - Outcome indicator: Strengthening the administrative capacity of the ME to develop and implement the policy for the management of the contaminated sites, by developing methodologies for investigation and assessment of pollution and remediation of soil and subsoil, as well as by documents necessary to implement the rules and sources of funding established/identified for the application of the “polluter pays” principle.
  - Outcome indicator: number of investigated sites/number of remedied sites (Reference value 0/2021 target: 100%)
Outcome 2.3.1. Improving the management and assessment of hazardous substances in order to reduce the environmental impact and the effects on human health
Outcome indicator: Increasing the effectiveness of the control measures and a better enforcement of the legal framework (% compliance after the control measures) (Reference value: 0 / Target 2020: 0)
Outcome 2.3.2. Reducing the use of hazardous substances and adopting alternatives solutions for the use of hazardous substances
Outcome indicator: The effectiveness of the control measures and a better enforcement of the legal framework (Reference value: 0 / Target 2021: 0)
Outcome indicator: Result indicator number of substances/files according to Annex XV of REACH, to which RO attended (Reference value: 0 / Target 2021: 0)

The targets marked with blue are indicative, for exemplification, being necessary at this stage for testing the IT application on strategic management at the level of the central public administration institutions. Values will be set by ME in the next stages.

The budgetary resources for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 272,530(000 Lei).

Table 3. Strategic objective 2: Funding breakdown on budgetary programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program budget for the Strategic Objective</th>
<th>TOTAL (RON)</th>
<th>Total value/year (RON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2.1 Improving the development and coordination process of the waste management policy</td>
<td>129,915</td>
<td>30,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2.2 Protection of human health and the environment by regulating the measures and actions regarding contaminated sites management</td>
<td>30,331</td>
<td>7,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2.3 Protection of human health and the environment by regulating the measures regarding unitary management of hazardous substances</td>
<td>112,285</td>
<td>26,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SO2</td>
<td>272,530</td>
<td>64,579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program 2.1: Improving the development and coordination process of the waste management policy

Justification

Waste prevention and preparation for reuse leads to the decrease of the amount of waste disposed, to the conservation of the natural resources by reducing the use of raw materials, to the decrease of the environmental impact both of waste-generating activities and of waste management activities.

The separate collection of waste provides a higher degree of recovery and recycling, resulting in the decrease of the amount of disposed waste, the conservation of the natural resources by reducing the use of raw materials, the decrease of the environmental impact both of waste-generating activities and of waste management activities.

Recycling of the waste leads to the decrease of the amount of waste disposed, to the conservation of the natural resources by reducing the use of raw materials, to the decrease of the environmental impact both of waste-generating activities and of waste management activities.
The final disposal in conditions that are safe for the environment and human health, with a strict timetable for waste monitoring, for the waste that cannot be recovered contribute to the decrease of the environmental impact and the protection of the population’s health.

Strengthening the monitoring capacity of the way of fulfilment of the obligations set by the specific European and national legislation will contribute to improving the development and coordination process of the waste management policy.

**Objectives**

If the ambitious objectives and targets set up at national level are to be met, ME should take a series of actions mainly aimed at strengthening the legislative framework, promoting research and partnerships development and should seek an effective implementation of the national policy in the field of waste management. Program 2.1 aims at improving the development and coordination process of the waste management policy.

**Outcome indicator:** Effectiveness of the regulatory and control measures (%)

**Description**

Some of the actions targeted by the program include:

- Development of strategic documents in the field of waste management, respectively NPWP (National Plan on Waste Prevention). The development of the methodological framework for the elaboration of the County Waste Management Plans, consisting of the revision/elaboration of the framework methodology and the steps for the elaboration of the CWMPs based on an analysis regarding the implementation/monitoring/evaluation status thereof.

- Drafting/amending strategic documents and regulatory documents to support:
  - Developing good practice guides for local public authorities that will cover the following aspects: waste prevention; data management and data entry mode;
  - Establishing partnerships with NGOs, the factors interested for conducting the awareness campaigns;
  - Thematic checks for the separate collection of waste;
  - Energy recovery of waste;
  - Support and development of the actions regarding bio-waste individual composting;
  - The use of economic instruments to stimulate recycling/recovery of waste.

The complete program includes specific measures for each level of the waste hierarchy shown in detail in Annex 2.

**Success factors**

Achievement of targets assumed according to Annex 2 – Strategic objectives and programs.

**Table 4. Strategic Objective 2: Measures of Programme 2.1**

| Measure 2.1.1.1. Preventing waste generation and preparation for reuse. |
| Measure 2.1.1.2. Collection of waste in view of ensuring a high recycling rate. |
| Measure 2.1.1.3: Recycling and other actions for waste recovery. |
| Measure 2.1.1.4: Final disposal in safe conditions for the environment and human health, with a strict waste monitoring program for the waste which cannot be recovered. |

**2.1.2**

- Measure 2.1.2.1. Clarification of legislative provisions regarding the reporting obligations
- Measure 2.1.2.2. Updating the software applications
Measure 2.1.3. Ensuring the personnel’s training to adequately validate the data

Measure 2.1.3.1. Acquisition of new laboratory and field equipment to replace the physically and morally worn out ones within ANPM and APM laboratories

Measure 2.1.3.2. Personnel’s training within NAEP and EPA laboratories to operate the equipment and monitor the environment.

Measure 2.1.3.3. Elaboration of guides and procedures regarding wastes characterization and classification.

Program 2.2: Protection of the human health and environment by regulating the measures and actions regarding the management of contaminated sites

Justification

The management of contaminated sites can lead to the mitigation of negative effects by reducing the number of contaminated sites in Romania, thus protecting the human health and environment from the effects of contaminants resulting from anthropic activities, in compliance of the sustainable development principles.

The remediation of contaminated sites is one of the main components of the sustainable development of communities at each administrative level. It can underlie the improvement of environmental conditions, social cohesion and economic growth. In this sense, functional regulations should be introduced regarding the prioritization of the remedial of lands that might be an unacceptable risk for human health and the environment due to an inherited contamination from past industrial activities. These lands can be in the public or private domain, still in operation (current activity) or decommissioned (past activity), suspected of being “contaminated”. At the same time, the field of contaminated sites is governed by the principle the “polluter pays”. Consequently, the result of this methodology is the establishment of legislative, technical and economic instruments in the contaminated sites field in the Romanian legislation and to set up the criteria based on which somebody should be accountable for certain restoration/remedy actions related to contaminations, according to the “polluter pays” principle. Drawing up such documents will ensure the pre-requisites for strengthening the institutional capacity of the structures in charge of environmental protection in Romania for the enforcement of the legislation on managing the contaminated sites.

Objectives

Program objective: Protection of the human health and the environment by regulating the measures and actions regarding contaminated sites management

Outcome Indicator: Effectiveness of the regulatory and control measures (%)

Within the Operational Program “Administrative Capacity 2014-2020”, the funding claim was approved under the headline “Development of the administrative capacity of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests to implement the policy in the field of waste management and contaminated sites – C.A.D.S.”, SIPOCA code 21. The project’s main objective is to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests to implement the policy in the field of waste management and contaminated sites by developing:

- The methodology and content of the geologic report for the investigation and assessment of soil and subsoil pollution, assessment criteria and indicators of geologic environment pollution;
• The methodology for restoring the geologic environment of contaminated sites, as well as clear intervention criteria for remedial actions (prioritization criteria of the intervention on contaminated sites);

• The methodology regarding the rules and established/identified funding sources for the application of the principle the “polluter pays”, but also for establishing the date until which the state is accountable for the pollution of soil, subsoil and underground water, for establishing the percentage of costs covered by the state for the remedial of contaminated sites, respectively for the settlement of remedial activities on contaminated sites.

The achievement of these objectives will assure the development of systems and standards meant to streamline the decision-making process at the level of MEWF regarding the policy in the field of contaminated sites. Managing contaminated sites can minimize negative impacts by reducing the number of contaminated sites in Romania, thus contributing to the protection of human health and the environment from the effects of contaminants resulting from anthropogenic activities, while respecting the principles of sustainable development.

Description

The documents will be drawn up within the 2014-2020 Operational Program “Administrative Capacity”, through the project “Development of the administrative capacity of the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests to implement the policy in the field of waste management and contaminated sites – C.A.D.S.”, SIPOCA code 21. The main objective of this project is to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests to implement the policy in the field of waste management and contaminated sites, by developing the methodologies leading to the achievement of the short, medium and long term strategic objectives of process required for the development of the services market with positive impact on the investigation and remedy of contaminated sites.

Drawing up these methodologies regarding contaminated sites will support and complement the existing legislative framework in this field, becoming into subsequent implementation rules of the legislation in force and will contribute to the achievement on a short, medium and long term of the of the required process for the development of services with positive impact on the investigation and remedy of contaminated sites, by designing and applying the best available techniques of investigation and remedy of contaminated sites. The design of clear prioritization (intervention) criteria of remedy actions which should consider the concrete technical and physical-chemical conditions will support the competent regulatory authority to decide on introducing the contaminates site in a remedy phase.

Drawing up these methodologies will ensure the pre-requisites for the strengthening the institutional capacity of the structures in charge of environmental protection in Romania, in order to enforce the legislation in the field of managing contaminated sites.

The awareness, information and training campaign will enhance the abilities and knowledge of the personnel of the central public authorities and institutions (including of the decision makers at political level), but also of the personnel within local public authorities in the field of contaminated sites management.

Success factors

By implementing the project, ME contributes to raising the awareness of the public institutions in the national system of environmental protection without affecting the right of the future generations to benefit of economic, social and environmental resources. Moreover, the training activity aims at organizing awareness, information and training campaigns on the topic of
contaminated sites. The trained persons will be able to use the acquired abilities and knowledge through the methodologies drafted within this project both in directing, guiding and managing the efforts of employees to meet the established objectives, and in approaching the complex environmental problems, in adopting integrated policies to solve environmental, social and economic problems, to promoting sound ecosystems and the efficient use of resources.

Table 5. Strategic Objective 2: Measures of Programme 2.2

| 2.2.1      | Measure 2.2.1.1. Support for the development of the legislative framework in order to manage the contaminated sites. |
| 2.2.2      | Measure 2.2.1.2. Achievement of training sessions and awareness campaigns for the application of methodologies related to the investigation, assessment and remedy of soil and subsoil pollution. |

Program 2.3: Protecting the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances

Justification

The proposed program aims at achieving the ME duties according to GD no. 19/2017 on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Environment and for the amendment of certain normative acts, namely a re-launch of inter-ministerial cooperation, a simplification of the legislative framework and the improvement of the expertise of the specialists involved in these activities.

Objectives

Protection of the environment and human health by regulating the measures for the unitary management of hazardous substances.

Outcome indicator: Effectiveness of the regulatory measures and application of the legislative framework.

Description

The amendment of the legislative framework will focus mainly on:

- amendment of Law no. 360/2003 regarding the regime of hazardous substances and chemical preparations – implementation of the provisions of the EU Rules on chemicals;
The financial SEE 2014 mechanism ensured an initial specific training of the personnel involved in the field within the institutions coordinated by/subordinated to ME, other ministries in the health and labor and inspection on the mentioned fields.

Success factors

Allocated budget and increase of the number of experts in the established procedures.

Fluent and efficient communication between authorities in electronic format and not only. Exchange of environmental information organized within a dedicated platform like the Chemicals Forum in Romania.

Table 6. Strategic Objective 2: Measures of Programme 2.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.3.1</th>
<th>Protecting the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.1.1.</strong></td>
<td>Revision/improvement of the legislative framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.1.2.</strong></td>
<td>Training experts within its own coordinated or subordinated structures for the practical enforcement of legislative provisions in the field of chemicals management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.1.3.</strong></td>
<td>Promotion of decision making instruments based on the best information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.1.4.</strong></td>
<td>Ensuring the representation of the Ministry and of Romania in the Conventions on chemicals for which there are tasks and responsibilities set up in By-Laws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.3.2</th>
<th>Reducing the use of hazardous substances and adopting alternative solutions for the use of hazardous substances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.2.1.</strong></td>
<td>Interinstitutional coordination of the enforcement of community provisions – inter-ministerial working group for the implementation, promotion of a platform for information exchange in the field, activity of HD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.2.2.</strong></td>
<td>Interinstitutional coordination of the enforcement of community provisions – inter-ministerial working group for inspection and control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.2.3.</strong></td>
<td>Taking over the best practices from EU (COM, CONS, ECHA) in the field of chemicals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategic Objective 3: Development of the national meteorological system

National Weather Administration operates based on Law 139/2000 regarding the meteorology activity, subsequently amended and supplemented, and it is the national technical authority in the field of meteorology and climatology, under the authority of the Ministry of the Environment. According to Law 216/2004 regarding the establishment of the National Weather Administration, subsequently amended and supplemented, the National Weather Administration conducts activities of national public interest and activities of national security, according to the recommendations of the World Weather Organization, having the purpose of assuring meteorological protection of life and goods.

The National Weather Administration is financed from the State Budget to accomplish the following activities of national interest:

- Achievement of the program of meteorological observations and measurements on surface and at altitude;
- Achievement of meteorological information exchange in real time and integration in the international meteorological watch system;
- Achievement of meteorological forecasts and warnings in view of mitigating the impact of dangerous meteorological phenomena on the population and the environment.

According to article 1 of Law 216/2004, subsequently amended and supplemented, the National Weather Administration also conducts the following specific activities for national defense and security:

- conducts studies and researches on the identification and evolution of areas vulnerable to various severe meteorological phenomena, such as draught, desertification, floods and other alike, absolutely necessary for the development of the national strategy for the prevention and mitigation of climate change effects;
- identifies, monitors and analyzes the situations and areas where it can actively intervene in the atmosphere to change the atmospheric precipitations regime;
- develops forecasts of the pollutant field in case of a chemical or nuclear accident in view of ensuring the population’s protection.

Therefore, through its scope, the National Weather Administration ensures the following at national and international level:

- permanent supervision of air environment by specific observations and measurements on status parameters and associated phenomena, such as the chemical composition of atmosphere;
- drawing up and distributing warnings in case dangerous meteorological phenomena occur, which show a damage potential, in view of reducing and limiting their social-economic impact at national level;
- setting up the National Fund of meteorological data and managing the national meteorological data bank (Romania has 20 meteorological stations with daily measurements and observations for over 100 years and 160 stations with daily measurements and observations for over 50 years);
- achievement of climatic studies and climate monitoring in view of identifying the changes noticed and making climate evolution scenarios;
- achievement of the international data and information exchange with international bodies: World Weather Organization, European Organization for Meteorological Satellites Exploitation (EUMETSAT) and the European Center for Weather Forecasts on Medium Term (ECMWF), Operational Program for Information Exchange from Meteorological Radars within European Meteorological Services (EUMETNET).

Figure 8. Strategic Objective 3: Structure
Strategic Objective 3: Development of the national meteorological system

Program 3.1: National meteorological program

Measures of Program 3.1:
- Measure 3.1.1.1. Development of meteorologic forecasts
- Measure 3.1.1.2. Achievement of meteorologic observations and measurements in the national network
- Measure 3.1.1.3. Development of warnings about dangerous meteorologic phenomena
- Measure 3.1.1.4. Achievement of agro-meteorologic forecasts
- Measure 3.1.1.5. Providing meteorologic/climatic support data for the research of climate changes
- Measure 3.1.1.6. Ensuring international data exchanges, according to the obligations assumed within OMM, EUMETSAT, ECMWF, EUMETNET and GMES
- Measure 3.1.1.7. Development of climatic products and services according to GFCS framework of OMM
- Measure 3.1.1.8. Dissemination of meteorologic information to substantiate the decisions of governmental organizations at central, regional and local level regarding the management of natural disasters

Figure 9. Strategic Objective 3: Impacts and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Achievement rate of the national meteorological program (%) (Unit: % / Reference value: not applicable / 2019 target: 100 / 2022 target: 100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Outcomes</td>
<td>Outcome 3.1.1. Implementation of the national meteorological program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Achievement rate of meteorological forecasts in 24 h (Unit: % / Benchmark value: 86,77 / Target 2019: 86,77 / Target 2022: 86,77).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Achievement rate of meteorological alerts in 24 h (Unit: % / Benchmark value: 92,63 / Target 2019: 92,63 / Target 2022: 92,65).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Messages sent/received in the world meteorological watch system (Unit: No. / Reference value: 5.497.375 / Target 2019: 5.510.000 / Target 2022: 5.570.000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Meteorological observations and measurements in national network (Unit: No. / Reference value: 24.264.895 / Target 2019: 24.270.000 / Target 2022: 24.300.000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Syntheses, researches and studies of climatologic substantiation (Unit: No. / Reference value: 61 / Target 2019: 62 / Target 2022: 63)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budgetary resources for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 292,358 (000 Lei).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program budget for the</th>
<th>TOTAL (RON)</th>
<th>Total value/year (RON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Objective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 3.1 National meteorological program</td>
<td>292,358</td>
<td>73,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SO3</td>
<td>292,358</td>
<td>73,833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Program 3.1: National meteorological program

Justification

The National Meteorological Program financed from the State Budget contributes to:

- **Ensuring the meteorological watch** – thus supporting the decisions of the central governmental organizations (Romania’s Presidency, General Secretariat of the Government, General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Forests, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, etc.), regional and local organizations (prefectures, city halls, etc.) regarding the management of natural disasters occurrence (draught, floods, land sliding, etc.).

- **Achievement of international data exchange and integration in the international meteorological watch system** – the data and information supplied by the National Weather Administration ensure the fact that Romania is meeting its international obligations as member with full rights of the World Meteorological Organisation (OMM), European Organization for Meteorological Satellites Exploitation (EUMETSAT), of ECOMET as cooperating member state of (ECMWF), as well as its participation in meeting the research-development objectives within various international working teams in view of improving numerical weather forecast. At the same time, the National Weather Administration ensures the participation in the priority program of the European Commission – Global Environmental Supervision and Security (GMES) and supplies, in real time meteorological data from Romania’s territory to NATO Headquarters.

Objective

The strategic objective is the development of the national meteorology system, according to Annex 2 – Strategic objectives and programs.

Description

The National Meteorological Program financed from the State Budget consists in:

- **Ensuring the meteorological watch** through the:
  - Exploitation and maintenance of the national system of meteorological observations;
  - Exploitation and maintenance of the national system of meteorological forecasts and alerts;
  - Methodological substantiation of the operational meteorological activities;
  - Exploitation and maintenance of the national system of communications and information technology.

The National Weather Administration provides to the central, local and regional governmental organizations information on weather evolution (meteorological forecasts at national and regional level), as well as meteorological warnings/alerts on dangerous meteorological phenomena (heavy rains generating fast high floods at regional and national level, waves of cold and heat, blizzard, etc., as well as information on the evolution of draught in Romania at national/regional level) used to manage emergency situations or to take prevention and mitigation measures on a short, medium and long term.

The National Meteorological Program conducted by the National Weather Administration also provides the support data on climate change and agro-meteorology to the Technical Working Team of the Ministry of Environment, according to the objectives of the National Strategy of Adapting to Climate Change (2013-2020) in Romania (GD 529/2013) and of the Program regarding climate changes and a green economic growth, with low carbon emissions (2015), the National Strategy regarding climate change and economic growth based on low carbon emissions (CRESC) and the National Action Plan 2016-2020 regarding climate change.
According to the By-Laws of the National Committee for Draughts, Land Degradation and Desertification Control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the national program of meteorological watch provides meteorological and agrometeorological data aimed at transmitting specialized information required to set up measures for mitigating the effects of draught on a short and medium term.

➢ **Achievement of international data exchange and integration in the international meteorological watch system**, by:
  
  • meeting international obligations as member state full rights, according to the Decision No. 1041/ July 3rd, 1948 regarding Romania’s accession to the Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (OMM):
    
    o free transmission to the global system of meteorological telecommunications (GTS) of the observations and measurements from 23 meteorological stations of Romania, as well as the air probing data from Bucharest-Bâneasa meteorological station. Romania’s participation in the Convention of World Meteorological Organization (OMM) is mandatory considering the need of ensuring the international exchange of meteorological data and information between OMM countries, without which the National Meteorological Services cannot adequately achieve their meteorological forecasting and alerting activity;
    
    o participation in technical conferences regarding the replacement of the strategic plan of Region VI (Europe) of OMM;
    
    o participation of experts from the National Weather Administration to the OMM Specialty Technical Commissions in view of ensuring the development of their fields of activity, as follows:
      
      - Commission for Basic Systems (CBS);
      - Commission for Observation Instruments and Methods (CIMO);
      - Commission for Atmosphere Sciences (CAS);
      - Commission for Agro meteorology (CAgM);
      - Commission for Climatology (CCI);
      - Commission for Oceanography and Maritime Meteorology (COMM).
  
  • meeting the tasks as full rights member, based on Law 164/2010 on Romania’s accession to the Convention for the establishment of an European Organization for Meteorological Satellites Exploitation (EUMETSAT) and according to the Resolution of the Council no. EUM/C/67/09/Res regarding Romania’s accession to the EUMETSAT Convention:
    
    o The National Weather Administration has access to all EUMETSAT products used both in operational activities of weather forecast and alert on the dangerous weather and agrometeorologic phenomena, and in performing studies and researches of climatology, teledetection and IT geographic systems, etc.
    
    o Use of satellites data is essential for the improvement of meteorological and agrometeorologic forecasts by a superior monitoring of cloud systems and performance of studies and researches on climate change impact in Romania;
    
    o At the same time, the satellite data and products allow the monitoring of areas potentially affected by heavy precipitations generating floods, accidental atmospheric pollutions, draught, forest fires, as all these are used in making decisions during emergency situations generated by dangerous weather phenomena;
    
    o The importance of satellite weather data is also essential in aeronautic meteorological assistance (civil and military) considering the accessibility in quasy-real time and their use in aeronautic forecast, without which no flight operations can be safely conducted in Romania’s air space and during the whole flight route.
  
  • meeting the tasks as full rights member cooperating to ECMWF, according to Law 549/December 2003 for the ratification of the Cooperation Agreement between Romania and the European Center of Medium Term Meteorological Forecasts (ECMWF):
The National Weather Administration has access to the results of the ECMWF numerical models used in meteorological forecast and alerting activity within the National Weather Administration, as well as to the achievement of studies and researches on the impact of climate change in agriculture and other sectors of the economy (tourism, energy, health, etc.).

Based on forecasts and nowcasting type of alerts developed with the help of ECMWF numerical models, very useful information is transmitted for the management of emergency situations triggered by dangerous meteorological or hydrologic phenomena (heavy precipitations generating fast heavy floods and regional and local floods, waves of heat and cold, etc.).

The seasonal meteorological estimations provided by ECMWF are used in forecasting pedologic draught in the regions of interest in Romania, information important both for decision makers, and for the farmers in view of mitigating the effects on agricultural production.

- other international obligations and commitments
  - Participation in the achievement of research and development objectives of the consortia ALADIN and COSMO, for the improvement of weather numerical forecast;
  - Participation with radar data from the national network to OPERA program (OPERational Radar) within EUMETNET;
  - Participation with meteorological alerts issued at national level to the European Alert Program EMMA (Meteoalarm) of EUMETNET;
  - Participation since January 1st, 2008, as full rights member of ECOMET (group of economic interest, established by meteorological offices of the countries in European Union, which is subject to the provisions of economic agreements of European Commission);
  - Cooperation within the priority program of the European Commission called World Environmental Supervision and Security (GMES);
  - Cooperation with meteorological offices of Austria, France, Germany, Czech Republic and Hungary;
  - Supply in real time of meteorological data from Romania’s territory upon the request of NATO Headquarters.

**Success Factors**

Achievement of targets assumed according to Annex 2 – Strategic objectives and programs.

**Table 8. Strategic Objective 3: Measures of Programme 3.1**

| Measure 3.1.1.1 | Development of meteorological forecasts. |
| Measure 3.1.1.2 | Achievement of meteorological observations and measurements in the national network. |
| Measure 3.1.1.3 | Providing alerts of dangerous meteorological phenomena. |
| Measure 3.1.1.4 | Achievement of agrometeorologic forecasts. |
| Measure 3.1.1.5 | Ensuring the support meteorological/climatologic data for the research of climate changes, according to the objectives of the National Strategy regarding Climate Changes and economic development based on low carbon emissions for the period 2016-2020 and to the National Action Plan for the implementation of the National strategy regarding Climate Changes 2016-2020. |
| Measure 3.1.1.6 | Ensuring the international data exchange, according to the obligations assumed within OMM, EUMETSAT, ECMWF, EUMETNET and GMES. |
| Measure 3.1.1.7 | Development of climate products and services, according to the GFCS framework of OMM. |
| Measure 3.1.1.8 | Dissemination of meteorological information for the substantiation of the decisions of the central, regional and local government organizations regarding the management of emergency situations in case of natural disasters or for measures of prevention and mitigation of the short, medium and long term effects. |
Strategic Objective 4: Improvement of the assessment and the management of air quality, air emissions, environmental noise and the environmental radioactivity

**a) Air quality**

In Romania, air quality is regulated at present by Law 104/2011 regarding the environmental air quality, with further amendments, which transposes the provisions of the Directive 2008/50/EC regarding environmental air quality and a cleaner air for Europe and of the Directive 2004/107/EC regarding arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon in environmental air and of Directive EU 2015/1480 amending several annexes of Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Commission establishing the norms regarding the reference methods, data validation and the placement of sampling points for air quality assessment. Law no. 104/2011 established at national level: 13 agglomerations (defined as areas showing a conurbation with a population of more than 250,000 inhabitants, or where the population is smaller or equal to 250,000 inhabitants, having a population density per km² higher than 3,000 inhabitants) and 41 areas of air quality assessment and management (the administrative borders of the counties).

The National Network of Air Quality Monitoring (NNAQM) was designed and equipped during the period 2004-2009, in compliance with the joint European criteria provided by European directives on air quality, in view of ensuring the monitoring of environmental air quality in a unitary way over the whole territory of the country. The network is made of 148 monitoring stations, 41 test laboratories and 41 centers of data collection and processing which operate at county level and in Bucharest within the agencies for environmental protection, as well as the two national structures, the National Reference Laboratory for Air Quality and respectively, the Air Quality Assessment Center, operating within the National Agency for Environmental Protection. At the same time, the network also integrates 110 panels for data display on environmental air quality for public information.

NNAQM is an objective of national public interest, under the management of the Ministry of the Environment. The NNAQM equipment is listed in the centralized inventory of the goods in the state public domain, under the management of the Ministry of the Environment and by temporary leasing contracts, entrusted for use to the agencies for environmental protection.

Where the limit values are exceeded, the legislation in force on air quality imposes the development of air quality plans, and according to the provisions of Art. 21 and Art. 22 of the Law 104/2011, the mayors are in charge with the development and implementation of the measures included in the plan. Local authorities have to draw up air quality plans aimed at shortening as much as possible the period of exceeding. According to the legislation on environmental air quality, the environmental authority is in charge with air quality assessment, and the authorities of the public administration (city halls, county councils), as well as the activity owners are responsible for the development and implementation of the measures included in the air quality plan and/or the plan for preserving air quality. The data on air quality are a reporting obligation to the European Commission.

Following the action themed “Performance audit regarding air quality monitoring and efficient management of greenhouse gas emission certificates allocated to Romania through the Kyoto protocol”, carried out by the Court of Accounts of Romania, it was requested to elaborate a national public policy document regarding air quality which should define clear objectives, punctual activities, result indicators and precise responsibilities for each of the entities with duties related to air quality. It is necessary a multiannual financial planning which will be built starting from the strategic objectives and the allocation of the financial resources should be made by all the authorities with duties in the field of air quality.

Also, it was requested that a body should be appointed at government level to coordinate at national level the activities of all the authorities with duties in the field of air quality.
b) Atmospheric emissions

Monitoring the evolution of emissions of atmospheric pollutants in order to observe the commitments of reducing emissions with target years the year 2020, and the year 2013, respectively, established through Law no. 293/2018 on reducing the national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants and, respectively, through Law no. 271/2003 on the ratification of the protocols in the Convention on cross-border atmospheric pollution on long distances, concluded in Geneva on November 13, 1979, adopted in Aarhus on June 24, 1998 and in Gothenburg on December 1, 1999, and Law no. 263/2017 of December 20, 2017 on accepting the amendments adopted through the decisions 2012/1 and 2012/2 on the occasion of the thirtieth reunion of the Executive Body in Geneva on April 30 – May 4, 2012, to the Protocol of the Convention on cross-border atmospheric pollution on long distances, concluded in Geneva on November 13, 1979, regarding the reduction of acidification, eutrophication and the level of tropospheric ozone, adopted in Gothenburg on December 1, 1999 and accepting the amendments adopted through the decisions 2012/5 and 2012/6 on the occasion of the thirty-one reunion of the Executive Body, in Geneva on December 11-13, to the Protocol of the Convention on cross-border atmospheric pollution on long distances, concluded in Geneva on November 13, 1979, with regard to heavy metals, adopted in Aarhus on June 24, 1998 is made through the elaboration and annual update of the national inventories of emissions of Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia and suspension particles, as well as at two year intervals and of the national emissions forecasts. The inventories and emissions forecasts represent a reporting obligation to the European Commission and the international bodies.

c) Noise

The enforcement of the European legislation in the field of environmental noise is achieved with moderate success, but the organization of its future implementation will require major legislative changes due to the following reasons:

- until December 31, 2018, the Directive 2015/996/EU on setting up joint methods of noise assessment has to be transposed into the national legislation;
- after the entry into force of the new legislation transposing Directive 2015/996/EU shall be repealed the entire secondary national legislation which makes reference to noise production guides and interim methods of noise assessment;

At the same time, the Ministry of Environment has to purchase a noise mapping software including joint methods of noise assessment, in order to be also utilized to develop certain details to be included in the guides to be developed.

d) Air radioactivity

In its capacity as EU member state as of January 1, 2007, Romania opted for the production of electricity with the support of nuclear power stations. The selected option was the reactor CANDU – 6 of 700 MW. At present, reactors no.1 and no.2 are operational, and reactor no.3 will be operational in the future.

At the same time, the cycle of nuclear fuel covers in Romania several industrial branches, such as: uranium ore extraction and processing, production of nuclear fuel, storage of radioactive waste and heavy water purification.

Our country also has two nuclear research institutes which had or have research nuclear reactors: in Măgurele (under decommissioning now) and in Colibaşi (operational).

Besides the nuclear specific scientific activity, at national level, there are other fields of activity for which the contamination risk of the environment and the population should be considered due to natural radioactive materials technologically enriched, as well as the production of phosphate
fertilizers, population heating through thermal power stations using coal, by natural gas extraction and oil, etc.

Both the neighboring countries as well as those further away own and operate a series of nuclear reactors, which, due to the release of gaseous and/or liquid effluents radioactively contaminated can affect Romania’s territory. The closest are the nuclear-electric power station of Kozlodui - Bulgaria, located at the border with Romania (half of the territory between the influence area of NES Kozlodui being in Romania) nuclear-electric power station of Paks, Hungary, whose gaseous and/or liquid exhausts could directly affect our country. It should also be considered that the distance from a nuclear-electric power station which has a nuclear accident does not necessarily mean that the polluting cloud cannot reach the territory of our country as well. The more recent examples in this sense are the accident of Cernobîl NES in 1986, respectively Fukushima-Daiichi NES in 2011. In both cases, the weather conditions favored the dispersion of atmospheric pollutants over the whole Northern Hemisphere.

The problems of monitoring environmental radioactivity, as well as those related to the early alert/alarm of the decision makers and of the population gained a special priority at European and world level and implicitly in Romania. Thus, according to the GEO no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, as subsequently amended and supplemented, Law no. 111/1996 on the safe conduct, regulation, authorization and control of nuclear activities, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented, OM no.1978/2010 regarding the organization and operation regulation of the National Network of Environmental Radioactivity and to the GD no. 600/2014 regarding the approval of the National strategy of nuclear security and safety, RNSRM ensures the monitoring of the environment’s radioactivity on Romania’s territory, as the national data supplier in this field, both in normal conditions, and in emergency situations.

**Figure 10. Strategic Objective 4: Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 4.</th>
<th>Improvement of the assessment and the management of air quality, air emissions, environmental noise and the environmental radioactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 4.1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Program 4.2:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
<td>Environmental noise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measures of Program 4.1:**
- Measure 4.1.1.1. Ensuring the operation of the national network of air quality monitoring (NNAQM), including for expanding the network by fitting it with new monitoring stations/sampling points for fixed measurements
- Measure 4.1.1.2. Drafting and submitting the financing application - LIOP - for the development of NNAQM by fitting it with monitoring equipment of pollutants and installing them in the new monitoring stations and the existing monitoring stations of NNAQM
- Measure 4.1.2.1. Drafting the required documentation to initiate the procurement procedure of services in view of conducting studies on modelling the pollutants dispersion in the atmosphere
- Measure 4.1.3.1. Drafting and forwarding the funding claim - LIOP - to establish a short-term air quality forecasting system
- Measure 4.1.4.1. Drafting and forwarding the funding claims - LIOP - to set up a single emissions database according to the requirements of INSPIRE Directive, regarding the inventory of air released pollutants

**Measures of Program 4.2:**
- Measure 4.2.1.1. Development of the required documentation to initiate the procurement procedure of services for noise mapping software, including corresponding GIS software

**Measures of Program 4.3:**
- Measure 4.3.1.1. Continuous training of RNSRM to ensure a prompt answer in emergency situations
- Measure 4.3.1.2. Consistent improvement of cybernetic security at the level of RNSRM
| Measure 4.1.5.1. | Elaborating and submitting the funding claim - OPAC - for the development of the Ministry of Environment's capacity to elaborate the national policies and measures necessary in order to observe the national commitments of reducing atmospheric pollutants' emissions by 2030 |
| Measure 4.1.6.1. | Development of a data reporting tool for air quality, plans and programs and the achievement of environmental objectives according to the 2011/850/EU-IPR Decision to automate the data flows from the National Air Quality Monitoring Network to the European Commission |
| Measure 4.1.6.2. | Development of a reporting tool for air quality data and plans, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided by Decision 2011/850/EU implementing Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the Parliament and of the European Council regarding mutual exchange of information and reporting |
| Measure 4.1.6.3. | Organization of meetings with all the authorities with responsibilities in the field of air quality, under the coordination of the GSG, in order to define clear objectives, punctual activities and outcome indicators. The focus shall be on raising awareness among all the authorities regarding their responsibilities in this field, as well as the need for every authority involved to allocate multiannual financial resources in order to achieve these objectives. |
| Measure 4.1.7.1. | Acquisition of new laboratory and field equipment to replace those physically and morally worn out of NAEP and EPA laboratories |
| Measure 4.1.7.2. | Training the personnel within NAEP and EPA laboratories to operate the equipment and monitor the environment |
| Measure 4.1.7.3. | Drawing up monitoring procedures of environmental factors in the air and emissions within the NAEP and EPA laboratories |
| Measure 4.1.8.1. | Elaboration of the necessary documentation for starting the procurement procedure for carrying out research services for the elaboration of the study on the updating of the National Plan for implementing the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001 |
| Measure 4.1.9.1. | Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget, determine the efficiency of nitrogen and nitrogen exhaust use, and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions |
| Measure 4.1.10.1. | Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the start of the procurement procedure for carrying out the study on the determination of the loads and critical levels specific to the ecosystems at national level, according to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) |
| Measure 4.1.11.1. | Timely transposition and takeover of EU legislation into national legislation |
| Measure 4.1.11.2. | Creating the legislative framework for the application of international agreements on air quality and atmospheric emissions |

**procurement procedure of services for drafting guides in view of drawing up the strategic noise maps using noise mapping (assessment) software**

Measure 4.2.1.3. Development of the required documentation for the procurement procedure of services for drafting guides of noise reduction forecasts depending on the type of noise reduction proposed measure and on the type of noise source
### Figure 11. Strategic Objective 4: Impacts and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Program Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of areas and agglomerations included in the 1st and 2nd management regime according to the Law no. 104/2011 on air quality, with subsequent amendments</strong> (Unit: No./Reference value: 0/Target 2019: 0/Target: 2022: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of agglomerations, roads, rails, airports and ports for which strategic noise maps and action plans for addressing noise are set up.</strong> (Unit: No. / Target 2019 / 2022: 20 agglomerations, 3326 Km of roads, 482 Km of rails, 11 airports and 3 ports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of counties with real-time alarm facilities on the level of radioactivity of the environment</strong> (Unit: No. / Reference value: 86 / Target 2019: 86 / Target 2022: 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.1.</strong> The national network of air quality monitoring (NNAQM) operational according to the new requirements of the national legislation which transposes the European legislation in force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Outcome indicator: Improved monitoring level of air quality at the level of the responsible public authorities, including through the extension of the network by providing new fixed stations (Unit: No. / Reference value: 86 / Target 2019: 86 / Target: 2022: 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.2</strong> Studies on the dispersion of pollutants into the atmosphere, in order to assess the air quality in the areas and agglomerations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Level of fulfilment for the reassessment of the framing of the zones and agglomerations in air quality assessment systems (Unit: % / Reference value: 0 / Target 2019: 0 / Target: 2022: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.3.</strong> Air quality forecasting system in order to increase the capacity for decision-making by public environmental authorities and to increase the awareness level of the air quality level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Outcome indicator: achievement level of short and medium-term forecasting (Unit: % / Reference value: 0 / Target 2019: 0 / Target: 2022: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.4.</strong> Single database regarding the inventory of pollutants emitted in the air in accordance with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Outcome indicator: The level of integration in a single national database of the information provided/collected on different types of installations and businesses (as required by the specific directives in order to carry out the reports to EC) (Unit: % / Reference value: 0 / Target 2019: 0 / Target: 2022: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.5.</strong> Monitoring the compliance with the commitments to reduce the emissions of air pollutants set out by the Directive 2016/2284/EC and the Gothenburg Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicator: Level of achievement of the national forecasting regarding the air pollutants emissions with the target year 2030 and possibly 2050 (Unit: % / Reference value: / Target 2019: 50 / Target: 2022: 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Outcome 4.1.6.** Ensuring air quality data and plans reporting, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided in the Decision 2011/850/EU of implementation of Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the Parliament and the European Council on mutual exchange of information and reporting National public policy document on air quality which should define clear objectives, punctual activities, result indicators and precise responsibilities for each of the entities with duties related to air quality. The document will contain a multiannual financial planning, which will be built starting from the strategic objectives and the allocation of financial resources shall be made by all the authorities with duties in the field of air quality.
• Outcome indicator: Annual reporting on environmental air quality and presentation of information regarding air quality plans (Unit: No./Reference value: 1 annual report/Target: 2019: 1 annual report/Target: 2022: 1 annual report) Allocation of financial resources by all authorities with duties in the field of air quality and fulfillment of the responsibilities in the field of air quality.

Outcome 4.1.7. Development and optimization of the environmental protection laboratories within NAEP and the local Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA), so that they carry out and develop monitoring programs for environmental air quality, at territorial level, by operating the equipment, collecting and validating the data regarding environmental air quality

• Outcome indicator: Adequacy level of laboratory and field equipment for the monitoring activities of the environmental factors in the environmental air and the emissions within EPA and NAEP laboratories (Unit: %/Reference value: 30/Target: 2019: 30/Target: 2022: 50).
• Outcome indicator: The training level of the staff within EPA and NAEP laboratories for equipment operation and environmental monitoring (Unit: %/Reference value: 65/Target: 2019: 65/Target: 2022: 90).
• Outcome indicator: The level of documentation through procedures of the monitoring activity of the environmental factors in the ambient air and the emissions in EPA and NAEP laboratories (Unit: %/Reference value: 75/Target: 2019: 75/Target: 2022: 90).

Outcome 4.1.8. Identification and/or updating of the main measures and actions to be taken to comply with the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001, and of the Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants


The targets marked with blue are indicative, for exemplification, being necessary at this stage for testing the IT application on strategic management at the level of the central public administration institutions. Values will be set by ME in the next stages.

The budgetary resources for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 310,923(000 Lei).

Table 9. Strategic objective 4: Funding breakdown on budgetary programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program budget for the Strategic Objective</th>
<th>TOTAL (RON)</th>
<th>Total value/year (RON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 4.1 Air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
<td>240,259</td>
<td>55,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 4.2 Environmental noise</td>
<td>42,399</td>
<td>9,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 4.3 Environmental Radioactivity</td>
<td>28,266</td>
<td>6,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SO4</td>
<td>310,923</td>
<td>72,205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program 4.1: Air quality and atmospheric emissions

Justification

According to Art. 4, para. (4) of Law no.104/2011, the National Network of Air Quality Monitoring (NNAQM) is an objective of public interest, managed by the Ministry of Environment. NNAQM includes sampling and measurement instruments located in fixed points and their related laboratory
equipment, as well as the equipment required to collect, process and transmit the data and to inform
the public on the quality of the surrounding air. Through the measures proposed in the ISP it is sought
to ensure the operation of the NNAQM as well as the procurement of new equipment.

According to Art. 7 letter f) of Law no. 104/2011, the Ministry of Environment organizes and
coordinates at national level the assessment and management of the surrounding air quality, including
by developing studies on the dispersion pollutants in the atmosphere, in view of setting up the
assessment regimes, the management regimes and the contribution of natural sources to the
exceeding of limit values.

At the same time, the development of an air quality forecasting system for short and medium term is
required, in view of increasing the decision-making capacity of the public environmental authorities
and of increasing the knowledge rate about the level of air quality.

Meeting environmental objectives, such as air quality standards, requires the enforcement of several
strict options of cutting down the emissions with higher economic impact. In this context, the cost-
efficiency ratio of the measures and meeting the environmental objectives are major assessment
criteria of the reduction strategies. The key elements in the development of any strategies for reducing
emissions are, besides cost aspects, the availability of reliable and coherent data on the inventories
and forecasts of atmospheric pollutants emissions.

The emission forecasts are important for the environmental policy, both to assess the effectiveness of
mitigation strategies, and to determine the future compliance with the environmental legislation.

Therefore, conditions are created to meet the reporting obligations undertaken at international and
European level and a source of correct information required to draft some documents and set up some
strategic protection measures for the environment and human health against the damaging effects of
air pollution.

Objectives

Improving the regulation of the measures implemented in order to meet the air quality objective and
those for limiting and controlling the atmospheric pollutants emissions, as well as the increase of air
quality assessment level nationwide, having as deadline 2019????, respectively 2022.

Description

The measures taken in view of meeting the program objective focus on meeting the following results:

- The national air quality monitoring network (NNAQM) operational according to the
  requirements of the European legislation
- Studies on pollutants dispersion in the atmosphere, in view of assessing air quality in all areas
  and agglomerations
- Air quality forecast system in view of increasing the decision making capacity of public
  authorities with duties in the field and in order to increase air quality
- Single database regarding the inventory of pollutants released in the air, compliant with the
  requirements of the INSPIRE Directive
- Monitoring the observance of the commitments to reduce atmospheric pollutant emissions
  set up by the Directive 2001/81/EC and the revised Gothenburg Protocol
- Monitoring the observance of the provisions regarding the limit values set up by the Directive
  2008/50/EC.

Elaboration of a national public policy document on air quality which defines clear objectives, punctual
activities, outcome indicators and precise responsibilities for each of the entities with duties related
to air quality. It is necessary a multiannual financial planning which will be built on the basis of the
strategic objectives, and the allocation of financial resources should be made by all the authorities
with duties in the field of air quality.
Success Factors

The Ministry of Environment and the National Agency for Environmental Protection through the measures leading to the accomplishment of the program objective.

The successful achievement of the program requires the implementation of the project financed through the Operational Program Large Infrastructure (OPLI), Priority Axis 4 - Environmental protection through biodiversity conservation measures, air quality monitoring and decontamination of historically polluted sites - Specific Objective (SO) 4.2 Increasing the assessment and monitoring of the air quality at national level.

Table 10. Strategic Objective 4: Measures of Programme 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1. Assuring the operation of the national network of air quality monitoring (NNAQM), including for network extension by fitting it with new fixed monitoring stations/sampling points.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2. Drafting and submitting the request for funding – LIOP - for the development of the NNAQM by providing with equipment for pollutants’ monitoring and their installation in new monitoring stations and in the existing stations of the NNAQM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3.1. Drafting and forwarding the funding claim – LIOP - to develop a single database of emissions, in accordance with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive on the inventory of pollutants emitted in the air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4.1. Drafting and submitting the request for funding – LIOP - for the development of a single database of emissions in accordance with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive, regarding the inventory of pollutants emitted into the air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5.1. Elaborating and submitting the funding claim - OPAC - for the development of the Ministry of Environment’s capacity to elaborate the national policies and measures necessary in order to observe the national commitments of reducing atmospheric pollutants’ emissions by 2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.6.1. Development of a reporting tool for air quality data and plans, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided by Decision 2011/850/EU implementing Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the Parliament and of the European Council regarding mutual exchange of information and reporting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.1. Acquisition of new laboratory and field equipment to replace those physically and morally worn out of NAEP and EPA laboratories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.2. Training the personnel within NAEP and EPA laboratories to operate the equipment and monitor the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measure 4.1.7.3. Drawing up monitoring procedures of environmental factors in the air and emissions within the NAEP and EPA laboratories

4.1.8. Identification and/or re-update of the main measures and actions which must be implemented in order to comply with the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001 and the Regulation (EC) no. 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants

Measure 4.1.8.1. Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget, determine the efficiency of nitrogen and nitrogen exhaust use, and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions

4.1.9. Calculation of the national nitrogen budget, determination of the efficiency of the use of nitrogen and nitrogen surplus, and establishment of measures to limit ammonia emissions

Measure 4.1.9.1. Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget, determine the efficiency of nitrogen and nitrogen exhaust use, and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions

4.1.10. Determination of ecosystem-specific loads and levels at national level, according to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

Measure 4.1.10.1. Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the start of the procurement procedure for carrying out the study on the determination of the loads and critical levels specific to the ecosystems at national level, according to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

4.1.11. Creating/updating the legislative framework in the field of air quality and atmospheric emissions

Measure 4.1.11.1. Timely transposition of EU legislation into national legislation

Measure 4.1.11.2. Creating the legislative framework for the application of international agreements on air quality and atmospheric emissions

Program 4.2: Environmental noise

Justification


The transposition into national legislation of the Directive 2015/996/EU will increase the data quality resulted from the strategic noise maps as well as their comparability with the EU member states, but the preparation of the new legislative framework required to apply the Directive 2015/996/EU will require the technical and administrative effort of the Ministry of Environment for a compressed period of time between 2017-2020. Thus, in order to eliminate the obstacles that might lead to a delay in the application of Directive 2015/996/EU in Romania, ME should:

- acquire a noise mapping software including joint methods of noise assessment;
- develop Guides on the achievement of strategic noise maps using a noise mapping (assessment) software;
- design an assessment model for the compliance of the strategic noise maps with the provisions of Directive 2015/996/EU.
- Elaborate Action plan elaboration guides

Objectives

Improving the regulation of the measures on the management and evaluation of the environmental noise.

Description

Development of the documentation for the procurement of noise mapping software and the development of guides for the achievement of strategic noise maps using noise mapping (assessment) software.
The achievement phases of the proposed program are:

1. acquisition of a noise mapping software;
2. the design of an assessment model of the strategic noise maps compliance with the provisions of the Directive 2015/996/EU;
3. development of guides for the achievement of strategic noise maps using noise mapping (assessment) software.

Success factors

Achievement of targets assumed according to Annex 2 – Strategic objectives and programs.

**Table 11. Strategic Objective 4: Measures of Programme 4.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure 4.2.1.1</th>
<th>Improvement of the management and assessment of environmental noise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the procurement procedure of the services for the provision of noise mapping software, including the corresponding GIS software</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Measure 4.2.1.2 | Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of guides in order to develop strategic noise maps using noise mapping software (evaluation) |
| Measure 4.2.1.3 | Drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure for drawing up guides regarding the elaboration of forecasts for noise decrease by type of measure proposed in order to reduce the noise and by the noise source type |

**Program 4.3: Environmental radioactivity**

**Justification**

Ensuring a prompt and adequate information of the national and international decision makers (European Commission, International Atomic Energy Agency), as well as of the population about radioactivity of the environmental factors, allows the competent authorities to make optimal decisions, in due time, also contributing to ensuring/guaranteeing of a clean environment and a healthy way of living for the Romanian population.

**Objectives**

Development and optimization of the National Network for Supervising the Environmental Radioactivity in view of supporting an adequate answer in case of a nuclear accident or radiologic emergency, with the final target to protect the population exposed to radiations:

- 16.71% of the Romanian population lives in counties with high risk of contamination in event of a nuclear accident at NES Cernavodă or NES Kozlodui
- 100% of the Romanian population lives in areas which might be affected by cross-border nuclear accidents (e.g. the accident at NES Cernobâl or that at NES Fukushima-Daiichi) and/or radiologic emergencies, including terrorist attacks.

**Description**

The program focuses on ensuring the required equipment to operate RNSRM, training the personnel within the network to monitor environmental radioactivity in normal conditions and emergency situations, as well as to connect the IT system related of RNSRM to the National System of Cybernetic Security (SNSC).

In this sense, the following phases have to be accomplished:

- Updating RNSRM by repairing, up-grading it and acquiring new equipment required for monitoring: 
- up-grade / replace the hardware and software for automatic stations;
- up-grade of the communications system of automatic monitoring stations of environmental radioactivity (air, water) by ensuring communication through secured VPN, respectively satellite communication by STS;
- up-grade / replace the hardware and software of the management system of automated monitoring stations;
- up-grade / replace the hardware and software of the laboratory and mobile laboratory equipment;
- acquisition of new laboratory and field equipment to replace the physically and morally worn out ones within RNSRM;

- Expansion of RNSRM to other locations through the purchase and installation of automatic monitoring stations of environmental radioactivity
- Training the personnel within RNSRM to operate equipment and monitor the environment
- Developing monitoring procedures at the level of RNSRM, for the radioactivity of the environmental factors
- Connecting the RNSRM related IT system to the National System of Cybernetic Security (SNSC)

**Success factors**

- Optimisation of public information quality made available by RNSRM by the display in real time of information on environmental radioactivity
- Increase the system security – 110 networks of secured VPN through STS and secured networks of satellite data transmissions for automated monitoring stations (water, air)
- Increasing the administrative capacity – 420 trained users
- Increasing the interoperability of IT systems – minimum 10 web interoperability services with the following systems: SIM, data.gov.ro, geportal.gov.ro, CNCAN, IGSU, MAI, MapN EURDEP.
- Optimising the response rate in emergency cases - 38 laboratories (1 national reference laboratory and 37 local laboratories) capable to participate in monitoring radioactivity factors.

**Table 12. Strategic Objective 4: Measures of Programme 4.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.3.1</th>
<th>Providing the necessary equipment and trained staff in order to monitor environmental radioactivity in normal and emergency situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 4.3.1.1.</strong></td>
<td>Continuous training of NERSN in order to ensure a prompt answer in emergency situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 4.3.1.2.</strong></td>
<td>Continuous improvement of cyber security in the NERSN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Strategic Objective 5: Prevention and control of industrial pollution and effective management of industrial accidents risk**

a) Industrial emissions

The Directive 2010/75/EU gives the competent authorities in the field of environmental protection in charge with issuance of the integrated environmental permit enough flexibility as regards setting up the limit emission values, but these limit emissions should guarantee that in normal operation conditions, the emissions do not exceed the emission values associated to the best available techniques. To this end, the competent authority for environmental protection in charge with the issuance of the integrated environmental authorisation can set up limit emission values which are different from emission values associated to the best available techniques as regards their values, periods of time and reference conditions applied, as long as the results of the emissions monitoring can prove that they do not exceed the emission values associated to the best available techniques.

In view of considering certain specific circumstances in which the application of emission levels associated to the best available techniques would lead to disproportionately higher costs compared to the benefits on the environment, the competent authorities for environmental protection in charge with the issuance of integrated environmental authorisation, according to Art. 15 para. (5) of Law no. 278/2013 should be able to set up less strict emission limits, which deviate from the respective levels. Such measures should be fully justified and rely on an assessment considering sufficient, clear and well defined criteria. The limit emission values set up by Law no. 278/2013 should not be exceeded, should not lead to any significant pollution and should ensure a high level of environmental protection as a whole.

To this regard, the Member States have to develop “policies and guides”, measures for the enforcement of the provisions of the Directive 2010/75/EU, which can contribute to the substantiation of the decisions to apply derogations on setting up the limit emission values in certain circumstances.

Establishing general mandatory rules on categories of activities is necessary in order to fulfill the obligation of the central public authority of environmental protection, the Ministry of Environment in the case at hand, of establishing general mandatory rules, in accordance with the provisions of art. 17 in Law no. 278/2013 on industrial emissions.

The general mandatory rules consist of limit emission values or other requirements, established at least at activity sector level, considering the evolution of the best techniques available and ensuring an integrated approach and a high level of environmental protection, equivalent to that which can be reached through the establishment in the integrated environmental authority of individual requirements corresponding to every installation.

The general mandatory rules are best on the best available techniques, without recommending the use of one specific technique or technology, and are updated by considering the evolution of the BATs.

In the integrated environmental authorization, the competent environmental protection authority may include requirements for certain categories of installations, of burning installations, of waste incineration installations or waste co-incineration installations, within general mandatory rules, notwithstanding the obligation of holding an authorization.

Romania already has an integrated environmental authorization system based on BAT, before the entry into force of the IED Directive, through the enforcement of BAT on a case basis, without recommending the use of a specific technique or technology. The development of an integrated environmental authorization system which is also based on the use of the general mandatory rules would contribute to a unitary approach in the process of regulation of the installations belonging to the same activity sector.
In this respect, it is necessary to make a study for a certain category of activities to establish general mandatory rules that might apply to the entire sector, as well as general mandatory rules which would focus on the key environmental issues of the sector in question, under observance of the requirements in the specific legislation in force.

The general mandatory rules will be established by considering the fact that their enforcement in given installations must ensure an integrated approach and a high level of environmental protection equivalent to that which would be reached through the enforcement of the BAT Conclusions on a case by case basis, corresponding to each installation.

b) EU instruments for environmental performance: EMAS and EU Ecologic Label

According to the provisions of the Regulation (EC) no. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and Council regarding the voluntary participation of organizations in the community system of environmental management and audit (EMAS), as subsequently amended (hereinafter referred to as the EMAS III Rule) and of the Regulation (EC) no. 66/2010 of European Parliament and Council regarding the EU Ecologic Label, the Member States have to ensure the promotion of the EU system of environmental management and audit (EMAS), as well as of the system for granting the EU Ecologic Label.

The reliable and rigorous approach of environmental performance improvement of the organizations by their voluntary participation in EMAS is achieved by implementing within the organization an operating environmental management system based on performance, transparency and reliability, principles that can be met by any type of organization from all public or private activity sectors.

The EU ecologic label is granted based on a set of criteria, which analyze the impact of the product or service on the environment during its whole life cycle. By applying the EU ecologic label on products/services, the businesses will be able to offer to the consumers a reliable indication to easily identify the products with a good ecologic performance available on the market. The products with ecologic labels can have a significant impact in the orientation of the market toward sustainable development.

c) Efficient management of the industrial accident risk

In order to prevent major accident which might result from certain industrial activities involving hazardous substances or mixtures of those substances and to limit the consequences of such accidents on human health and the environment, by a sequential approach of the control level, respectively, the higher the substance quantity, the tougher the rules, the operator has the obligation to take all the required measures, according to the provisions of the legislation in force to prevent major accidents and limit their consequences on human health and the environment.

In view of ensuring a better protection of residential areas, of significant public utility areas and of the environment, including the areas of special natural interest or extremely vulnerable, it is necessary that the territorial planning policies or other relevant policies applied in the member states ensure adequate distances between such areas and the locations showing such dangers and where the already existing locations are in focus, to apply, if necessary, additional technical measures so that the risk to persons or the environment is kept at an acceptable level. The decisions should consider sufficient information on the risks and technical recommendations regarding such risks.
Figure 12. Strategic Objective 5: Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program 5.1: Control of industrial pollution</th>
<th>Program 5.2: Management of industrial accidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures of Program 5.1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Measures of Program 5.2:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 5.1.1.1. Updating the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of the second study on guidance/guidelines for uniform implementation of the EU legislation in the field of IED industrial emissions</td>
<td>Measure 5.2.1.1. Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for drafting studies for the development of guides on adequate safety distances and the domino effect and guide on the application of the Seveso III Directive to the waste sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 5.1.2.1. Drafting the required documentation to conduct the procurement procedure of services for organizing events to disseminate the EU ecologic label on various products/services at national level, respectively the requirements of the EU environment management and audit system (EMAS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 13. Strategic Objective 5: Impacts and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Outcome 5.1.1. The level of achievement for the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities and ensuring an effective implementation of the EU legislation regarding integrated control and prevention of the pollution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicator: Development of studies regarding guides/guidelines for uniform implementation of the EU legislation on IED industrial emissions (Unit: No. / Reference Value: 0 / Target 2019: 2 / Target 2022: 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 5.1.2.</strong> The level of promotion of the EU instruments for environmental performance among organizations, producers and consumers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicator: Information and awareness campaigns (Unit: No. / Reference value: 0 / Target 2019: 2 / Target 2022: 4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 5.2.1.</strong> The level of achievement for the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities regarding SEVESO.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicator: Design of a guide on the appropriate security distances and the domino effect in the context of an efficient implementation of the EU SEVESO III Directive for the waste sector (Unit: No. / Reference Value: 0 / Target 2019: 1 / Target 2022: 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The targets marked with blue are indicative, for exemplification, being necessary at this stage for testing the IT application on strategic management at the level of the central public administration institutions. Values will be set by ME in the next stages.
The budgetary resources estimated to be necessary for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 42,399 (000 Lei). Table 13.

### Strategic objective 5: Funding breakdown on budgetary programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program budget for the Strategic Objective</th>
<th>TOTAL (RON)</th>
<th>Total value/year (RON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 5.1 Industrial Pollution Control</td>
<td>28,266</td>
<td>6,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 5.2 Management of Industrial Accidents</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SO5</td>
<td>42,399</td>
<td>9,846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Program 5.1: Control of industrial pollution

**Justification**

The program proposed in ISP for pollution control focuses on improving the regulations on unitary application of preventive measures and integrated control of pollution, as well as the promotion of EU instruments regarding environmental performance within the organizations, producers and consumers.

Encouraging organizations to voluntary participate in EMAS and the EU ecologic Label is an element of the environmental protection strategy at European level.

**Objectives**

Improvement of regulations regarding the unitary application of preventive measures and integrated control of pollution and the promotion of EU instruments regarding environmental performance within the organizations, producers and consumers, having as target the year 2022.

**Description**

The program outcomes are expected to contribute to the achievement of the program objective in the field of pollution control, materialized in the achievement of studies regarding guidance/guides for the unitary implementation of the EU legislation in the field of IED industrial emissions, as well as the organizing promotional campaigns for the EU environmental performance instruments.

**Success factors**

Achievement of targets assumed according to Annex 2 – Strategic objectives and programs.

### Table 14. Strategic Objective 5: Measures of Programme 5.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1.1</td>
<td>The level of achievement for the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities and ensuring an effective implementation of the EU legislation regarding integrated control and prevention of the pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 5.1.1.1. Updating the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of the second study on guidance/guidelines for uniform implementation of the EU legislation in the field of IED industrial emissions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>The level of promotion of the EU instruments for environmental performance among organizations, producers and consumers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measure 5.1.2.1. Drafting the required documentation to conduct the procurement procedure of services for organizing events to disseminate the EU ecologic label on various products/services at national level, respectively the requirements of the EU environmental management and audit system EMAS.

Program 5.2: Management of industrial accidents

Justification
The program proposed in ISP for industrial accidents management focuses on improving the regulations regarding the unitary application of the preventive measures for major accidents that might result from certain industrial activities involving hazardous substances or their mixtures, by developing guides. The main purpose of developing the guides is an efficient territorial planning, streamlining to the entire field of economic, social and environmental protection policies set up at national and local level to ensure the balanced development of various areas of the country, increasing the cohesion and efficiency of economic and social relations between them. All these should be regarded in the context of preventing major accidents involving hazardous substances or their mixtures specified in Annex I to Law 59/2016, and of limiting the consequences of such accidents on the human health and environment.

Objectives
Improving the regulation of measures on preventing major accidents involving dangerous substances, as well as limiting their consequences on the human health and environment by developing the required guides for the unitary implementation of EU legislation in the field of SEVESO, having as achievement target the year 2019, respectively 2022.

Description
The program results are expected to contribute to the achievement of the program objective in the field of management of industrial accidents, materialized in the achievement of studies regarding guides drafting regarding adequate security distances and the domino effect in the context of the efficient implementation of the EU legislation in the field of SEVESO III.

Success factors
Achievement of targets assumed according to Annex 2 – Strategic objectives and programs.

Table 15. Strategic Objective 5: Measures of Programme 5.2

| 5.2.1 | The level of achievement for the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities regarding SEVESO |

Measure 5.2.1.1. Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for drafting studies for the development of guides on adequate safety distances and the domino effect and guide on the application of the Seveso III Directive to the waste sector
Strategic Objective 6: Horizontal legislation and the creation of infrastructure for spatial information

a) Environmental liability

The prevention and repair, to the extent possible, of the damages on the environment, contribute to the achievement of objectives and enforcement of the principles of the community environmental policy. Directive 2004/35 of the European Parliament and Council regarding the environmental liability related to the prevention and repair of the damages on the environment was transposed by Romania through GEO no. 68 of June 28th, 2007 regarding the environmental liability related to the prevention and remedy of damage on the environment, approved by Law no. 19 of 2008, subsequently amended and supplemented. The prevention and remedy of environmental damage have to be matched in application with the principle “the polluter pays” provided for by GEO no. 195 of 2005 regarding environmental protection, subsequently amended and supplemented.

The fundamental principle is that the business whose activity caused a prejudice to the environment or is an imminent threat for the generation of such a prejudice has to be financially accountable. Thus, the businesses are convinced to take measures and design practices to mitigate the occurrence risks of such events, reducing in this way the exposure to the financial risks associated to the development of certain activities that have an impact on the environment. Consequently, an offer of financial instruments regarding environmental liability has to be developed.

b) Enforcement of the EIA/SEA legislation

In the context of adoption of the Partnership Agreement between the European Commission (EC) and Romania and of meeting the ex-ante horizontal conditionalties, EC highlighted the unsatisfactory quality and the lack of unitary approach of the environmental impact assessments (RIM) within the environmental impact assessment procedures (EIA) conducted by the Competent Authorities for Environmental Protection.

The action plan as annex to the Partnership Agreement is designed to provide a solution for the failure to meet the criterion “Measures of professional training and information dissemination to the personnel involved in the enforcement of the Directives regarding EIA and SEA” of the ex-ante horizontal conditionality Environmental legislation regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA and the Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA – Existence of effective enforcement measures of the European Union legislation in the field of environment regarding EIA and SEA.

The action plan regarding the ex-ante general conditionality EIA/SEA is in an advanced implementation stage, but not yet finalized, requiring the completion of implementation of the two technical assistance projects whose objective is to train competent and involved authorities in the application of the EIA/SEA Directives and the development of 7 guides on the implementation of EIA legislation.

c) Infrastructure for spatial information

Although so far progress has been recorded in what concerns the enforcement of the Directive, none of the provided deadlines were observed. The links between various stages lead to a cumulated impact as, even in cases where progress recorded in a later stage is promising, they relate to a lower number of sets of spatial data than the estimated one.

The scope of the Directive includes a wide range of spatial data, managed by a large number of public authorities at national, regional and local level. The national policy related to data exchange is varied and heterogeneous, and thus there are still problems in this field. The policies mirror the vast flexibility of approaches provided in the Directive, ranging from the access and free and open use, to the full recovery of costs, to revenue increase and to various types of public-private partnerships.
All the sets of spatial data falling within the 34 topics of spatial data should have been identified, documented and made available online through the services until December 2013.

As for the data supply, the most relevant data as regards the environment (mainly the data which are the subject matter of Annex III) are not yet accessible (deadline 2013). That is why the achievement of the stage of transforming these data into interoperable data (deadline 2020) is more difficult.

Until December 2013, ME should have made available online services for searching, viewing and downloading of all the sets of documented spatial data it held.

The general accessibility of the sets of spatial data through services of viewing and downloading is very low (one single set of data has a viewing and downloading service).

To transform spatial data so that they comply with the common data models is the most difficult task, the deadline being until 2020 and there is only one set of compliant data so far.

Other reasons for the enforcement deficiencies:

- delays in the transposition and establishment of coordination structures without legal personality;
- economic crisis and pressure on the national budget also had an impact on the allocation of the initial required investments (in the development of IT infrastructure and of the technical competences in the administrations);
- insufficient coordination, clarification and priorities setting up at national level among relevant authorities, especially among those responsible for the data regarding the environment (for instance, identification of the minimal required sets of data);
- technical complexity of interoperability norms and application guides which impose the use of IT instruments and competences often missing.

**Figure 14. Strategic Objective 6: Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 6: Horizontal legislation and the creation of infrastructure for spatial information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 6.1:</strong> Environmental liability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measures of Program 6.1:** Measure 6.1.1.1. Drafting the necessary documentation for the development of the procurement procedure of services in order to carry out the study necessary to identify the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments, on environmental liability.

**Measures of Program 6.2:** Measure 6.2.1.1. Training the competent environment authorities and those involved in the application of the Directives EIA/SEA at all relevant levels, based on the Strategy and Plan drawn up with JASPERS assistance in 2013 and with the support of the Operational Program of Technical Assistance (OPTA), in two cycles (2014-2016 and 2017-2020) - project "Professional training of the personnel of competent authorities for environmental protection regarding the environmental impact assessment and the environmental assessment for the period 2014-2020" Measure 6.2.1.2. The approval of EIA guides developed by JASPERS by ministerial order Measure 6.2.1.3. Development of new guides for the implementation of the EIA legislation, project "Development of the required guides to improve the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities in view of a unitary use of the assessment procedure of the environmental impact (EGEIA)", SIPOCA code 19.

**Measures of Program 6.3:** Measure 6.3.1.1. Drafting the necessary documentation for the procurement procedure of services and products for the provision of services and spatial data sets and related metadata in accordance with the implementation rules of the INSPIRE Directive.
Figure 15. Strategic Objective 6: Impacts and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Horizontal legislation - environmental liability; uniform and effective enforcement of the EIA/SEA legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of services and spatial data sets established according to the application norms for the INSPIRE Directive (Unit: % / Reference value: 0 / Target 2019: 0 / Target 2022: 21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Outcomes</th>
<th>Outcome 6.1.1. Drafting a study on identifying the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments on environmental liability, including drafting the methodology for calculating the financial security and security review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Existence of the financial guarantee forms and of the methodology for its calculation and revision regarding the environmental liability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome 6.2.1. Improving the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities through the effective implementation of the EU environmental legislation regarding EIA and SEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Persons trained by the environmental protection authorities, Managing Authorities (MA), Intermediate Bodies (IBs). (Unit: No. / Reference Value: 0 / Target 2018: 401 / Target 2021: Total Staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome 6.3.1. The infrastructure of the Ministry of Environment for spatial information is developed out in accordance with the implementing rules of the INSPIRE Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome indicator: Services provided and spatial data sets made in accordance with the implementing rules of the INSPIRE Directive (Unit:% / Reference Value: - / Target 2019: 10 / Target 2022: 100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The targets are indicative, for exemplification, being necessary at this stage for testing the IT application on strategic management at the level of the central public administration institutions. Values will be set by ME in the next stages.

The budgetary resources for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 219,779 (000 Lei).

Table 16. Strategic objective 6: Funding breakdown on budgetary programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program budget for the Strategic Objective</th>
<th>TOTAL (RON)</th>
<th>Total value/year (RON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6.1 Environmental Liability</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6.2 Efficient enforcing of the EIA/SEA legislation</td>
<td>191,407</td>
<td>78,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6.3 Infrastructure for Spatial Information</td>
<td>14,239</td>
<td>3,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SO6</td>
<td>219,779</td>
<td>85,131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program 6.1: Environmental liability

Justification

The development of a study on the identification of financial securing forms and of the required measures to develop the offer of financial instruments regarding the environmental liability, including the development of the Methodology to calculate the financial guarantee and guarantee revision, will contribute to the observance of the requirements provided for by Art. 33 of GEO no. 68 of June 28th,
2007 regarding environmental liability related to the prevention and repair of the prejudice on the environment, approved by Law no. 19 of 2008, subsequently amended and supplemented. Prevention and repair, to the extent possible, of the damages on the environment contribute to the achievement of the objectives and enforcement of the principles of the community environmental policy.

Objectives

Identification of the types of financial guarantees and of the required measures to develop the offer of financial instruments, in view of securing the operators’ obligations provided for by GEO no. 68 of June 28th, 2007 regarding environmental liability related to the prevention and repair of the prejudice on the environment.

Description

Development of the documentation required to conduct the public procurement procedure, contracting the achievement of the study on the identification of the types of financial guarantees and of the measures required to develop the offer of financial instruments regarding environmental liability, including the development of the Methodology to calculate the financial guarantee and guarantee revision and monitoring its progress.

Success factors

Achievement of the Study on the identification of the types of financial guarantees and of the measures required to develop the offer of financial instruments regarding environmental liability, including the development of the Methodology to calculate the financial guarantee and guarantee revision will contribute to the enforcement of the legislation in the field of environmental protection related to environmental liability.

Table 17. Strategic Objective 6: Measures of Programme 6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure 6.1.1.1</th>
<th>Drafting the necessary documentation for the development of the procurement procedure of services in order to carry out the study necessary to identify the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments, on environmental liability.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Program 6.2: Efficient enforcement of the EIA/SEA legislation

Justification

The program contributes to solving previously identified problems by the achievement of the following measures:

- Measure 1: Training the competent environmental authorities and those involved in the application of the EIA/SEA Directives;
- Measure 2: Approving the EIA guides developed by JASPERS, by means of a ministerial order (action completed in 2016);
- Measure 3: Developing new guides for the enforcement of the EIA legislation (action in progress, estimated to be completed in March 2019 following the implementation of the project of “DEVELOPMENT OF THE GUIDES REQUIRED TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITIES, IN VIEW OF A UNITARY USE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EGEIA)”, CODE SIPOCA 19, My SMIS 118157)
Objective

- Enforcement of the EIA/SEA legislation
- Number of trained persons at the level of the environmental authorities with regard to the methodological guides applicable to the stages of the EIA procedure elaborated within project 151
- Development of 7 new EIA guides, training of 135 persons from the environmental authorities, information by dissemination of 425 persons from central or local public authorities, in order to become aware of the complexity of the information necessary for the exercise of the specific duties and responsibilities in the field of environmental protection, in the decision-making process in collaboration with the environmental authorities, as well as in order to know the mandatory requirements for correct and unitary elaboration of the documentation in order to ensure adequate quality necessary for the decisional act. These authorities are: City Halls – through the Directorates of Urbanism and Territory Arrangement, the National Public Health Institute, the Public Health Directorates; the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations; the County Inspectorates for Emergency Situations; ANAR and the Water Basin Administrations, representatives of ANAP, as well as consultants/drafters of environmental documentations (RIM).

Description

The improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities by the efficient implementation of the EU legislation in the environment field regarding EIA and SEA is achieved through a package of 3 actions which ensure the meeting of ex-ante conditionality 6 included in the action plan, annex to the Partnership Agreement concluded between the European Commission – Romania:

- project “Vocational training of the personnel working at the level of the competent environmental protection authorities regarding the environmental impact assessment and the environmental impact for the period 2014-2020”, code 3.1.011; cycle I completed, the measures shall be now taken to implement cycle II.
- Approval of EIA guides developed by JASPERS, by means of a ministerial order (met)
- The project “Development of the guides required to improve the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities, in view of a unitary use of the environmental impact assessment (EGEIA)”, SIPOCA code 19 (project in progress; estimated to be completed in March 2019)

Success factors

For the successful achievement of the program as regards the effective application of the Union legislation in the environmental field regarding EIA and SEA, the two projects financed from non-reimbursable European funds should be implemented, code 3.1.011 and SIPOCA code 19. In view of achieving the actions and meeting the program/project indicators, the actions should be speeded up leading to the full accomplishment of the action plan regarding the general ex-ante EIA/SEA conditionality.
### Program 6.3: Infrastructure for Spatial Information

**Justification**

The INSPIRE Directive, transposed in the national legislation by the Government Ordinance no. 4/2010 regarding the establishment of the national Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Romania, republished, sets up actions to remove the obstacles from the sharing of spatial data among all government levels within the member states and between them.

Thus, in order to eliminate the obstacles regarding the sharing of spatial data, according to the Government Decision no. 579/2015 regarding the establishment of specific responsibilities of the public authorities, as well as of the technical structures in the achievement of space data topics and the approval of the measures required for their joint implementation, ME has the obligation to:

- implement the interoperable online services allowing the search, view and download of spatial data;
- organize and gradually publish spatial data according to the joint data models for a higher level of interoperability and an improved productivity.

**Objectives**

Achievement of the Infrastructure of the Ministry of Environment for spatial information according to the implementing rules of the INSPIRE Directive, sets of spatial data and interoperable services until 2020.

**Description**

Development of the necessary documentation for acquiring the IT equipment required to achieve the architecture for the infrastructure of spatial data, achievement and storage of the sets of spatial data and of the IT applications which ensure the operability of the services facilitated by the network and of the services of spatial data, as well as ensuring their maintenance.

The stages for achieving the proposed program are:

1. identification of spatial data relevant for the environmental policies and the policies and actions that have an impact on the environment, according to the topics listed in the annexes to the GD no. 4/2010, republished;
2. documenting spatial data, so that they can be accessed via the internet, together with information about aspects such as their source, geographical coverage, quality and conditions of use, according to the specifications regarding metadata;
3. putting into practice the interoperable online services, allowing the search, view and download of spatial data, according to the specifications regarding network services;
4. organisation and publication until 2020 of spatial data according to the joint data models for a higher interoperability and an improved productivity.

Success factors
By achieving the infrastructure of spatial data, the ME contributes to the achievement of the national infrastructure for spatial information and implicitly, to the European one. The more efficient access to information will lead to cheaper and higher quality services of electronic governance for the citizens and authorities, improving in this way the transparency by using data on the environment. This also establishes a base of improved knowledge for the development of policies, decision making and their enforcement, costs reduction and improvement of the assessments’ quality (for instance, of the environmental impact assessment and risks management). At the same time, this will also lead to a better cooperation between public authorities and various sectors (for instance, territorial planning, transport, agriculture and the environment), to costs reduction.

Table 19. Strategic Objective 6: Measures of Programme 6.3

| Measure 6.3.1.1. Drafting the necessary documentation for the procurement procedure of services and products for the provision of services and spatial data sets and related metadata in accordance with the implementation rules of the INSPIRE Directive |

Strategic Objective 7: Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coming from the economic activities in accordance with the EU targets and the adaptation to climate change impact, both current and future

Climate changes are actually manifested through slow processes and extreme events, many times localized, which can affect all aspects of people’s life. Supporting an economy under change implies a better preparation level of the society. The efficient prevention of adverse effects could be obtained by an improved communication, an early alert and information dissemination. Adequate communication methods should be consistently developed to ensure that all relevant players are interacting in an efficient manner. Such a process requires the improvement of all stakeholders’ capacity to approach the aspects related to climate changes and the increase of awareness at all levels, both national and local, and in the private sector. Such a process requires the identification of vulnerable groups and the design of adequate communication means to manage them.

The fifth report of IPCC published in 2014 revealed the influence of the human factor in modulating the climate regime, pointing to the fact that the accelerated climate heating was mainly due to the higher concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, generated by human activity. The recent climate changes have a large-scale impact on natural and human systems. The period 1986-2005 was by about 0.61°C warmer than the period 1850-1900. The heating of the climate system is a certainty and since 1950, many of the changes noticed are unprecedented along decades. Total greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase during the period 1970-2010, with absolute higher values between 2000 and 2010, despite an ever-larger number of mitigation policies in the field of climate changes. In 2010, the total GHG emission reached to about 49 Gt of CO2 equivalent. Due to the secondary effects associated to climate changes, a series of risks occur: risks related to people’s health and living means, extreme meteorological events, food and water insecurity, loss of ecosystems and
biodiversity. The report is presented as a synthesis of the most recent data and methodologies in the field, being drawn up by 259 authors from 39 countries. Worth mentioning is that, as compared to the previous report developed in 2007, the resolution of climate models used is much better, of 50 km, compared to the gross resolution used in the report of 2007 (110 km). This aspect leads to a better estimation of the global climate evolution on a short, medium and long term. The fifth Global Assessment Report (AR5) published by IPCC offers an update of the knowledge related to the scientific, technical and social-economic aspects of climate changes. The report is made of three reports of the working group and a summary report (SYR), which were adopted and approved until the end of October 2014, their translation and dissemination being finalized in March 2015. Among the latest papers developed by the Intergovernmental Group for Climate Change (IPCC) we find: Special report on the managing the risk of catastrophes and extreme events, in the sense of adjusting to climate change and Sources of renewable energy and mitigation of climate change.

As shown in the analyses developed by the Directorate General for Climate Change of European Commission, the extreme meteorological events will be ever more frequent, with higher intensity and consequently, an increased risk associated to the production of significant damages. The extreme meteorological and hydrologic events, such as waves of heat, draught and floods are ever more frequent and intense.

At European level, the adaptation to the climate changes has already been generally integrated in the EU legislation in sectors such as maritime waters, forestry and transport and in important policy instruments, such as inland waters, biodiversity, migration and mobility.

Due to some extreme natural phenomena registered in Romania during the first decade of this century (e.g. floods, draught, extreme temperatures and other alike), the Romanian Government adopted in 2008 the Guide regarding the Adjustment to the Climate changes in view of increasing the awareness level and to recommend adjustment measures to the climate changes in various sectors.

At the same time, in order to meet the objectives related to climate changes, the current Strategy undergoes a triple process of expansion, consolidation and operationalization as a result of the need to reconsider the current challenges of the climate change impact. In the context of extended environmental challenges, Romania undertook the commitment of transition to a green economic growth, based on low carbon emissions, which together with the measures of mitigating greenhouse gases and adjustment to the effects of the climate changes, became a national priority.

**Figure 16. Strategic Objective 7: Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program 7.1: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures of Program 7.1.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.1.1 Unblocking the situation regarding the reports corresponding to the sector of land use, changing the use of lands and forestry (LULUCF), according to the provisions of the Regulation (EU) no. 525/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.1.2. Consolidating the administrative capacity in the field of climate change in the responsible public authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.1.3. Ensuring the elaboration of the documents corresponding to climate change specific studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.1.4. Ensuring the creation of the legislative, institutional and procedural framework and transposition at national level of the following European legislative acts:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1999/2018 on the governance of the energy union and climate action;
- As well as of the following legislative proposals, after the pass the Trialogue and the adoption:
  - Proposal of regulation setting the performance standards regarding CO2 emissions for new heavy vehicles;
  - Proposal of regulation amending the Regulation (EU) 2015/757 in order to take appropriate account of the global data collection system for ship fuel oil consumption data;
  - Communication of the European Commission regarding A clean planet for all A strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy

Measure 7.1.1.5. Ensuring the analysis and takeover/implementation of the observations and amendments sent by the European Commission to the Integrated Energy – Climate Change National Plans (IECCNP) elaborated in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) no. 2018/1999.
Measure 7.1.1.6. Ensuring the elaboration of the subsequent legislation corresponding to Law no. 14/2019 on the establishment of the legal, institutional and procedural framework necessary for enforcement of Decision no. 406/2009/EC on effort sharing of the Member States in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, so as to observe the Community’s commitments through limitation of the increase of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.
Measure 7.1.1.7. Ensuring participation to the work groups for implementation of the measures provided in G.D. no. 87/2018 on the approval of the Strategy regarding the National policy framework for market development with regard to alternative fuels.

Figure 17. Strategic Objective 7: Impacts and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Program Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 7.1.1. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator 1: GHG emissions level (target: decrease by 20% from 1990 to 2020 - estimated value for Romania in 2021;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator 2: The share of RE sources in the final energy consumption (target 2020: 24%; estimated value for Romania in 2021: 24%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator 3 The level of primary energy consumption compared to the benchmark value (target: decrease by 19% by 2020; estimated value for Romania in 2021: 19% % level of primary energy consumption compared with the reference value (target decrease with 20% in 2022)- 47,73%, as compared with 1990.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Value for 2022-118,408,79kt CO2 equiv. according to WEM scenario - With existing measures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budgetary resources for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 164,109(000 Lei).

Table 20. Strategic objective 7: Funding breakdown on budgetary programs
Program 7.1: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

Justification

The national policies and action plans to cut reduce GHG emissions are the main element in limiting the effects of climate changes on the environment, economy and society.

A major opportunity for the Romanian economy to support an evolution with low carbon dioxide emissions and more resilient to climate changes is the new rule related to EU funds, which encourages the projects and investments compatible to the policies on climate change.

As many policies and measures related to the reduction of GHG emissions imply higher economic costs and require the change of numerous aspects related to the existing systems of production and consumption, there are many difficulties in adopting the objectives of real reduction. At the same time, there are also major economic advantages for the immediate adoption of the actions required to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions and the introduction of the elements specific to an economy with low carbon consumption. This important aspect of GHG emissions reduction contributes to the improvement of air quality, of human health, energy security and others alike and offers various opportunities related to the energy markets.

The focus of the GHG reduction strategy during the next 5-10 years should be placed on energy efficiency. Renewable energy could play a more important role on a long term, as the costs of the implementation measures will decrease and the actions are implemented to balance the electricity system. Worth mentioning is that investments, once implemented, will bring in benefits on a medium and long term, such as:

- Creating new jobs in the economy;
- Increase of budgetary collection from taxes;
- Reduction of the current account balance by cutting down imports of energy resources as a result of a higher level of production of renewable energy; and
- The expected reduction of GHG emissions has costs, but contributes to a sustainable economy.

Objectives

- Outcome indicator 1: GHG emissions level (target: decrease by 20% from 1990 to 2020 - estimated value for Romania 16%)
- Outcome indicator 2: The share of RE sources in the final energy consumption (target 24% in 2020) – estimated value for Romania 24%
- Outcome The level of primary energy consumption compared to the benchmark value (target: decrease by 19% in 2020) - estimated value for Romania 19 %

Description

The program includes several measures such as:

- Improvement of the capacity of central and local environmental authorities to assess the quality of the process to develop and implement the management plans of the protected areas, including in the management of situations caused by natural and anthropic disturbances.
- Strengthening the administrative capacity in the field of climate change at NAEP level, as well as the adequate remuneration of staff with attributions and responsibilities in the field.
- Implementation of studies specific to the INEGES sub-domain of the climate change domain
- Providing technical knowledge and economic support for the new instruments to stimulate the industry in reducing GHG emission.
Studies on the use of regional and local projections of global climate models in view of supplying more localized assessments of climate effects in various regions, allowing the businesses operating waste management plants to analyze the vulnerability of their activity to the future climate shocks.

Achievement of studies regarding economic instruments in view of assessing their successful support of the principle the “polluter pays”.

Organizing in Romania qualification conferences/programs regarding the “best practices” in the field of waste management strategies for the businesses operating waste management systems and for the officers within local authorities.

Success factors

The involvement of institutions on all levels and of the private players in the activities of reducing GHG emissions, as well as for increasing the level of awareness of the representatives of these institutions regarding the effects of climate change and their responsibility in combating them, are of utmost importance for the program’s success.

Table 21. Strategic Objective 7: Measures of Program 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure 7.1.1.1</th>
<th>Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.1.1.1</td>
<td>Unblocking the situation regarding the reports corresponding to the sector of land use, changing the use of lands and forestry (LULUCF), according to the provisions of the Regulation (EU) no. 525/2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measure 7.1.1.2. Consolidating the administrative capacity in the field of climate change in the responsible public authorities

Measure 7.1.1.3. Ensuring the elaboration of the documents corresponding to climate change specific studies

Measure 7.1.1.4. Ensuring the creation of the legislative, institutional and procedural framework and transposition at national level of the following European legislative acts:

- Regulation (EU) no. 1999/2018 on the governance of the energy union and climate action;
- As well as of the following legislative proposals, after the pass the Trialogue and the adoption:
  - Proposal of regulation setting the performance standards regarding CO2 emissions for new heavy vehicles;
  - Proposal of regulation amending the Regulation (EU) 2015/757 in order to take appropriate account of the global data collection system for ship fuel oil consumption data;
  - Communication of the European Commission regarding A clean planet for all A strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy

Measure 7.1.1.5. Ensuring the analysis and takeover/implementation of the observations and amendments sent by the European Commission to the Integrated Energy – Climate Change National Plans (IECCNP) elaborated in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) no. 2018/1999.

Measure 7.1.1.6. Ensuring the elaboration of the subsequent legislation corresponding to Law no. 14/2019 on the establishment of the legal, institutional and procedural framework necessary for enforcement of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision no. 406/2009/EC on effort sharing of the Member States in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, so as to observe the Community’s commitments through limitation of the increase of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.1.7. Ensuring participation to the work groups for implementation of the measures provided in G.D. no. 87/2018 on the approval of the Strategy regarding the National policy framework for market development with regard to alternative fuels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategic Objective 8: Strengthening the institutional capacity

The Ministry of the Environment is organized and operates in accordance with GD no. 19/2017 regarding the organization and operation of the Ministry of Environment and for amending some normative acts. The role of the Ministry of Environment is to regulate and promote the public environmental policies. The main problems to be solved in view of strengthening the ministry’s institutional capacity are the following:

- Difficulties in attracting and retaining valuable personnel within the ministry due to insufficient motivation (the employees do not feel appreciated and adequately stimulated in the complex activity they perform, which is closely linked to the weak motivation of work, respectively the lower the employees’ recognition, the less motivated they are; discrepancies between the salaries paid in the public system so that certain facilities are benefitted from by only a part of the public institutions’ employees (lunch vouchers, unit allowances, food allocation, incentives, premise canteen, public transport, etc.);
- The personnel’s pay is unequal at the level of the institutions working in the field (ME and affiliated institutions): big salary differences for the same workload and complexity);
- Insufficient programs of vocational training for the personnel of the ME and affiliated institutions.
- The field of activity of the ME is very complex as regards the specialized terminology of technical nature (the terminology differs even from one sector to another: water, waste, air, etc.). Large volume of activities at European and international level implies the bilingual development of most documents, which sometimes requires authorized support by signing contracts with specialized companies;
- Insufficient personnel in some divisions of the ministry; the work volume is large and the personnel overloaded (each civil servant is forced to solve several problems at the same time, on very short deadlines);
- Frequent changes within ME and affiliated institutions (internal changes - separation of the Ministry of Waters and Forestry, or external changes - return of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration - ARBDD under the subordination of the ME);
- The very short deadlines for the achievement and completion of some documents, as well as the overlapping with other activities leads to the need for overtime, mainly in the divisions centralizing data and documents from all the specialized divisions of the ministry.

The study of the Romanian Academy reveals the relatively small number of budget programs that received funding under the State Budget Law (period 2004-2015). It was found that at the beginning of the analyzed period, only 2 budget programs were financed at the level of the Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Waters and Forestry. Gradually, their number increased, reaching 6 programs in the years 2014 and 2015. The funds allocated for the funding of these programs were equal, most of them using the total budget of the ministry. The program budgeting rate was very high, in most years being equal to 100%.

The Romanian Academy study also indicates that the state budget has increased its share in the financing of the Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Waters and Forestry from 81.4% in 2004 to 98.2% in 2015, while eliminating the loans from the external sources of financing, starting with 2010. Non-reimbursable funds financed about 8.57% of the Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Waters and Forestry budget in 2008 and 2009, but dropped to only 0.8% in 2015. Own revenues began to finance some of the its activities

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3 Study on ISP implementation and program budgeting, Romanian Academy, 2017. Cumulative data for the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Waters and Forestry.
starting with the year 2010, but their share in the total budget of the ministry is modest, reaching the maximum value of 13% in 2013.

The achievement degree of the final budget related to the allocations from the state budget for the Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Waters and Forestry was raised at the beginning of the analyzed period (2004-2015), with a maximum of 99.6% in 2004, after which it started to decrease, the value oscillating, after 2009, around the 90% + 5% threshold. The reduction of the level of this indicator is unfavorable, meaning that there are doubts with respect to the efficient use of allocated resources.

**Figure 18. Strategic Objective 8: Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 8: Strengthening the institutional capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 8.1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the administrative capacity to manage and to implement the environmental protection policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures of Program 8.1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.1. Amendment of the procedures of ME in order to reflect the needs related to the process of policies shaping and the needs to implement ISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.2. Development of the IT infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.3. Operational performance assessment system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.4. Development of the annual and multi-annual programs for all categories of allocated funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.5. Improvement of the human resources management and adjustment to the organization; specialized personnel selection, hiring and retention, according to the organizational needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.6. Development of staff training programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.7. Public information regarding the environmental protection programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Măsura 8.1.2.1. Implementation of the methodology to shape and analyze the impact of public policies in the field of environmental protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.2.2. Operationalization of the Institutional Strategic Plan and improvement of the capacity to evaluate and plan environmental policies by using the IT tool to assess the progress achieved through the ISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.2.3. Increase transparency of decision-making with respect to policy making and initiation of normative acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.3.1. Development of the ME capacity of analysis, audit, control and risk management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.3.2. Attracting and using external and extra-budgetary funds for administrative expenditures and development of the institutional capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.3.3. Improving the services provided by the ministry through its structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.3.4. Improving the services provided by the ministry through its affiliated institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.4.1. Designation of the personnel to be involved and establishment of Working Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.4.2. Ensuring participation in training for the personnel to be involved - language courses, learning about other countries' experience related to the Presidency of the EU Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.4.3. Ensuring participation and leadership in Working Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.4.4. Organization of events, internal and external meetings - logistics aspects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 19. Strategic Objective 8: Impacts and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Program Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trust (internal and external) in ME institutions and actions</strong> (Unit: % / Reference value: n.a. / Target 2018: 60 / Target 2021: 60)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degree of execution of the ME budget</strong> (Unit: % / Reference value: 0 / Target 2018: 0 / Target 2021: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Difference between the planned budget on January 1st and the rectified budget on December 31st</strong> (Unit: % / Reference value: 0 / Target 2018: 0 / Target 2021: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.1:</strong> Improved functional and structural stability of the ME and affiliated institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator: No. of annual changes in the functional structure (Measure unit: no./Benchmark value: max. 2 / Target 2018: max. 1 / Target 2021: max.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• % index employees in the public sector, employed in ME and its affiliated institutions (Measure unit: % / Benchmark value: 0.93 / Target 2018: 0.93 / Target 2021: 0.93)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• % departures (transfers, detachments, terminations of work relations) of ME employees in total employees (Unit: % / Reference value: 0 / Target 2018: 0 / Target 2021: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.2:</strong> Increased capacity of formulation and implementation of environmental policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator: No. of changes at the level of chapters and negative corrections of the state budget (Unit: No./year / Reference value: 30 / Target 2018: 25 / Target 2021: 25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator: percentage of legislative initiatives approved from the total legislative initiatives of the ME per year (Unit:% / Reference value: 0 / Target 2018: 0 / Target 2020: 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.3:</strong> Increased efficiency of the use of the ME`s administrative budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator: The percentage of the operational expenditures of the total of ME`s annual budget (Unit: % / Reference value: 20 / Target 2018: 17 / Target 2021: 15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outcome indicator: Operational expenditures per employee of the ME (Unit: RON / Reference value: 113 / Target 2018: 135 / Target 2021: 139)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.4:</strong> Preparing and exercising Romania’s Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first semester of 2019 on the specific activity field of the ME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicator: % staff within the ME who participated Preparing and exercising Romania's Presidency of the Council of the European Union</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The targets are indicative, for exemplification, being necessary at this stage for testing the IT application on strategic management at the level of the central public administration institutions. Values will be set by ME in the next stages.

The budgetary resources for the implementation of the measures and the achievement of the outcomes and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 259,445(000 Lei).
Table 22. Strategic objective 8: Funding breakdown on budgetary programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program budget for the Strategic Objective</th>
<th>TOTAL (RON)</th>
<th>Total value/year (RON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 8.1 Strengthening the administrative capacity to manage and to implement the environmental protection policies</td>
<td>259,445</td>
<td>79,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SO8</td>
<td>259,445</td>
<td>79,153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program 8.1: Strengthening the administrative capacity to manage and to implement the environmental protection policies

Justification

The program aims at contributing to solving the above problems identified by a series of measures that focus on strengthening the ME’s institutional capacity and of its affiliated institutions.

Objective

Program 8.1 focuses on strengthening the administrative capacity of management and implementation of the environmental protection policies of the ministry and of its affiliated institutions.

Description

Program 8.1 is dedicated to the ME and its affiliated institutions and includes measures aimed at:

- Improved functional and structural stability of the ME and its affiliated institutions
- Increasing capacity of designing and implementing environmental policies
- Increasing the efficiency of the ME administrative budget

Outcome 8.1.1 Improved functional and structural stability of the ME and affiliated institutions

Outcome indicators:

- No. of annual changes in the functional structure
- % index employees in the public sector, employed by the ME and its affiliated institutions (benchmark value = 2014)

Outcome 8.1.2 Increased capacity of formulation and implementation of environmental policies

Outcome indicator:

- No. of changes at the level of chapters and negative corrections of the state budget

Outcome 8.1.3: Increasing the efficiency of the use of the ME’s administrative budget

Outcome indicators:

- The percentage of the operational expenditures of the total of ME’s annual budget
- Operational expenditures per employee per ME employee

Outcome 8.1.4: Preparing and exercising Romania’s Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first semester of 2019 on the specific activity field of the ME

Outcome indicator:

- % staff within the ME (out of the total staff) who participated Preparing and exercising Romania’s Presidency of the Council of the European Union
Success Factors

The success of the program’s implementation depends to a significant extent, on the stability of the administration as a whole and at the level of ME and on the accomplishment stage of the reform of the central public administration. The successful program implementation will generate, alongside other benefits, the improvement of the development and follow up process of public policies in the field of environmental protection and the more effective utilization of the state budget funds.

Table 23. Strategic Objective 8: Measures of Programme 8.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 8.1.1. Improved functional and structural stability of the ME and affiliated institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.1. Amendment of the ME’s procedures to reflect the needs related to the process of developing policies and the needs to implement ISP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.2. Development of the IT infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.3. Operational performance assessment system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.4. Development of annual and multi-annual programs for all categories of allocated funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.5. Improving the human resources management and adapting it to the organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.6. Development and implementation of staff training programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 8.1.1.7. Informing the public about the environmental protection programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.1 Increased capacity of formulation and implementation of environmental policies

| Measure 8.1.2.1. Implementing the methodology for developing an impact assessment of the public policies in the field of environmental protection. |
| Measure 8.1.2.2. Operationalization of the Institutional Strategic Plan and improvement of the capacity to evaluate and plan environmental policies by using the IT tool to assess the progress achieved through the ISP. |
| Measure 8.1.2.3. Increase transparency of decision-making with respect to policy making and initiation of normative acts; reporting in accordance with the regulations in force. |

8.1.2 Increased efficiency of the use of the ME’s administrative budget

| Measure 8.1.3.1. Development the analysis, audit, control and risk management capacity of the ME. |
| Measure 8.1.3.2. Attracting and using external and extra-budgetary funds for administrative expenditures and developing the institutional capacity. |
| Measure 8.1.3.3. Improving the services provided by the ministry through its structures. |
| Measure 8.1.3.4. Improving the services provided by the ministry through its affiliated institutions. |

8.1.3 Preparing and exercising Romania’s Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first semester of 2019 on the specific activity field of the ME

| Measure 8.1.4.1. Designation of the personnel to be involved and establishment of Working Groups |
| Measure 8.1.4.2. Ensuring participation in training for the personnel to be involved - language courses, learning about other countries’ experience related to the Presidency of the EU Council |
| Measure 8.1.4.3. Ensuring participation and leadership in Working Groups |
| Measure 8.1.4.4. Organization of events, internal and external meetings - logistics aspects |

In order to be relevant, an institutional strategic plan must be correlated with the priority policies and financial planning process of the government. Thus, the ISP of the ME for the period 2018-2021 must include provisions regarding the development of the budget request for this year, which shall be developed in 2018 for the period 2018-2021. It can be observed that, although the budget includes other projections of the expenditures for three years, it only provides details regarding the activities and expenditures of this year. Nevertheless, it is expected that in the meantime a higher level of attention shall be granted to the second and to the third year.

Accountability: The strategic plan starts being implemented after the approval of the state budget by the Parliament. By means of the Public Policies Unit, and with the support of the technical departments, the ME will draw up the annual operational plans for the implementation of the ISP. This activity is extremely important as it allows the higher management to identify and solve in advance the potential challenges.

Monitoring and evaluation framework: The monitoring and evaluation framework is included Annexes 1 and 2; it foresees indicators for various planning levels.

Data collection and management: A strategic planning and performance appraisal IT system was developed, by following the format of the structure proposed in the ISP. The IT application is connected to the GSG and MPF, and the progress of the ISP implementation can be monitored on all levels of execution and management. The progress as compared to the indicators can be monitored by all interested parties, including by the citizens, by means of an interface that is made available to the general public.

Reporting: When deciding what has to be monitored and with what frequency, it is important not to overcrowd the operational departments of ME. In general, the reporting calendar varies depending on the performance indicators. Therefore:

- The input and process/product indicators shall be measured monthly, or at least quarterly
- The immediate outcome indicators shall be measured quarterly
- The outcome indicators shall be measured by-annually
- The impact indicators shall be monitored annually

Below you will find a chart with the ISP monitoring flow of ME.
It is important that the progress achieved in meeting the planned outcomes, in accordance with the performance indicators and established targets, to be reported to the government, parliament, interested parties and general public. Although currently no progress reports are being developed, in the future it would be very important for these reports to be developed and made public by the ME.

**Evaluation:** The ME did not develop a formal approach for ex-post evaluations for the other policies and programs. In the future, this activity shall provide important information in order to make changes regarding the delivery of programs and policies. These changes will not affect the strategic plan in a significant manner.

It is desirable for the periodical evaluation of the interior program portfolio managed by ME, and included in the ISP, to be strengthened.

**Updating the ISP:** A full strategic planning exercise shall be performed every four years. In that interval, the ME will develop an annual updated, in order to see if there is a need to change the strategic plan. This update will entail three activities:

- Comparing the results of the previous year with those planned; this comparison shall be made based on the targets established in the operational and strategic plans;
- Developing an environmental assessment, in order to determine if significant changes must be made for the assumptions that underpin the current plan; and
- Add an additional year in the plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Set New Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>for 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>for 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>for 2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making sure that the plan covers at least three years after the year when the planning is being developed, the updated strategic plan can represent a base for the annual budget requests which also require a project for a three-year period. Most often, the vision, strategic objectives and program objectives remain unchanged, except for a major event, like an unforeseen economic crisis. The updating activity must be completed until the end of May every year, which would allow time to collect and analyze the results obtained in the previous year.
6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Institutional strategic planning is a process that necessarily builds on three basic pillars: (i) public policies, including strategic objectives, priority measures and programs, (ii) program budgeting, and (iii) performance measurement.

The implementation of public policies and the achievement of the strategic objectives at the desired performance levels are conditioned by the existence (budget allocation) and the timely availability of the financial resource, especially from the state budget.

It is important to note that Romania’s accession to the European Union has opened the way to additional financial resources, the access and use of which contribute to the realization of the institutional strategic plans. In this respect, Romania has been allocated over EUR 32.7 billion for the 2014-2020 programming period, through the programs presented in the table below.

Table 24. EU Financial allocations for the 2014-2020 programming period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>ERDF</th>
<th>CF</th>
<th>ESF</th>
<th>Common Agricultural Policy (Pillar II)</th>
<th>European Fisheries Fund</th>
<th>Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocations – bn. EUR</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>8.13</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>32.707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even with the existence of this European program package, ensuring adequate funding remains a permanent challenge. The extremely complex domain of the environment was allocated through the Budget Law for 2018, about 0.26% of the total expenditures from the state budget.

The table below shows the annual budget expenditures for the operationalization of the Institutional Strategic Plan for the period 2019-2029, with the state budget as source of financing.

Table 25. Annual budget expenditures for the Institutional Strategic Plan 2019-2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total budget expenditure, financed from the state budget – thousand Lei</td>
<td>529,600</td>
<td>440,045</td>
<td>477,300</td>
<td>488,597</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding the evolution of budget credits financed by the state budget, the year 2019 marks an increase of 28.3% compared to 2018, but for 2020 the estimates provide a consistent decrease of approximately 16.9% compared to 2019. Although it is estimated as of 2021 annual increases of 8.5% and 2.4%, respectively for year 2022, the absolute values of the total budget credits do not reach the level of year 2019 anymore.

For both specific policy areas and the pursuit of institutional reform priorities, program budgeting will ensure a more consistent, effective and efficient allocation of available resources.

The chart below shows the financing of the eight objectives of the Institutional Strategic Plan 2019-2022.
For the year 2019, the shares of financing for strategic objectives in the total budget credits approved by the Law are presented in the following graph.

An outline of the structured budget on (i) strategic objectives, (ii) programs dedicated to achieving each strategic objective and (iii) individualized measures under each program is presented in Annex no. 1.
## ANNEX 1A: OBJECTIVES AND BUDGETARY PROGRAMS 2019-2022

### Strategic Objective 1 Protection and restoration of the biodiversity, promotion of the services provided by the ecosystems and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget programmes for</th>
<th>TOTAL thousand Lei</th>
<th>Value/years thousand Lei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>2019</strong></td>
<td><strong>2020</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected areas management and biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>106,244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Objective 2 Effective management of waste, contaminated sites, hazardous substances and promotion of circular economy in compliance with the sustainable development principle in order to protect the human health and the environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget programmes for</th>
<th>TOTAL thousand Lei</th>
<th>Value/years thousand Lei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
<td><strong>2019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.</strong></td>
<td><strong>272,530</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,579</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of the process for the development and coordination of the waste management policy</td>
<td>129,915</td>
<td>30,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting human health and the environment by regulating measures and actions on the management of contaminated sites</td>
<td>30,331</td>
<td>7,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances</td>
<td>112,285</td>
<td>26,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Budget Programmes for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 3</th>
<th>Development of the national meteorological system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thousand Lei</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Meteorology Programme</td>
<td>292,358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Budget Programmes for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 4</th>
<th>Improvement of the assessment and the management of air quality, air emissions, environmental noise and environmental radioactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thousand Lei</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
<td>310,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental noise</td>
<td>240,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental radioactivity</td>
<td>42,399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Budget Programmes for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 5</th>
<th>Industrial pollution prevention and control and effective management of industrial accidents risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thousand Lei</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial pollution control</td>
<td>42,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of industrial accidents</td>
<td>28,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Objective 6</td>
<td>Horizontal legislation and infrastructure for spatial information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.</td>
<td>Environmental liability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.</td>
<td>Effective application of EIA/SEA legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.</td>
<td>Infrastructure for spatial information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 7</th>
<th>Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coming from the economic activities in accordance with the EU targets and the adaptation to climate change impact, both current and future</th>
<th>TOTAL thousand Lei</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value/years thousand Lei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.</td>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions reduction</td>
<td>164,109</td>
<td>38,610</td>
<td>40,448</td>
<td>41,899</td>
<td>43,152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 8</th>
<th>Strengthening the institutional capacity</th>
<th>TOTAL thousand Lei</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value/years thousand Lei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.</td>
<td>Strengthening the management administrative capacity and the implementation of the environmental protection policies</td>
<td>259,445</td>
<td>79,153</td>
<td>53,954</td>
<td>62,532</td>
<td>63,806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEX 1B: BUDGETARY PROGRAMS AND MEASURES 2019-2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Objective/program/measure</th>
<th>TOTAL (thousand lei)</th>
<th>Total Budgetary Credits (thousand lei)</th>
<th>State budget (thousand lei)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,935,542</strong></td>
<td><strong>529,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>440,045</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Protection and restoration of the biodiversity, promotion of the services provided by the ecosystems and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>106,244</td>
<td>82,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.</td>
<td>Protected areas management and biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>106,244</td>
<td>82,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1.</td>
<td>Further development and adoption of the management plans (MP) for the protected natural areas (including those located in the marine environment) and for the species of community interest not covered by previous projects</td>
<td>61,284</td>
<td>25,048</td>
<td>9,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2.</td>
<td>Developing distribution maps of the natural habitats and of the wild species habitats of conservation interest</td>
<td>28,723</td>
<td>10,037</td>
<td>5,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3.</td>
<td>Analysis of the coherence of the network of protected natural areas, including of the ecological corridors</td>
<td>13,027</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>3,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4.</td>
<td>Creation and implementation of the monitoring systems of the protected natural areas</td>
<td>31,903</td>
<td>11,503</td>
<td>5,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5.</td>
<td>Creation and implementation of the monitoring systems of the protected natural areas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6.</td>
<td>Designation of new protected natural areas of international importance (Ramsar sites, biosphere reserves, natural and cultural world heritage sites)</td>
<td>13,027</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>3,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.7.</td>
<td>Harmonization of the management measures of the cross-bordering protected areas (PAs) with the neighboring countries</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8.</td>
<td>Classification of all caves and setting the legal status, by law</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.9.</td>
<td>Updating the annexes on the species of national interest of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007, approved with amendments and additions by Law no. 49/2011, as subsequently amended</td>
<td>18,870</td>
<td>5,495</td>
<td>4,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.10.</td>
<td>Development of the National Action Plans for Conservation (NAPC) for the species identified as priorities</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.11.</td>
<td>Implementation of the National Action Plans for Conservation (NAPC) for 15 of the priority species</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.12.</td>
<td>Organization, operation and establishment of NANPA’s (National Agency for Natural Protected Areas) subordinate structures</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.13.</td>
<td>Improvement of the legal framework for compliance with all legal provisions regarding the biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.14.</td>
<td>Assessment and determination of the economic value of the biodiversity components and of the services provided by the ecosystems</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.15.</td>
<td>Development and adoption of the methodologies that take into consideration the value of biodiversity in the cost/benefit analyses of the feasibility studies and business plans</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.16.</td>
<td>Update of the Annexes I and II of the Law No. 5/2000 on land use, Section III</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.17.</td>
<td>Establishing a reporting mechanism and/or a surveillance line for the taxa or species used as pets with the highest invasive potential, in order to signalize accidental or deliberate intrusion into the wild</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.18.</td>
<td>Development of publicly available databases with information on the risk associated with the species intentionally introduced for various purposes</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>TOTAL (thousand lei)</td>
<td>Total Budgetary Credits (thousand lei)</td>
<td>State budget (thousand lei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.19.</td>
<td>Strict monitoring of the allochthonous species introduced for aquaculture and that can spread and naturalize in aquatic ecosystems</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.20.</td>
<td>Implementation of the plans for the management of the highest risk intrusion ways</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>3,253</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.21.</td>
<td>Assessment of the risks that the invasive species pose for the autochthonous species in order to identify and prioritize their management options</td>
<td>13,027</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>3,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.22.</td>
<td>Development of the indicators for monitoring the impact of invasive species</td>
<td>13,027</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>3,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Effective management of waste, contaminated sites, hazardous substances and promotion of circular economy in compliance with the sustainable development principle in order to protect the human health and the environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>272,530</td>
<td>64,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.</td>
<td>Improvement of the process for the development and coordination of the waste management policy</td>
<td></td>
<td>129,915</td>
<td>30,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1.</td>
<td>Waste prevention and preparation for reuse</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>4,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Waste collection in order to ensure a high level of recycling</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>4,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>Recycling and other actions of waste recovery</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>4,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4</td>
<td>Final disposal in safe conditions for the environment and human health, with a strict schedule for waste monitoring, for the waste that cannot be recovered</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>4,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.21.</td>
<td>Clarification of the legal provisions on reporting obligations</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>4,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.22.</td>
<td>Providing the update for the software applications</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>4,663</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2.3.</td>
<td>Providing the training of the staff for proper data validation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement of new laboratory and field equipment in order to replace the old and obsolete ones within the NEPA (National Environmental Protection Agency) and EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) laboratories. Justification: Developing the institutional capacity of the NEPA and the EPA in order to ensure prompt and adequate information of the national decisional factors on waste composition, respectively waste characterization and classification. This will allow the competent authorities to take optimal decisions, in due time, contributing at the same time to the assurance/guarantee of a clean environment and of a healthy lifestyle for Romania’s population.</td>
<td>1,936</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3.1.</td>
<td>Training of the staff within the NEPA and EPA laboratories for the operation of the equipment and for environmental monitoring.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3.2.</td>
<td>Development of guides and procedures on the analysis, characterization and classification of waste</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3.3.</td>
<td>Protecting human health and the environment by regulating measures and actions on the management of contaminated sites</td>
<td>30,331</td>
<td>7,044</td>
<td>7,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.</td>
<td>Support for the development of the legal framework for the management of the contaminated sites</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1.1.</td>
<td>Conducting training sessions and awareness campaigns for the enforcement of the methodologies on the investigation, evaluation and remediation of soil and subsoil</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1.2.</td>
<td>Protecting the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances</td>
<td>112,285</td>
<td>26,922</td>
<td>27,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3.1.1.</td>
<td>Revision/improvement of the legal framework</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1.2.</td>
<td>Training of the experts within their own structures, in coordination or subordination for the practical application of the legal provisions in the field of chemicals management</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1.3.</td>
<td>Facilitation of tools for taking the decision based on the best information</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1.4.</td>
<td>Providing representation for the ministry and for Romania to the Conventions in the field of chemicals for which there are established tasks and responsibilities in the Rules governing the functioning and organization</td>
<td>17,590</td>
<td>4,085</td>
<td>4,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2.1.</td>
<td>Inter-institutional coordination for the enforcement of the community provisions – inter-ministerial working group for implementation, promotion of a platform for the exchange of information by field, HD activity</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2.2.</td>
<td>Inter-institutional coordination for the application of the community provisions - inter-ministerial working group for inspection and control</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>3,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2.3.</td>
<td>Following the best practices of the EU in the chemicals field</td>
<td>18,867</td>
<td>5,228</td>
<td>4,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Development of the national meteorological system</td>
<td>292,358</td>
<td>73,833</td>
<td>71,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.</td>
<td>National Meteorological Program</td>
<td>292,358</td>
<td>73,833</td>
<td>71,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.</td>
<td>Drawing up weather forecasts</td>
<td>41,320</td>
<td>9,940</td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Making observations and meteorological measurements in the national network</td>
<td>41,320</td>
<td>9,940</td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.3.</td>
<td>Development of warnings for hazardous weather phenomena</td>
<td>46,070</td>
<td>14,690</td>
<td>10,200</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.1.4.</td>
<td>Development of agrometeorological forecasts</td>
<td>41,320</td>
<td>9,940</td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.5.</td>
<td>Providing the support meteorological/climatological data in the field of climate change</td>
<td>30,582</td>
<td>7,331</td>
<td>7,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.6.</td>
<td>Ensuring the international exchange of data, in accordance with the obligations undertaken within WMO (World Meteorological Organization), EUMETSAT, ECMWF, EUMETNET and GMES</td>
<td>30,582</td>
<td>7,331</td>
<td>7,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.7.</td>
<td>Development of products and climate services in compliance with the GFCS framework of WMO</td>
<td>30,582</td>
<td>7,331</td>
<td>7,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.8.</td>
<td>Dissemination of the meteorological information in order to ground the decisions of the governmental organizations from the central, regional and local level with regard to the management of the situations in case of natural disasters occurrence</td>
<td>30,582</td>
<td>7,331</td>
<td>7,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Improvement of the assessment and the management of air quality, air emissions, environmental noise and environmental radioactivity</td>
<td>310,923</td>
<td>72,205</td>
<td>77,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.</td>
<td>Ensure the functioning of the National Network for Air Quality Monitoring (NNAQM), including for the extension of the network through the provision of new on-site stations</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Drafting and submitting funding claim – LIOP - for the Development of the NNAQM through the endowment with equipment in order to monitor the pollutants and their installation in new and existing monitoring stations of NNAQM</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2.1.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure in order to</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>develop studies regarding the modeling of the pollutant dispersion in the atmosphere</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.3.1.</td>
<td>Drafting and submitting the funding claim – LIOP - in order to create a short-term air quality forecasting system</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4.1.</td>
<td>Drafting and submitting the funding claim for the development of a database in accordance with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive, regarding the inventory of pollutants emitted into the air.</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5.1.</td>
<td>Elaborating and submitting the funding claim - OPAC - for the development of the Ministry of Environment’s capacity to elaborate the national policies and measures necessary in order to observe the national commitments of reducing atmospheric pollutants’ emissions by 2030</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.6.1.</td>
<td>Development of a data reporting tool for air quality, plans and programs and the achievement of environmental objectives according to the 2011/850/EU-IPR Decision to automate the data flows from the National Air Quality Monitoring Network to the European Commission</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.6.2.</td>
<td>Development of a reporting tool for air quality data and plans, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided by Decision 2011/850/EU implementing Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the Parliament and of the European Council regarding mutual exchange of information and reporting</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.6.3.</td>
<td>Organization of meetings with all the authorities with responsibilities in the field of air quality, under the coordination of the GSG, in order to define clear objectives, punctual activities and outcome indicators. The focus shall be on raising awareness among all the authorities regarding their responsibilities in this field, as well as the need for every authority involved to allocate</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>TOTAL (thousand lei)</td>
<td>Total Budgetary Credits (thousand lei)</td>
<td>State budget (thousand lei)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>multiannual financial resources in order to achieve these objectives</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.1.</td>
<td>Procurement of new laboratory and field equipment in order to replace the old and obsolete ones within the NEPA and EPA laboratories</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.2.</td>
<td>Training of the staff within the NEPA and EPA laboratories for the operation of the equipment and environmental monitoring</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.3.</td>
<td>Development of the procedures on monitoring the environmental factors from the ambient air and the emissions within the NEPA and EPA laboratories</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.9.1.</td>
<td>Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget, determine the efficiency of nitrogen and nitrogen exhaust use, and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.10.1.</td>
<td>Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the start of the procurement procedure for carrying out the study on the determination of the loads and critical levels specific to the ecosystems at national level, according to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.11.2.</td>
<td>Creating the legislative framework for the application of international agreements on air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.</td>
<td>Environmental noise</td>
<td>42,399</td>
<td>9,846</td>
<td>10,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1.1.</td>
<td>Drafting of the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the provision of noise mapping software, including corresponding GIS software</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1.2.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of guides in order to develop strategic noise maps by using noise mapping software (evaluation)</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1.3.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of guides in order to develop forecasts for noise reducing depending on the type of measure proposed in order to reduce the noise and depending on the type of the noise source</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.</td>
<td>Environmental radioactivity</td>
<td>28,266</td>
<td>6,564</td>
<td>7,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.1.1.</td>
<td>Continuous training of NERSN in order to ensure a prompt answer in emergency situations</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.1.2.</td>
<td>Continuous improvement of cyber security at the level of NERSN</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Industrial pollution prevention and control and effective management of industrial accidents risk</td>
<td>42,399</td>
<td>9,846</td>
<td>10,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.</td>
<td>Industrial pollution control</td>
<td>28,266</td>
<td>6,564</td>
<td>7,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Updating the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of the second study on guidance/guidelines for uniform implementation</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
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<td>of the EU legislation in the field of IED industrial emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drafting the documentation for the procurement of services for organizing events on the national dissemination of the EU Ecolabel on different products / services and of the requirements of the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Management of industrial accidents</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1.1</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for drafting studies for the development of guides on adequate safety distances and the domino effect and guide on the application of the Seveso III Directive to the waste sector</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Horizontal legislation and infrastructure for spatial information</td>
<td>219,779 85,131 37,172 48,460 49,016 70,770 16,435 17,552 18,118 18,665</td>
<td>219,779 85,131 37,172 48,460 49,016 70,770 16,435 17,552 18,118 18,665</td>
<td>219,779 85,131 37,172 48,460 49,016 70,770 16,435 17,552 18,118 18,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Environmental liability</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary for the development of the services procurement procedure in order to develop the study necessary for the identification of the forms of financial security and the measures necessary to develop the offer of financial instruments, regarding environmental liability.</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1</td>
<td>Training of the competent environmental authorities and of those involved in the application of the EIA/SEA Directives at all relevant levels, based on the Strategy and the plan developed with the assistance of JASPERS in the year 2013 and supported by the Operational Program Technical</td>
<td>21,416 6,640 4,464 5,101 5,211 14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>21,416 6,640 4,464 5,101 5,211 14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
<td>21,416 6,640 4,464 5,101 5,211 14,133 3,282 3,505 3,618 3,727</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6.2.1.2.</td>
<td>Approval of EIA guides developed by JASPERS by ministerial order</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1.3.</td>
<td>Development of new guides for the enforcement of the EIA legislation - the project &quot;Elaboration of Guidelines for Improving the Administrative Capacity of the Environmental Protection Authorities for the EGEIA&quot;, SIPOCA Code 19</td>
<td>155,858</td>
<td>68,620</td>
<td>22,166</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3.1.1.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary for the development of the services and products procurement procedure for the provision of the services and spatial data sets and related metadata in accordance with the implementation rules of the INSPIRE Directive</td>
<td>14,239</td>
<td>3,307</td>
<td>3,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coming from the economic activities in accordance with the EU targets and the adaptation to climate change impact, both current and future</td>
<td>164,109</td>
<td>38,610</td>
<td>40,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1.</td>
<td>Strengthening the national system of GHG estimation and forecasting regarding the land use and forestry sector (LULUCF), according to the provisions of Regulation (EU) no. 525/2013</td>
<td>22,197</td>
<td>5,155</td>
<td>5,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Strengthening the administrative capacity in the field of climate change at the level of the responsible public authorities</td>
<td>22,197</td>
<td>5,155</td>
<td>5,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1.3.</td>
<td>Ensuring the elaboration of the documents corresponding to climate change specific studies</td>
<td>22,197</td>
<td>5,155</td>
<td>5,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>TOTAL (thousand lei)</td>
<td>Total Budgetary Credits (thousand lei)</td>
<td>State budget (thousand lei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.4.</td>
<td>Ensuring the creation of the legislative, institutional and procedural framework and transposition at national level of the following European legislative acts</td>
<td>24,379</td>
<td>6,161  5,793  6,127  6,299</td>
<td>22,197  5,155  5,505  5,683  5,854</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.5.</td>
<td>Ensuring the analysis and takeover/implementation of the observations and amendments sent by the European Commission to the Integrated Energy – Climate Change National Plans (IECCNP) elaborated in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) no. 2018/1999</td>
<td>22,197</td>
<td>5,155   5,505  5,683  5,854</td>
<td>22,197  5,155  5,505  5,683  5,854</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.6.</td>
<td>Ensuring the elaboration of the subsequent legislation corresponding to Law no. 14/2019 on the establishment of the legal, institutional and procedural framework necessary for enforcement of Decision no. 406/2009/EC on effort sharing of the Member States in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, so as to observe the Community’s commitments through limitation of the increase of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020</td>
<td>28,744</td>
<td>6,675   7,129  7,359  7,581</td>
<td>28,744  6,675  7,129  7,359  7,581</td>
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<td>7.1.1.7</td>
<td>Ensuring participation to the work groups for implementation of the measures provided in G.D. no. 87/2018 on the approval of the Strategy regarding the National policy framework for market development with regard to alternative fuels</td>
<td>22,197</td>
<td>5,155   5,505  5,683  5,854</td>
<td>22,197  5,155  5,505  5,683  5,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Strengthening the institutional capacity</td>
<td>259,445</td>
<td>79,153  53,954  62,532  63,806</td>
<td>163,930  38,069  40,657  41,968  43,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.</td>
<td>Strengthening the management administrative capacity and the implementation of the environmental protection policies</td>
<td>259,445</td>
<td>79,153  53,954  62,532  63,806</td>
<td>163,930  38,069  40,657  41,968  43,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Amendment of the procedures of the ME in order to reflect the needs regarding the process of policy formulation and the needs to implement the ISP</td>
<td>58,154</td>
<td>24,727  8,716  12,319  12,392</td>
<td>9,105  2,114  2,258  2,331  2,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Development of the IT infrastructure</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114  2,258  2,331  2,401</td>
<td>9,105  2,114  2,258  2,331  2,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
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<td>Total Budgetary Credits (thousand lei)</td>
<td>State budget(thousand lei)</td>
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<td>8.1.1.3.</td>
<td>Operational performance evaluation system</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<td>8.1.1.4.</td>
<td>Development of the annual and multi-annual programmes for all the categories of funds allocated</td>
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<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<td>8.1.1.5</td>
<td>Improvement of the human resources management and adaptation to the organization</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<td>8.1.1.6</td>
<td>Development of training programmes for the staff</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.1.7.</td>
<td>Public information with regard to the environmental protection programs</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<td>8.1.2.1.</td>
<td>Implementation of the methodology of formulation and impact analysis of public policies on environmental protection</td>
<td>9,849</td>
<td>2,458</td>
<td>2,356</td>
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<td>8.1.2.2.</td>
<td>Operationalization of the Institutional Strategic Plan and improvement of the capacity to evaluate and plan environmental policies by using the IT tool to assess the progress achieved through the ISP</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<td>8.1.2.3.</td>
<td>Increase transparency of decision-making with respect to policy making and initiation of normative acts; reporting in accordance with the regulations in force.</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<td>8.1.3.1</td>
<td>Development of the capacity of the ME of analysis, audit, control and risk management</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
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<td>8.1.3.2</td>
<td>Drawing in and using external and extra-budgetary funds for administrative expenses and development of the institutional capacity</td>
<td>17,461</td>
<td>5,967</td>
<td>3,358</td>
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<td>8.1.3.3</td>
<td>Improving the services provided by the ministry through its structures</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.3.4</td>
<td>Improving the services provided by the ministry through the affiliated institutions</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.4.1</td>
<td>Designation of the personnel to be involved and establishment of Working Groups</td>
<td>9,705</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
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<td>Total Budgetary Credits (thousand lei)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.4.2</td>
<td>Ensuring participation in training for the personnel to be involved - language courses, learning about other countries’ experience related to the Presidency of the EU Council</td>
<td>9,805</td>
<td>2,814</td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.4.3</td>
<td>Ensuring participation and leadership in Working Groups</td>
<td>9,705</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.4.4</td>
<td>Organization of events, internal and external meetings - logistics aspects</td>
<td>44,615</td>
<td>14,501</td>
<td>7,910</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Co-financing from EU budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</th>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td>51,277</td>
<td>23,581</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Protection and restoration of the biodiversity, promotion of the services provided by the ecosystems and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity</td>
<td>12,713</td>
<td>5,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.  Protected areas management and biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>12,713</td>
<td>5,861</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.1. Further development and adoption of the management plans (MP) for the protected natural areas (including those located in the marine environment) and for the species of community interest not covered by previous projects</td>
<td>7,091</td>
<td>3,269</td>
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<td>1.1.2. Developed distribution maps of the natural habitats and of the wild species habitats of conservation interest</td>
<td>2,207</td>
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<td>1.1.3. Analysis of the coherence of the network of protected natural areas, including of the ecological corridors</td>
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<td>1.1.4. Creation and implementation of the monitoring systems of the protected natural areas</td>
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<td>1,238</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.5. Design and implementation of monitoring systems of natural protected areas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.6. Designation of new protected natural areas of international importance (Ramsar sites, biosphere reserves, natural and cultural world heritage sites)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.7. Harmonization of the management measures of the cross-bordering protected areas (PAs) with the neighboring countries</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.8. Classification of all caves and setting the legal status, by law</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.9. Updating the annexes on the species of national interest of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007, approved with amendments and additions by Law no. 49/2011, as subsequently amended</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.1.10. Development of the National Action Plans for Conservation (NAPC) for the species identified as priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.11</td>
<td>Implementation of the National Action Plans for Conservation (NAPC) for 15 of the priority species</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.12</td>
<td>Organization, operation and establishment of NANPA’s subordinate structures</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<td>1.1.13</td>
<td>Improvement of the legal framework for compliance with all legal provisions regarding the biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.14</td>
<td>Assessment and determination of the economic value of the biodiversity components and of the services provided by the ecosystems</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.15</td>
<td>Development and adoption of the methodologies that take into consideration the value of biodiversity in the cost/benefit analyses of the feasibility studies and business plans</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.16</td>
<td>Update of the Annexes I and II of the Law No. 5/2000 on land use, Section III</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.17</td>
<td>Establishing a reporting mechanism and/or a surveillance line for the taxa or species used as pets with the highest invasive potential, in order to signalize accidental or deliberate intrusion into the wild</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.18</td>
<td>Development of publicly available databases with information on the risk associated with the species intentionally introduced for various purposes</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.19</td>
<td>Strict monitoring of the allochthonous species introduced for aquaculture and that can spread and naturalize in aquatic ecosystems</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.20</td>
<td>Implementation of the plans for the management of the highest risk intrusion ways</td>
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<td>1.1.21</td>
<td>Assessment of the risks that the invasive species pose for the autochthonous species in order to identify and prioritize their management options</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.22</td>
<td>Development of the indicators for monitoring the impact of invasive species</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.23</td>
<td>Development of methods/methodologies on limitation, control and eradication of invasive species</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Effective management of waste, contaminated sites, hazardous substances and promotion of circular economy in compliance with the sustainable development principle in order to protect the human health and the environment</td>
<td>846 390 111 172 172</td>
<td>4,792 2,209 631 976 976</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Improvement of the process for the development and coordination of the waste management policy</td>
<td>290 134 38 59 59</td>
<td>1,646 759 217 335 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Waste prevention and preparation for reuse</td>
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<td>2.1.1.2</td>
<td>Waste collection in order to ensure a high level of recycling</td>
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<td>Recycling and other actions of waste recovery</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<td>2.1.1.4.</td>
<td>Final disposal in safe conditions for the environment and human health, with a strict schedule for waste monitoring, for the waste that cannot be recovered</td>
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<td>2.1.2.1.</td>
<td>Clarification of the legal provisions on reporting obligations</td>
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<td>2.1.2.2.</td>
<td>Providing the update for the software applications</td>
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<td>2.1.2.3.</td>
<td>Providing the training of the staff for proper data validation</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1.3.1.</td>
<td>Procurement of new laboratory and field equipment in order to replace the old and obsolete ones within the NEPA and EPA laboratories. The development of the NEPA and EPA institutional capacity in order to ensure a prompt and appropriate information of the national decision factors, with regard to the composition of the waste, respectively their characterization and classification. This fact will enable the competent authorities to make optimal decisions, in due time, while contributing to ensuring/guaranteeing a clean environment and a healthy lifestyle for the population of Romania.</td>
<td>290 134 38 59 59</td>
<td>1,646 759 217 335 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1.3.2.</td>
<td>Training of the staff within the NEPA and EPA laboratories for the operation of the equipment and for environmental monitoring</td>
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<td>2.1.3.3.</td>
<td>Development of guides and procedures on the analysis, characterization and classification of waste</td>
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<td>2.2.</td>
<td>Protecting human health and the environment by regulating measures and actions on the management of contaminated sites</td>
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<td>2.2.1.1.</td>
<td>Support for the development of the legal framework for the management of the contaminated sites</td>
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<td>2.2.1.2.</td>
<td>Conducting training sessions and awareness campaigns for the enforcement of the methodologies on the investigation, evaluation and remediation of soil and subsoil</td>
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<td>2.3.</td>
<td>Protection of the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances</td>
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<td>2.3.1.1.</td>
<td>Revision/improvement of the legal framework</td>
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<td>2.3.1.2.</td>
<td>Training of the experts within their own structures, in coordination or subordination for the practical application of the legal provisions in the field of chemicals management</td>
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<td>2.3.1.3.</td>
<td>Facilitation of tools for taking the decision based on the best information</td>
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<td>2.3.1.4.</td>
<td>Providing representation for the ministry and for Romania to the Conventions in the field of chemicals for which there are established tasks and responsibilities in the Rules governing the functioning and organization</td>
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<td>2.3.2.1.</td>
<td>Inter-institutional coordination for the enforcement of the community provisions – inter-ministerial working group for implementation, promotion of a platform for the exchange of information by field, HD activity</td>
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<td>Inter-institutional coordination for the application of the community provisions - inter - ministerial working group for inspection and control</td>
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<td>Following the best practices of the EU in the chemicals field</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Development of the national meteorological system</td>
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<td>3.1.</td>
<td>National Meteorological Program</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Drawing up weather forecasts</td>
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<td>3.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Making observations and meteorological measurements in the national network</td>
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<td>3.1.1.3.</td>
<td>Development of warnings for hazardous weather phenomena</td>
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<td>713</td>
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<td>3.1.1.4.</td>
<td>Development of agrometeorological forecasts</td>
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<td>Providing the support meteorological/climatological data in the field of climate change research</td>
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<td>3.1.1.6.</td>
<td>Ensuring the international exchange of data, in accordance with the obligations undertaken within WMO (World Meteorological Organization), EUMETSAT, ECMWF, EUMETNET and GMES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.7.</td>
<td>Development of products and climate services in compliance with the GFCS framework of WMO</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.8.</td>
<td>Dissemination of the meteorological information in order to ground the decisions of the governmental organizations from the central, regional and local level with regard to the management of the situations in case of natural disasters occurrence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Improvement of the assessment and the management of air quality, air emissions, environmental noise and environmental radioactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>Co-financing from state budget for FEN projects(thousand lei)</td>
<td>Co-financing from EU budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.</td>
<td>Air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Ensure the functioning of the National Network for Air Quality Monitoring (NNAQM), including for the extension of the network through the provision of new fixed stations</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Drafting and submitting the financing application - LIOP - for the development of NNAQM by fitting it with monitoring equipment of pollutants and installing them in the new monitoring stations and the existing monitoring stations of NNAQM</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2.1.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure in order to develop studies regarding the modeling of the pollutant dispersion in the atmosphere</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.3.1.</td>
<td>Drafting and forwarding the funding claim - LIOP - to establish a short-term air quality forecasting system</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4.1.</td>
<td>Drafting and submitting the funding claim for the development of a database in accordance with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive, regarding the inventory of pollutants emitted into the air</td>
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<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
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<td>4.1.5.1.</td>
<td>Elaborating and submitting the funding claim - OPAC - for the development of the Ministry of Environment's capacity to elaborate the national policies and measures necessary in order to observe the national commitments of reducing atmospheric pollutants' emissions by 2030</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.6.1.</td>
<td>Development of a data reporting tool for air quality, plans and programs and the achievement of environmental objectives according to the 2011/850/EU-IPR Decision to automate the data flows from the National Air Quality Monitoring Network to the European Commission</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.6.2.</td>
<td>Development of a reporting tool for air quality data and plans, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided by Decision 2011/850/EU implementing Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of</td>
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<td>0                0                0                0                0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
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<td>Co-financing from EU budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.6.3</td>
<td>the Parliament and of the European Council regarding mutual exchange of information and reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.7.1.</td>
<td>Organization of meetings with all the authorities with responsibilities in the field of air quality, under the coordination of the GSG, in order to define clear objectives, punctual activities and outcome indicators. The focus shall be on raising awareness among all the authorities regarding their responsibilities in this field, as well as the need for every authority involved to allocate multiannual financial resources in order to achieve these objectives</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.7.2.</td>
<td>Procurement of new laboratory and field equipment in order to replace the old and obsolete ones within the NEPA and EPA laboratories</td>
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<td>4.1.7.3.</td>
<td>Training of the staff within the NEPA and EPA laboratories for the operation of the equipment and environmental monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.8.1.</td>
<td>Development of the procedures on monitoring the environmental factors from the ambient air and the emissions within the NEPA and EPA laboratories</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.9.1.</td>
<td>Elaboration of the necessary documentation for starting the procurement procedure for carrying out research services for the elaboration of the study on the updating of the National Plan for implementing the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.10.1</td>
<td>Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget, determine the efficiency of nitrogen and nitrogen exhaust use, and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the start of the procurement procedure for carrying out the study on the determination of the loads and critical levels specific to the ecosystems at national level, according to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>Co-financing from state budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
<td>Co-financing from EU budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.11.1.</td>
<td>Timely transposition of EU legislation into national legislation</td>
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<td>4.1.11.2.</td>
<td>Creating the legislative framework for the application of international agreements on air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
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<td>4.2.</td>
<td>Environmental noise</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2.1.1.</td>
<td>Drafting of the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the provision of noise mapping software, including corresponding GIS software</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2.1.2.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of guides in order to develop strategic noise maps by using noise mapping software (evaluation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2.1.3.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of guides in order to develop forecasts for noise reducing depending on the type of measure proposed in order to reduce the noise and depending on the type of the noise source</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.</td>
<td>Environmental radioactivity</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.1.1.</td>
<td>Continuous training of NERSN in order to ensure a prompt answer in emergency situations</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3.1.2.</td>
<td>Continuous improvement of cyber security at the level of NERSN</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Industrial pollution prevention and control and effective management of industrial accidents risk</td>
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<td>5.1.</td>
<td>Industrial pollution control</td>
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<td>5.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Updating the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of the second study on guidance/guidelines for uniform implementation of the EU legislation in the field of IED industrial emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>Co-financing from state budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
<td>Co-financing from EU budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation for the procurement of services for organizing events on the national dissemination of the EU Ecolabel on different products / services and of the requirements of the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Management of industrial accidents</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2.1.1.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for drafting studies for the development of guides on adequate safety distances and the domino effect and guide on the application of the Seveso III Directive to the waste sector</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Horizontal legislation and infrastructure for spatial information</td>
<td>22,351 10,304 2,943 4,551 4,553 126,657 58,392 16,677 25,791 25,798</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Environmental liability</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary for the development of the services procurement procedure in order to develop the study necessary for the identification of the forms of financial security and the measures necessary to develop the offer of financial instruments, regarding environmental liability</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Effective application of EIA/SEA legislation</td>
<td>22,351 10,304 2,943 4,551 4,553 126,657 58,392 16,677 25,791 25,798</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1.1.</td>
<td>Training of the competent environmental authorities and of those involved in the application of the EIA/SEA Directives at all relevant levels, based on the Strategy and the plan developed with the assistance of JASPERS in the year 2013 and supported by the Operational Program Technical Assistance (OPTA) in two cycles (2014-2016 and 2017-2020) – the project “Training of staff of the competent environmental authorities on the environmental impact assessment and the environmental assessment for 2014-2020”</td>
<td>1,093 504 144 222 223 6,191 2,854 815 1,261 1,261</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>Co-financing from state budget for FEN projects(thousand lei)</td>
<td>Co-financing from EU budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6.2.1.2.</td>
<td>Approval of EIA guides developed by JASPERS by ministerial order</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.2.1.3.</td>
<td>Development of new guides for the enforcement of the EIA legislation - the project &quot;Elaboration of Guidelines for Improving the Administrative Capacity of the Environmental Protection Authorities for the EGEIA&quot;, SIPOCA Code 19</td>
<td>21,259 9,801 2,799 4,329 4,330 120,466 55,537 15,861 24,530 24,537</td>
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<td>6.3.</td>
<td>Infrastructure for spatial information</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3.1.1.</td>
<td>Drafting the documentation necessary for the development of the services and products procurement procedure for the provision of the services and spatial data sets and related metadata in accordance with the implementation rules of the INSPIRE Directive</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coming from the economic activities in accordance with the EU targets and the adaptation to climate change impact, both current and future</td>
<td>327 151 43 67 67 1,855 855 244 378 378</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.</td>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions reduction</td>
<td>327 151 43 67 67 1,855 855 244 378 378</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Unblocking the situation regarding the reports corresponding to the sector of land use, changing the use of lands and forestry (LULUCF), according to the provisions of the Regulation (EU) no. 525/2013</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Strengthening the administrative capacity in the field of climate change at the level of the responsible authorities</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.3.</td>
<td>Ensuring the elaboration of the documents corresponding to climate change specific studies</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.4.</td>
<td>Ensuring the creation of the legislative, institutional and procedural framework and transposition at national level of the following European legislative acts</td>
<td>327 151 43 67 67 1,855 855 244 378 378</td>
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<td>7.1.1.5.</td>
<td>Ensuring the analysis and takeover/implementation of the observations and amendments sent by the European Commission to the Integrated Energy – Climate Change</td>
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<td>Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.6.</td>
<td>National Plans (JECCNP) elaborated in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) no. 2018/1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1.7</td>
<td>Ensuring the elaboration of the subsequent legislation corresponding to Law no. 14/2019 on the establishment of the legal, institutional and procedural framework necessary for enforcement of Decision no. 406/2009/EC on effort sharing of the Member States in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, so as to observe the Community’s commitments through limitation of the increase of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.1.7</td>
<td>Ensuring participation to the work groups for implementation of the measures provided in G.D. no. 87/2018 on the approval of the Strategy regarding the National policy framework for market development with regard to alternative fuels</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.1.7</td>
<td>Strengthening the institutional capacity</td>
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<td><strong>6,163</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1.7</td>
<td>Strengthening the management administrative capacity and the implementation of the environmental protection policies</td>
<td><strong>14,327</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,163</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1.1.</td>
<td>Amendment of the procedures of the ME in order to reflect the needs regarding the process of policy formulation and the needs to implement the ISP</td>
<td>7,357</td>
<td>3,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.1.2.</td>
<td>Development of the IT infrastructure</td>
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<td>8.1.1.3.</td>
<td>Operational performance evaluation system</td>
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<td>8.1.1.4.</td>
<td>Development of the annual and multi-annual programmes for all the categories of funds allocated</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.1.5</td>
<td>Improvement of the human resources management and adaptation to the organization</td>
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<td>8.1.1.6</td>
<td>Development of training programmes for the staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Objective/program/measure</td>
<td>Co-financing from state budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
<td>Co-financing from EU budget for FEN projects (thousand lei)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1.7.</td>
<td>Public information with regard to the environmental protection programs</td>
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<td>8.1.2.1.</td>
<td>Implementation of the methodology of formulation and impact analysis of public policies on environmental protection</td>
<td>112 52 15 23 23</td>
<td>633 292 83 129 129</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.2.2.</td>
<td>Operationalization of the Institutional Strategic Plan and improvement of the capacity to evaluate and plan environmental policies by using the IT tool to assess the progress achieved through the ISP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.2.3.</td>
<td>Increase transparency of decision-making with respect to policy making and initiation of normative acts; reporting in accordance with the regulations in force.</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.3.1.</td>
<td>Development of the capacity of the ME of analysis, audit, control and risk management</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.3.2.</td>
<td>Drawing in and using external and extra-budgetary funds for administrative expenses and development of the institutional capacity</td>
<td>1,253 578 165 255 255</td>
<td>7,103 3,274 935 1,446 1,447</td>
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<td>8.1.3.3.</td>
<td>Improving the services provided by the ministry through its structures</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.3.4.</td>
<td>Improving the services provided by the ministry through the affiliated institutions</td>
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<td>8.1.4.1.</td>
<td>Designation of the personnel to be involved and establishment of Working Groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.4.2.</td>
<td>Ensuring participation in training for the personnel to be involved - language courses, learning about other countries' experience related to the Presidency of the EU Council</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<td>8.1.4.3.</td>
<td>Ensuring participation and leadership in Working Groups</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.4.4.</td>
<td>Organization of events, internal and external meetings - logistics aspects</td>
<td>5,605 2,141 846 1,308 1,309</td>
<td>31,760 12,135 4,794 7,414 7,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX 2: INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN (SUMMARY TABLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of objectives and indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Objective No. 1: Protecting and restoring biodiversity, promoting the services provided by ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity components</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact Indicator: The surface of the degraded ecosystems restored</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 1.1: Management of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting and restoring biodiversity, promoting the services provided by ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity components</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>under consideration</td>
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<td>Strategic Objective No. 2: Efficient management of waste, contaminated sites, hazardous substances and promotion of circular economy in compliance with the sustainable development principle in order to protect human health and the environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact Indicator: Waste – The percentage of compliance with the commitments undertaken at national level</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- until the year 2020, a preparation level for reuse and recycling of at least 50% of the total mass of the quantities of waste, such as paper, metal, plastic and glass coming from household waste and, where appropriate, coming from other sources, insofar as these waste streams are similar to the waste coming from household waste;
- until the year 2020, a preparation level for reuse, recycling and other material recovery operations, including filling operations using waste in order to substitute other materials, of at least 70% of the mass of quantities of non-hazardous waste coming from construction activities and demolitions;
- 60% of the annual recovery of packaging waste of the total packaging placed on the national market;
  - As of January 1, 2016 a collection objective of 40%, as of January 1, 2017 of 45% and from January 1, 2021 of 65% of the electrical and electronic waste from the total of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the national market;
  - reducing the amount of bio-waste deposited by 35% compared to the reference value (4.80 mil. tones in 1995, target 2020: 35%)
  - compliance of the landfills to the Treaty of Accession (reference values, 20 municipal, 39 industrial, target 100% in 2020)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of objectives and indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact indicator:</strong> Contaminated sites - removal of contaminated areas until 2050</td>
<td>% ha</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Will be set in the next exercise depending on the number of projects submitted under LIOP 2014-2020</td>
<td>Will be set in the next exercise depending on the number of projects submitted under LIOP 2014-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> Hazardous substances – reducing the negative effects on the environment and human health through safe management of the activities of production, trade and the use of hazardous substances</td>
<td>Modification of Annexes XIV and XVII to REACH, modification of annex VI to CLP – No. of SVHC restrictions and identifications</td>
<td>Annexes as they are at this time</td>
<td>Under the program established by the EU</td>
<td>Under the program established by the EU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Program no. 2.1: Improving the development and coordination process of the waste management policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Outcome 2.1.2.</strong> Strengthening the capacity of monitoring the fulfillment of the obligations established by the specific European and national legislation (including the National Strategy for Waste Management and the National Waste Management Plan)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> improving the data and information reporting systems</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> increasing the number of rapporteurs and the quality of data</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Outcome 2.1.3.</strong> Development and optimization of the laboratories within NAEP and the local Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA), for making specific determinations, respectively characterization and classification of the waste.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> the adequacy level of the laboratory and land equipment for waste analysis activities within EPA and NAEP laboratories.</td>
<td>% equipment less than 10 years of the total of the equipment</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The training level of the staff within the EPA and NAEP laboratories for operating the equipment, environmental monitoring, respectively waste characterization and classification</td>
<td>% trained staff of the total staff</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The documentation level through guides and procedures of the analysis activity, respectively definition and classification of the waste within the EPA and NAEP laboratories.</td>
<td>% guides and procedures</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of objectives and indicators</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program 2.2: Protection of the human health and environment by regulating the measures and actions regarding the management of contaminated sites</td>
<td>documented, validated methods of the total of the methods used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.2.1. Improving the management and assessment of the contaminated sites in order to reduce the areas occupied by contaminated sites</td>
<td>% adopted normative acts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100 % (MO on investigation of contaminated sites, MO on remediation of contaminated sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome Indicator: Strengthening the administrative capacity of the ME to develop and implement the policy for the management of the contaminated sites, by developing methodologies for investigation and assessment of pollution and remediation of soil and subsoil, as well as by documents necessary to implement the rules and sources of funding established/identified for the application of the “polluter pays” principle.</td>
<td>% Staff trained</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome Indicator: The effectiveness of the regulation and control measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program 2.3: Protecting the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.3.1.: Improving the management and assessment of hazardous substances in order to reduce the environmental impact and the effects on human health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome Indicator: Increasing the effectiveness of the control measures and a better enforcement of the legal framework (% compliance after the control measures)</td>
<td>No. of inspections</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.3.2: reducing the use of hazardous substances and adopting alternative solutions for the use of hazardous substances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome Indicator: The effectiveness of the control measures and a better enforcement of the legal framework</td>
<td>No. of specific inspection report</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicator: % of substances/files according to Annex XV of REACH, to which RO attended of the total</td>
<td>No. of participations / opinions developed by RO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of objectives and indicators</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective No. 3: Development of the national meteorological system</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> The level of implementation of the National Meteorological Program</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 3.1: National Meteorological Program</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3.1.1. The Implementation of the National Meteorological Program</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The performance level of weather forecasts in 24 hours</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>86.77</td>
<td>86.77</td>
<td>86.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The performance level of weather warnings in 24 hours</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>92.61</td>
<td>92.63</td>
<td>92.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The messages sent/received in the world weather watch system</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>5,497,375</td>
<td>5,510,000</td>
<td>5,570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Observations and meteorological measurements in the national network</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>24,264,895</td>
<td>24,270,000</td>
<td>24,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Summaries, researches and studies of climatological foundation</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective No. 4: Improvement of the assessment and the management of air quality, air emissions, environmental noise and the environmental radioactivity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> No. of zones and I and II management regime agglomerations, according to the Law no. 104/2011 regarding air quality, with further modifications</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>MO no. 598/2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: According to the provisions of art. 43 paragraph. (1) of the Law no. 104/2011, in areas belonging to zones and agglomerations classified in management regime I are elaborated air quality plans to reach the corresponding limit-value or respectively the target-values and according to article 22 the City Halls are responsible for the elaboration of the air quality plans. By the air quality plan the set of measures are established; these measures need to be taken by the activity initiator, in order to achieve the limit values or the target values, established by the annex 3 of the law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> Number of agglomerations, roads, railways, airports and ports for which strategic noise maps and actions plans for noise management are elaborated</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>20 agglomerations, 3326 Km roads, 482 Km railways, 11 airports and 3 ports</td>
<td>20 agglomerations, 3326 Km roads, 482 Km railways, 11 airports and 3 ports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: the responsible bodies for elaboration of strategic noise maps and actions plans for noise management are the local public authorities, CNAIR SA, CFR SA, Compania de Aeroporturi București, C.N. “Administrația Porturilor Maritime” S.A. Constanța, Compania Națională Administrare Porturilor Dunării Maritime Galați</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> Number of counties that have real time warning/alarming capacity regarding the environment radioactivity level</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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4 MO no. 598/2018 for approving the lists of territory administrative units, elaborated as a result of classification by management regime of the areas belonging to zones and agglomerations included in annex 2 of the Law no. 104/2011 regarding the air quality.
**Program 4.1: Air quality and atmospheric emissions**

| Outcome 4.1.1: The national network of air quality monitoring (NNAQM) operational according to the requirements of the national legislation which transposes the provisions of the European legislation in force. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome Indicator**: Improved monitoring level of air quality at the level of the responsible public authorities, including through the extension of the network by providing new fixed stations | Unit | Baseline | Target 2019 | Target 2022 |
| | No. of air quality monitoring stations operational for all indicators | 86 monitoring stations | 86 monitoring stations | 100 monitoring stations |
| Total no. of air quality monitoring stations (%) | | | | |
| 86 monitoring stations | | | | |
| 100 monitoring stations | | | | |

| Outcome 4.1.2: Studies on the dispersion of pollutants into the atmosphere, in order to assess the air quality in all areas and agglomerations at national level. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome Indicator**: Level of fulfillment for the reassessment of the framing of the zones and agglomerations in air quality assessment systems. | % | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Outcome 4.1.3: Air quality forecasting system in order to increase the capacity for decision-making by public authorities with responsibilities in the field and to increase the awareness level of the air quality level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome Indicator**: The achievement level of short and medium-term forecasting | % | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Outcome 4.1.4: Database regarding the inventory of pollutants emitted in the air in accordance with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome Indicator**: The level of integration in a single national database of the information provided/collected on different types of installations and businesses (as required by the specific directives in order to carry out the reports to EC) | % | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Outcome 4.1.5: Monitoring the compliance with the commitments to reduce the emissions of air pollutants set out by the Directive 2001/81/EC and 2016/2284/EC and the Gothenburg Protocol |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome Indicator**: Level of achievement of the national forecasting regarding the air pollutants emissions with the target year 2030 and possibly 2050 | % | - | 50 | 100 |

| Outcome 4.1.6: Ensuring air quality data and plans reporting, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided in the Decision 2011/850/EU of implementation of Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the Parliament and the European Council on mutual exchange of information and reporting |
|---|---|---|---|---|
Elaboration of a national public policy document on air quality which should define clear objectives, punctual activities, result indicators and precise responsibilities for each of the entities with duties related to air quality. The document will contain a multiannual financial planning, which will be built starting from the strategic objectives and the allocation of financial resources shall be made by all the authorities with duties in the field of air quality.

**Outcome Indicator:** Annual reporting of air quality data and plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 annual report</td>
<td>1 annual report</td>
<td>1 annual report</td>
<td>1 annual report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Multi-annual financial planning built starting from the strategic objectives with allocation of financial resources to all authorities with duties in the field of air quality.

**Outcome 4.1.7.** Development and optimization of the environmental protection laboratories within NAEP and the local Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA), so that they carry out and develop monitoring programs for ambient air quality, at territorial level, by operating the equipment, collecting and validating the data regarding ambient air quality.

**Outcome Indicator:** Adequacy level of laboratory and field equipment for the monitoring activities of air quality and the emissions within EPA and NAEP laboratories

| % equipment less than 10 years | 30 | 30 | 50 |

**Outcome Indicator:** The training level of the staff within EPA and NAEP laboratories for equipment operation and environmental monitoring

| % trained staff of the total staff | 65 | 65 | 90 |

**Outcome Indicator:** The level of documentation through procedures of the monitoring activity of air quality and the emissions in EPA and NAEP laboratories

| % determinations documented | 75 | 75 | 90 |

**Outcome 4.1.8.** Identification and / or updating of the main measures and actions to be taken to comply with the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001, and of the Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants.


| % | |

**Outcome 4.1.9.** Calculation of the national nitrogen budget, determination of the efficiency of the use of nitrogen and nitrogen surplus, and establishment of measures to limit ammonia emissions.

**Outcome indicator:** Degree of achievement of the national nitrogen budget and

| % | |

**Outcome indicator:** Identifying steps to limit the ammonia emission at the national level

**Outcome 4.1.10.** Determination of ecosystem-specific loads and levels at national level, according to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of objectives and indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome indicator:</strong> Degree of determination of critical loads and levels of specific ecosystems nationwide, according to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.11.</strong> Creating/updating the legislative framework in the field of air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome indicator:</strong> Degree of adoption of normative acts within the required deadlines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 4.2: Environmental noise</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.2.1.</strong> Improvement of the management and assessment of the environmental noise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The improvement level for the regulation of the noise assessment and management measures</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 4.3: Environmental Radioactivity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.3.1.</strong> Improvement of the monitoring capacity of the National Network of Environmental Radioactivity Monitoring under normal circumstances and in case of nuclear accident situations or radiological emergency situations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> About 20 million people (the population of Romania) informed/warned/alarmed with regard to the environment radioactivity levels in Romania</td>
<td>No. of indicators seen on-line on NAEP site</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective No. 5: Prevention and control of industrial pollution and effective management of industrial accidents risk.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> Administrative capacity of the authorities for environment protection as concerns the regulatory function in the field of prevention and control of industrial pollution and effective management of major industrial accidents risk</td>
<td>% EPA that applied the guides elaborated for a unitary implementation of the EU legislation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 5.1: Industrial Pollution Control</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 5.1.1.</strong> The level of achievement for the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities and ensuring an effective implementation of the EU legislation regarding integrated control and prevention of the pollution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of objectives and indicators</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Studies regarding guides/guidelines for uniform implementation of the EU legislation on IED industrial emissions</td>
<td>No. of pieces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 5.1.2 The level of promotion of the EU instruments for environmental performance among organizations, producers and consumers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Information and awareness campaigns</td>
<td>No. of events/year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 5.2: Management of Industrial Accidents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 5.2.1. The level of achievement for the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities regarding SEVESO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Guide on appropriate safety distances and the domino effect and guide on the application of the Seveso III Directive to the waste sector</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective No. 6: Horizontal legislation and the creation of infrastructure for spatial information.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> Horizontal Legislation - Environmental liability, uniform and effective enforcement of the EIA/SEA legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> No. of services provided and spatial data sets made on time in accordance with the implementing rules of the INSPIRE Directive</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21 spatial data sets including meta-data, 21 visualization services and 21 downloading services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 6.1. Environmental Liability</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 6.1.1. Drafting a study on identifying the forms of financial guarantee and the measures needed to develop the supply of financial instruments, on the environmental responsibility, including drafting the Methodology for calculating the financial guarantee and the review of the guarantee</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The existence of the financial guarantee forms and of the methodology for its calculation and revision regarding the environmental liability.</td>
<td>No. of pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Description of objectives and indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program 6.2. Efficient enforcing of the EIA/SEA legislation</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 6.2.1. Improving the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities through the effective implementation of the EU environmental legislation regarding EIA and SEA.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Persons trained by the environmental protection authorities, Managing Authorities (MA), Intermediate Bodies (IBs).</td>
<td>No. of persons trained</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2017 stage 1-401</td>
<td>All the personnel involved in the regulatory field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Program 6.3. Infrastructure for Spatial Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program 6.3. Infrastructure for Spatial Information</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 6.3.1. The infrastructure of the Ministry of Environment for spatial information is developed out in accordance with the implementing rules of the INSPIRE Directive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Services provided and spatial data sets made on time in accordance with the implementing rules of the INSPIRE Directive</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Objective No. 7: Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coming from the economic activities in accordance with the EU targets and the adaptation to climate change impact, both current and future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective No. 7</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> Level of fulfillment of the obligations undertaken through the energy - climate change package**</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Program 7.1: Reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program 7.1: Reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 7.1.1. Reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> GHG emissions level (target: decrease by 20% from 1990 to 2020 - estimated value for Romania 16%)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>GHG emissions level cf. 2005: 2017- 46.19%; 2018- 45.81%</td>
<td>19%(cf. 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The share of RE sources in the final energy consumption (target 24%)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ministry of Energy</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The level of primary energy consumption compared to the benchmark value (target: decrease by 19%)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>ANRE</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

5 The Ministry of Environment seeks to achieve, at national level, the indicators and targets undertaken at national level, according to its competences, having a poor coordination capacity. The effective realization of the targets undertaken by Romania depends on a wide range of public and private institutions.  
6 idem
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of objectives and indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Objective No. 8: Strengthening the institutional capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> Confidence (domestic and foreign) in the institutions and actions of the ME</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> The level of execution of the Ministry's budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Indicator:</strong> The difference between the budget planned on the 1st of January and the rectified budget on the 31st of December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 8.1: Strengthening the administrative capacity to manage and to implement the environmental protection policies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.1: Improved functional and structural stability of the ME and affiliated institutions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Number of annual changes in the functional structure</td>
<td>No./year</td>
<td>Max. 2</td>
<td>Max. 1</td>
<td>Max. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> % index public sector employees, employees within the ME and affiliated institutions</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Degree of departures (transfers, detachments, terminations of work relations) of ME employees in total employees</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.2: Increasing the capacity of formulation and implementation of environmental policies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Result:</strong> No. of changes at the level of chapters and negative corrections of the state budget</td>
<td>No./year</td>
<td>30/year</td>
<td>25/year</td>
<td>25/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Result:</strong> Share of approved legislative initiatives in total legislative initiatives of the ME per year</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.3: Increasing the efficiency of the use of the ME’s administrative budget</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> The percentage of the operational expenditures of the total of ME’s annual budget</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17 (2018)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> Operational expenditures per employee of the ME</td>
<td>RON</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>135 (2018)</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.4: Preparing and exercising Romania’s Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first semester of 2019 on the specific activity field of the ME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator:</strong> % staff within the ME (out of the total staff) who participated Preparing and exercising Romania’s Presidency of the Council of the European Union</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANNEX 3: PROGRAMS AND CONNECTED MEASURES, OUTPUT INDICATORS (SUMMARY TABLE)**

The targets marked with blue are indicative, for exemplification, being necessary at this stage for testing the IT application on strategic management at the level of the central public administration institutions. Values will be set by ME in the next stages of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 1.1 Protected areas management and biodiversity conservation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring coherence and efficient management of the national network of protected natural areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.1.</strong> Further elaboration and adoption of the management plans (MP) for the protected natural areas (including those found in marine environment) and for the species of Community interest not covered by previous projects.</td>
<td>No. of MP approved (250)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.2.</strong> Making distribution maps for the natural habitats and wild species habitats of conservation interest.</td>
<td>The number of natural habitats and of wild species habitats of conservation interest for which the distribution maps were made</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.3.</strong> Analysis of the coherence of the network of protected natural areas, including of the ecological corridors</td>
<td>Approval of the methodology</td>
<td>Establishment of the methodology</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Application of the methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.4.</strong> Creating and implementing the monitoring systems of the natural protected areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.5.</strong> Payment of compensations to land users who comply with the restrictive conditions imposed by the status of Natura 2000 site</td>
<td>% paid to the land Users of the total amount</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.6.</strong> Designation of new protected natural areas of international importance (Ramsar sites, biosphere reserves, natural and cultural world heritage sites)</td>
<td>No. of new areas of international importance designated (620)</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.7.</strong> Harmonization of the management measures of the cross-bordering protected areas (PAs) with the neighboring countries</td>
<td>No. of PAs for which common management measures are set out (3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.8.</strong> Classification of all caves and establishment of the legal status, by law</td>
<td>No. of caves assigned/re-assigned in the protection classes (138)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ensuring a favorable conservation status for the wild species protected</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.9.</strong> Updating the annexes regarding the national interest species of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57/2007, approved with amendments and additions by Law no. 49/2011, as subsequently amended</td>
<td>No. of Annexes updated (2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.10.</strong> Carrying out of the National Action Plans for Conservation (NAPC) for the species identified as priorities</td>
<td>No. of action plans (6)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.11.</strong> Implementation of NAPC for 15 of the priority species</td>
<td>No. of plans implemented (6)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improvement of the regulatory and institutional framework</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.12.</strong> Organization, operation and establishment of NANPA’s (National Agency for Natural Protected Areas) subordinate structures</td>
<td>GD no. 997/2016 regarding the establishment of NANPA approved and GD implemented - functional NANPA</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>NANPA functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.13.</strong> Improving the legal framework for compliance with all legal provisions relating to biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>No. of regulatory documents (10)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable use of biodiversity components</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.14.</strong> Evaluating and determining the economic value of the biodiversity components and of the services provided by the ecosystems</td>
<td>% Biodiversity components for which evaluations of values have been carried out (0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.15.</strong> Drafting and adopting the methodologies that take into account the value of the biodiversity in the cost/benefit analyses of feasibility studies and business plans (forecasted - 2018)</td>
<td>No. of methodologies approved</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land use</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.16.</strong> Updating Annexes I and II of the Law No. 5/2000 regarding land use, Section III</td>
<td>GD issuance (current law 5/2000)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control of invasive species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.17.</strong> Establishing a reporting mechanism and/or a surveillance line for the taxa or species used as pets with the highest invasive potential, in order signalize accidental or deliberate penetration into the wild</td>
<td>Implemented functional mechanism</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.18.</strong> Development of publicly available databases with information regarding the risk associated with the species intentionally introduced for various purposes (2020)</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.19.</strong> Strict monitoring of allochthonous species introduced for aquaculture and that can spread and naturalize in aquatic ecosystems</td>
<td>No. species and locations monitored</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.20.</strong> Implementation of the plans for the management of the ways of entering with the highest risk</td>
<td>No. of plans implemented</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.21.</strong> Evaluation of the risks that the invasive species present for the autochthonous species in order to identify and prioritize their management options</td>
<td>Accomplished/unaccomplished</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.22.</strong> Development of the indicators for monitoring the impact of invasive species</td>
<td>No. of indicators set</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 1.1.23.</strong> Development of methods/methodologies for limitation, control and eradication of the invasive species (2020)</td>
<td>No. of methodologies developed</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 2.1</strong> Improving the development and coordination process of the waste management policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 2.1.1.</strong> Waste prevention and preparation for reuse**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Justification:** waste prevention and preparation for reuse leads to the decrease of the amount of waste disposed, to the conservation of the natural resources by reducing the use of raw materials, to the decrease of the environmental impact both of waste-generating activities and of waste management activities.

**Description:** Development of strategic documents in the field of waste management, respectively NPWP (National Plan on Waste Prevention). The development of the methodological framework for the elaboration of the County Waste Management Plans, consisting of the revision/elaboration of the framework methodology and the steps for the elaboration of the CWMPs based on an analysis regarding the implementation/monitoring/evaluation status thereof.

Drafting/amending of regulatory documents:
- Developing good practice guides for local public authorities will cover the following aspects: waste prevention; data management and data entry mode;

<p>| No. of partnerships | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| No. of campaigns    | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| No. of individual stamping machines used in households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. of regulatory documents adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Establishing partnerships with NGOs, the factors interested for conducting the awareness campaigns - Partnership with the Ministry of Education for the introduction of specific subjects in the school curricula - Support and development of the actions regarding bio-waste individual composting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Relation to the strategic framework and existing public policies:** The National Strategy for Waste Management and the regulatory documents transposing the acquis communautaire in the field of waste management.

**Funding source/sources:** OPAC (Operational Program “Administrative Capacity”)

**Measure 2.1.1.2. Waste collection in order to ensure a high level of recycling**

**Justification:** The separate collection of waste provides a higher degree of recovery and recycling, resulting in the decrease of the amount of disposed waste, the conservation of the natural resources by reducing the use of raw materials, the decrease of the environmental impact both of waste-generating activities and of waste management activities.

**Description:** Development of strategic documents in the field of waste management, respectively NWMP

- The development of the methodological framework for the elaboration of the County Waste Management Plans, consisting of the revision/elaboration of the framework methodology and the steps for the elaboration of the CWMPs based on an analysis regarding the implementation/monitoring/evaluation status thereof.
- Development/modification of regulatory documents
- Developing good practice guides for the local public authorities will cover the following aspects: waste collection; data management and data entry mode;
- Thematic checks for the separate collection of waste
- Establishing of partnerships with NGOs, factors interested to achieve the awareness campaigns - „Support/Extension of the separate collecting systems for the recyclable waste from municipal waste (paper/cardboard, plastic/metal and glass)”

**Relation to the strategic framework and existing public policies:** The National Strategy for Waste Management and the regulatory documents transposing the acquis communautaire in the field of waste management.

**Funding source/sources:** OPAC

**Measure 2.1.1.3. Recycling and other waste recovery actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>No. of separate collection systems</th>
<th>No. of checks carried out</th>
<th>% measures implemented by the responsible factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measure 2.1.1.3. Recycling and other waste recovery actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>No. of projects financed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Justification:** recycling of the waste leads to the decrease of the amount of waste disposed, to the conservation of the natural resources by reducing the use of raw materials, to the decrease of the environmental impact both of waste-generating activities and of waste management activities.
- Development of strategic documents in the field of waste management, respectively of the NWMP
- The development of the methodological framework for drafting the County Waste Management Plan, consisting of the revision/elaboration of framework methodology and the steps for the drafting of CWMPs based on an analysis regarding the implementation/monitoring/evaluation status thereof
- Drafting/modification of regulatory documents
- Developing good practice guides for local public authorities will cover the following aspects: waste disposal; data management and data entry mode;
- Thematic checks in the field of recycling/recovery of waste
- The use of economic instruments to stimulate recycling/recovery of waste - examples to be given
- Support for the energy recovery of waste

**Relation to the strategic framework and existing public policies:** The National Strategy for Waste Management and the regulatory documents transposing the acquis communautaire in the field of waste management.

**Funding source/sources:** OPAC

**Measure 2.1.1.4. The final disposal in conditions that are safe for the environment and human health, with a strict timetable for waste monitoring, for the waste that cannot be recovered**

**Justification:** The final disposal in conditions that are safe for the environment and human health, with a strict timetable for waste monitoring, for the waste that cannot be recovered contribute to the decrease of the environmental impact and the protection of the population’s health.

**Description:**
- Development of strategic documents in the field of waste management, respectively of the NWMP
- The development of the methodological framework for drafting the County Waste Management Plan, consisting of the revision/elaboration of framework methodology and the steps for the drafting of CWMPs based on an analysis regarding the implementation/monitoring/evaluation status thereof
- Drafting/modification of regulatory documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of instruments implemented</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of checks carried out</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% measures implemented by the responsible factors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of waste processed within the co-incineration plants (kg)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| No. of treatment plants in operation                                   | 0                                             | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Treatment capacity (kg)                                               | 0                                             | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| No. of checks carried out                                              | 12                                            | 12          | 12          | 12          | 12          |
| % measures implemented by the responsible factors                      | 5                                             | 10          | 20          | 50          |             |
| No. of instruments implemented                                         | n.a                                           | n.a.        | n.a.        | 1           |             |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Developing good practice guides for local public authorities will cover the following aspects: waste disposal; data management and data entry mode; - Thematic checks in the field of recycling/recovery of waste - The use of economic instruments to discourage waste disposal - Use of treatment capacities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Relation to the strategic framework and existing public policies:** The National Strategy for Waste Management and the regulatory documents transposing the acquis communautaire in the field of waste management.

**Funding source/sources:** OPAC

**Outcome 2.1.2. Strengthening the monitoring capacity of the way of fulfillment of the obligations set by the specific European and national legislation (including the National Waste Management Strategy and the National Waste Management Plan)**

| Measure 2.1.2.1. Clarifying the legal provisions regarding reporting obligations | Number of amended normative acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Measure 2.1.2.2. Providing software applications’ update | % of upgraded applications from all existing applications | 0 | 0 | 10 | 20 |
| Measure 2.1.2.3. Ensuring the training of the staff for proper data validation | % of trained personnel in total staff | 0 | 0 | 50 | 100 |

**Outcome 2.1.3. Development and optimization of the laboratories within the NEPA (National Environmental Protection Agency) and the territorial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs), with the purpose of making specific determinations, respectively the waste characterization and classification.**

| Measure 2.1.3.1. Procurement of new laboratory and field equipment to replace the old and obsolete ones within the NEPA and EPA laboratories. |                                               |             |             |             |             |
| **Justification:** The development of the NEPA and EPA institutional capacity in order to ensure a prompt and appropriate information of the national decision factors, with regard to the composition of the waste, respectively their characterization and classification. This fact will enable the competent authorities to make optimal decisions, in due time, while contributing to ensuring/guaranteeing a clean environment and a healthy lifestyle for the population of Romania. |                                               |             |             |             |             |
| **Description:** The planned measures will lead to ensuring the functionality in optimal parameters of the equipment in the environmental national and regional laboratories, of the training of the staff from these laboratories. In this respect for the modernization of the laboratories within NEPA and EPA the following categories of activities are necessary: |                                               |             |             |             |             |
- procurement of maintenance services (corrective service and preventative service), respectively regarding the upgrade of the existing equipment necessary for sampling, preparation and analysis of the samples of waste;
- procurement of services for external calibration and/or metrological check;
- procurement of new laboratory and field equipment to replace the old and obsolete ones;
- rehabilitation/modernization of the laboratories in order to carry out the activity in optimal conditions
- procurement of services for training the staff within the EPA and NEPA laboratories for operating the equipment, validation of analysis methods, estimation of the budget for uncertainty of the analysis methods, environmental monitoring, respectively waste characterization and classification;
- procurement of consultancy services for the development of a guide on the characterization and classification of waste;
- development of procedures regarding waste analysis.

Sources of funding: state budget and the Environment Fund Administration (own revenues)
Proposal for financial allocation: Lei 55,000,000, VAT excluded

Measure 2.1.3.2. Training the staff within the EPA and NEPA laboratories for equipment operation and environment monitoring.

Measure 2.1.3.3. Drafting guides and procedures regarding the analysis, characterization and classification of waste.

Program 2.2 Protection human health and the environment by regulating the measures and actions regarding the management of contaminated sites

Outcome 2.2.1. Improvement of the management and the assessment of the contaminated sites in order to reduce the surfaces occupied by the contaminated sites

Measure 2.2.1.1. Development of the legal framework for the management of contaminated sites
Supplementing and clarifying the legislative framework on the management of contaminated sites:
- Draft of a Law on the management of potentially contaminated and contaminated sites
- Methodology on the content of the report of investigation and assessment of soil and subsoil pollution, of the criteria and the indicators for the assessment of the pollution of the contaminated sites
- Methodology of remediation of the contaminated sites, as well as of the clear criteria for remedial action intervention (criteria for prioritizing the intervention on contaminated sites)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>No. of regulatory documents elaborated/adopted (1 law and three ministerial orders approving the 3 methodologies)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Accomplished</td>
<td>Accomplished</td>
<td>Adopted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measures

- Methodology on the application of the “polluter pays” principle for the contaminated sites

**Justification:** The realization of these methodologies in the field of contaminated sites will support and complement the existing legal framework in this field being subsequent acts for implementing the legislation in force and will contribute to carrying out on short, medium and long term of the process necessary for the development of the services market with a positive impact in the investigation and remediation of the contaminated sites, by developing and applying best available techniques for the investigation and remediation of the contaminated sites. The need to develop some clear prioritization (intervention) criteria for remedial action, that take into account the actual technical and physical-chemical conditions, will support the competent regulatory authority to be able to take the decision to introduce the contaminated site in a stage of remediation. Achieving these methodologies will provide the premises for strengthening the institutional capacity of the responsible structures in the field of environmental protection in Romania for the implementation of the legislation in the field of contaminated sites management. These documents will be developed within the Operational Program “Administrative Capacity” 2014-2020, by the project “Development of the administrative capacity of the Ministry of Environment to implement the policy in the field of waste management and contaminated sites – C.A.D.S.” code SIPOCA 21. This project which proposes as main objective the strengthening of the administrative capacity of the Ministry of Environment to develop and implement the waste and contaminated sites management policy, by developing the methodologies that will lead to the achievement of the strategic objectives on short, medium and long term of the process necessary for the development of the services market with a positive impact in the investigation and remediation of the contaminated sites. At the same time, these documents will help strengthening the institutional capacity for the remediation of contaminated sites in order to protect the human health and the environment through the Operational Program for Large Infrastructure (OPLI), Priority Axis 4 - Environment protection using measures for biodiversity conservation, air quality monitoring and remediation of historically contaminated sites, (established by the Partnership Agreement proposed by Romania for the program period 2014-2020)

**Funding source/sources:** Operational Program “Administrative Capacity” (OPAC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of staff trained (0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of staff trained (0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of staff trained (0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>151*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(including of the decision factors at the political level), but also of the staff of the local public authorities in the field of contaminated sites.

**Target group:**
Senior management staff and executive staff of the ME and NEPA -24 people;
Senior management staff and executive staff of EPA responsible for monitoring and evaluating CWMP as well as for the management of the contaminated sites -75 people
* (According to section 6.4 of the request for funding of the OPAC project, the number of trained staff includes sites and waste)

Outcome: Staff trained through the awareness and training campaigns for the implementation of the methodologies on the investigation, assessment and remediation of the soil and subsoil pollution, and for the application of the “polluter pays” principle for the field of contaminated sites

**Funding source/sources:** Operational Program “Administrative Capacity” (OPAC) Co-funding state budget (contaminated sites and waste) 2,256,970.78 Lei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of staff trained in the awareness campaigns (0) (representatives of the CJ, APL/ADI responsible for CWMP developing, managing the contaminated sites field and implementation of public services in the waste sector)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Program 2.3: Protecting the environment and human health by regulating the measures on the uniform management of hazardous substances**

**Outcome 2.3.1. Improvement of the management and assessment of hazardous substances in order to reduce the environmental impact and the effects on human health**

**Measure 2.3.1.1.** Revising/improving the legal framework

**Description:** Organization of working group for drafting the new regulatory document that will replace this law, preparing the first draft, public consultation, retrieving comments, the release of the second draft, public consultation, assuming by the authorities, launching inter-institutional approval.

Review of the Law 360/2003 GD 477/2009 GD on F-GASES – implementing Regulation 517/2014 concerning certain fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-GASES) and subsidiary regulations

Workgroups enabled | Draft proposal | 2 normative acts promoted | Application efficiency |

**Measure 2.3.1.2.** Training the experts within their own structures, in coordination or subordination for the practical application of the legal provisions in the field of chemicals management.

**Justification:** Contributes to decision making based on the knowledge necessary (arguing how they contribute to the achievement of the objective)

**Description:** It is possible to achieve through the new EEA (European Economic Area) Financial Mechanism 2014-2020, by partnership with Norway, but it is also possible by sending civil servants to specializations in the strict field of ecotoxicology and environmental

Number of experts who have attended specific courses on the specified fields within the ministry and the institutions under coordination or subordination
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>behavior, as well as in the field of the application and implementation of the regulatory documents</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.1.3.</strong> Promotion of tools for making decisions based on the best information</td>
<td>No. of guides, studies</td>
<td>1 Mercury Study</td>
<td>Mercury Study Standards according to REACH</td>
<td>Standards according to REACH</td>
<td>Standards according to REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.1.4.</strong> Ensuring the representation of the ministry and of Romania to the Conventions regarding chemicals for which there are established tasks and responsibilities in ROF</td>
<td>Number of meetings attended according to international appointments</td>
<td>COP 8 Rotterdam COP Ozone March COP 1 Minamoto mercury Jan – Feb. regionals Intersessional 2 march</td>
<td>COP 9 Rotterdam SAI CM intersessional, regional reunions OEWG Ozone</td>
<td>ICCM 5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 2.3.2. Decrease of the use of hazardous substances and adoption of alternative solutions for the use of hazardous substances</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.2.1.</strong> Inter-institutional coordination of the enforcement of the community provisions – inter-ministerial working group for implementing, promoting a platform for exchange of information on fields, HD activity</td>
<td>There is a working group Reactivate it Will promote the amendment of Law 360/2003 Completed reports</td>
<td>2 reunions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.2.2.</strong> Inter-institutional coordination of the enforcement of the community provisions - inter - ministerial working group for inspection and control</td>
<td>The group exists Will promote the amendment of GD 477/2009</td>
<td>2 reunions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 2.3.2.3.</strong> Taking over the best practices of the EU for the chemicals field</td>
<td>Participation to the forms of exchange of information promoted by the Community legislation – REACH, CARACAL committees, ECHA, MB committees According to the planning</td>
<td>According to the planning</td>
<td>According to the planning</td>
<td>According to the planning</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Program 3.1 National Program for meteorology</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 3.1.1.1.</strong> Making the weather forecasts</td>
<td>Number of weather forecasts</td>
<td>17.680</td>
<td>17.690</td>
<td>17.700</td>
<td>17.710</td>
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</table>
### Measures

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<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
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<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>17,677</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> Providing information on weather development (weather forecasts at national and regional level).**</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> The receipt, validation and primary processing of meteorological data from the fast flow; The use of meteorological data in the analysis and conceptual interpretation of the weather events; Operative forecast of the diffusion and of the transport of pollutants in the atmosphere at local and regional level; Adapting the statistics and checking the weather forecasts; Operational use and development of the ALADIN model for the elaboration of the numerical weather prediction to the mesoscale; Development, adaptation and operational use for Romania of the non-hydrostatic model of numerical weather prediction at the COSMO fine scale; Dynamic-statistical modeling of the evolution of the climate system and the improvement of the regional climate anomalies forecast with great anticipation; Prognostic estimates based on the analysis of the coupled ocean-atmosphere model outcomes from ECMWF. **</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting to the strategic framework and existing public policies:</strong> Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorological activity, as subsequently amended and supplemented; Law no. 216/2004 on the establishment of the National Meteorological Administration, as subsequently amended and supplemented. **</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Funding source/sources:</strong> state budget **</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong> Annual estimates 2019 – 8,707,000 lei, 2020 – 9,948,000 lei, 2021 – 9,195,000 lei, 2022 – 9,250,000 lei. **</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 3.1.1.2:</strong> Making observations and meteorological measurements in the national network **</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> Monitoring the weather situation at national level. **</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Carrying out meteorological observations in the network of weather stations, agrometeorological, nivological, aerological, radiometric, weather radar and weather satellite stations; Coordination of the national meteorological network, development of the specialized documentation, meteorological codes and guides according to WMO recommendations and national requirements; Providing metrological check and maintenance of ground meteorological measuring means of the meteorological parameters in the national meteorological network; Climate monitoring at different spatial-temporal scales, validation of the climatological database; Snow level monitoring and evaluation of the risk of avalanches; Satellite products useful in meteorology activity and the development of risk indicators for forest fires; Reconstruction of historical metadata for climatological studies and research foundation. **</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting to the strategic framework and existing public policies:</strong> Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorological activity, as subsequently amended and supplemented; Law no. 216/2004 on **</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of observations and measurements in the national network 24,264,895 **</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24,270,000</td>
<td>24,280,000</td>
<td>24,290,000</td>
<td>24,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>the establishment of the National Meteorological Administration, as subsequently amended and supplemented. <strong>Funding source/sources:</strong> state budget <strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong> Annual estimates 2019 – 33,850,000 lei, 2020– 34,788,000 lei, 2021 – 35,753,000 lei, 2022 – 35,900,000 lei. <strong>Measure 3.1.1.3:</strong> Development of warnings regarding dangerous weather phenomena <strong>Justification:</strong> weather warnings for dangerous weather phenomena, potentially causing damage, in order to reduce and to limit their socio-economic impact at national level <strong>Description:</strong> Coordination of the operational activity regarding weather forecasting (forecasts and warnings) in order to manage the situations of severe weather in Romania; Adaptation of the radar algorithms, WSR-98D, for the identification of severe weather conditions in Romania <strong>Reporting to the strategic framework and existing public policies:</strong> Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorological activity, as subsequently amended and supplemented; Law no. 216/2004 on the establishment of the National Meteorological Administration, as subsequently amended and supplemented. <strong>Funding source/sources:</strong> state budget <strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong> Annual estimates 2019 – 892,000 lei, 2020 – 917,000 lei, 2021 – 942,000 lei, 2022 – 960,000 lei. <strong>Measure 3.1.1.4:</strong> Development of agrometeorological forecasts <strong>Justification:</strong> Reducing the effects of drought on short and medium term <strong>Description:</strong> Operational agrometeorological activities on dynamic analysis of meteorological parameters impacting on agriculture <strong>Reporting to the strategic framework and existing public policies:</strong> Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorological activity, as subsequently amended and supplemented; Law no. 216/2004 on the establishment of the National Meteorological Administration, as subsequently amended and supplemented. <strong>Funding source/sources:</strong> state budget <strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong> Annual estimates 2019 – 1,003,000 lei, 2020 – 1,031,000 lei, 2021 – 1,059,000 lei, 2022 – 1,062,000 lei. <strong>Measure 3.1.1.5:</strong> Providing support meteorological/climatological data in the field of climate change research, according to the objectives of the National Strategy on Climate Change and the economic growth based on reduced carbon emissions for the period 2016-2020 and the National Action Plan to implement the National Strategy on Climate Change <strong>No. of synthesis, researches and studies on climatological substantiation</strong></td>
<td>The achievement level of weather warnings in 24 h (%) 92.63</td>
<td>92.63</td>
<td>92.63</td>
<td>92.63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and economic growth based on reduced carbon emissions for the period 2016-2020 (GD no. 739/2016)

**Justification:** Providing data support in the field of climate change and agrometeorology

**Description:** Meteorological and agrometeorological data provided by the National Meteorological Watch Program in order to transmit the specialised information required to the development of measures in order to mitigate the effects of drought on short and medium term.

**Reporting to the strategic framework and existing public policies:** Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorological activity, as subsequently amended and supplemented; Law no. 216/2004 on the establishment of the National Meteorological Administration, as subsequently amended and supplemented.

**Funding source/sources:** state budget

**Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:** Annual estimates 2019 – 1,854,000 lei, 2020 – 1,906,000 lei, 2021 – 1,959,000 lei, 2022 – 2,200,000 lei.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure 3.1.1.6:</th>
<th>Ensuring the international exchange of data, in accordance with the obligations undertaken within WMO, EUMETSAT, ECMWF, EUMETNET and GMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong></td>
<td>Ensuring the international exchange of meteorological data and information conducted among member countries of WMO, without which it cannot be properly carried out the forecasting and meteorological warning activity by the National Weather Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Cooperation in the activities of the technical commissions, in WMO bodies and within the operational and research programs provided for in national and international conventions, agreements and protocols; Making the international exchange of data and information to the international organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting to the strategic framework and existing public policies:</strong></td>
<td>Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorological activity, as subsequently amended and supplemented; Law no. 216/2004 on the establishment of the National Meteorological Administration, as subsequently amended and supplemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding source/sources:</strong></td>
<td>state budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong></td>
<td>Annual estimates 2019 – 8,594,000 lei, 2020 – 8,832,000 lei, 2021 – 9,076,000 lei, 2022 – 9,200,000 lei.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure 3.1.1.7:</th>
<th>Development of products and climate services in compliance with GFCS of WMO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong></td>
<td>Identification of the regional response of the physical systems, ecosystems and socio-economic systems, in Romania, to the global signal of climate change, in terms of adaptation; great advance prognostic estimation of the development of the climatic events statistics, in Romania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. of messages sent/received in the world weather communication system:</strong></td>
<td>5,497,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong></td>
<td>Annual estimates 2019 – 5,510,000, 2020 – 5,530,000, 2021 – 5,550,000, 2022 – 5,570,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure 3.1.1.7:</th>
<th>Development of products and climate services in compliance with GFCS of WMO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong></td>
<td>Identification of the regional response of the physical systems, ecosystems and socio-economic systems, in Romania, to the global signal of climate change, in terms of adaptation; great advance prognostic estimation of the development of the climatic events statistics, in Romania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. of specialized products in the field of meteorology, climatology, agrometeorology, air pollution and climate variability:</strong></td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Measure 3.1.1.8:** Dissemination of the meteorological information in order to base the decisions of the governmental organizations at central, regional and local level regarding the management of the situations in case of natural disasters (heavy rains generating flash floods and floods at regional and local level, waves of cold and heat, blizzards, droughts, etc.), or for prevention and mitigation measures of the effects on the short, medium and long term.

**Justification:** Supporting the decisions of governmental organizations at central, regional and local level regarding the management of the situations in case of natural disasters.

**Description:** Providing information connected to the weather developments (weather forecasts at national and regional level), weather alerts/warnings for dangerous meteorological phenomena (heavy rain generating flash floods and floods at regional and local level, waves of cold and heat, blizzards, droughts, etc. as well as information on the development of drought in Romania at national/regional level) used for emergency situations management or for prevention and mitigation measures of the effects on the short, medium and long term.

**Reporting to the strategic framework and existing public policies:** Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorological activity, as subsequently amended and supplemented; Law no. 216/2004 on the establishment of the National Meteorological Administration, as subsequently amended and supplemented.

**Funding source/sources:** state budget

**Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:** Annual estimates 2019 – 558,000 lei, 2020 – 573,000 lei, 2021 – 590,000 lei, 2022 – 650,000 lei.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program 4.1. Air quality and atmospheric emissions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.1</strong> The National Network for Air Quality Monitoring (NNAQM) functional according to the new requirements of the European legislation</td>
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</table>

**Measure 4.1.1.1.** Assuring the operation of the national network of air quality monitoring (NNAQM), including for network extension by fitting it with new fixed monitoring stations/sampling points.  
**Justification:** According to art. 4 para. (4) of the Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality, the National Network for Air Quality Monitoring (NNAQM) is a national public interest objective, which is managed by the central public authority for environmental protection. NNAQM includes sampling and measuring instruments placed in fixed locations and related laboratory equipment and the equipment necessary for the collection, processing, transmitting of the data and public information on ambient air quality;  
**Description:** drafting the documentation necessary to conclude the 14th subsequent services agreement (SSA) for the purpose of contracting the services necessary to optimize and develop the NNAQM and to monitor the performance of this SSA.  
**Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:** Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality  
**Sources of funding:** Environmental Fund Budget (until 2020)  
**Proposal for financial allocation:** 30,000,000 lei (estimate for 2019-2020)  

No. of air quality monitoring stations = 142 (reference year 2015)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>148</th>
<th>148</th>
<th>162</th>
<th>162</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Measure 4.1.1.2.** Drafting and submitting the request for funding – LIOP - for the development of the NNAQM by providing with equipment for pollutants’ monitoring and their installation in new monitoring stations and in the existing stations of the NNAQM  
**Justification:** According to art. 4 para. (4) of the Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality, the National Network for Air Quality Monitoring (NNAQM) is a national public interest objective, which is managed by the central public authority for environmental protection. NNAQM includes sampling and measuring instruments placed in fixed locations and related laboratory equipment and the equipment necessary for the collection, processing, transmitting of the data and public information on ambient air quality;  
**Description:** filling in and sending the request for funding according to the applicant’s guide developed by the Managing Authority for the Operational Program for Large Infrastructure (OPLI) for ME as applicant identified by the program as sole applicant to obtain grants for projects on the assessment and monitoring of the air quality within Priority Axis 4 Environment protection using measures for biodiversity conservation, air quality monitoring and remediation of historically contaminated sites, of the Specific Objective (SO) 4.2 Increase air quality assessment and monitoring at national level.  
**Funding request submitted and approved by the MA LIOP**  

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>n.a.</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>n.a.</th>
<th>n.a.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies: Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding sources:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- 85% European Regional Development Fund,</td>
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<tr>
<td>- 15% beneficiary contribution (budget)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limited budget for contracting (EUR) – EUR 18,352,942 (total for the outcomes 4.1.1 partially) +4.1.3+4.1.4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution of ME - EUR 3,058,824 (EUR 2,752,941.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 4.1.2.: Studies on the dispersion of pollutants into the atmosphere, in order to assess the air quality in the zones and agglomerations at national level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measure 4.1.2.1. Drafting the required documentation to initiate the procurement procedure of services in view of conducting studies on the assessment of air quality through modelling the pollutants dispersion in atmosphere;</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justification: According to art. 7 letter f) of the Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality, the ME organizes and coordinates, at national level, the ambient air quality assessment and management, including ensuring the elaboration of studies on the dispersion of pollutants into the atmosphere, in order to establish the assessment systems, the management systems and the contributions of the natural sources to the exceedance of the limit values.</td>
<td>Elaborated documentation</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure for the elaboration of studies on the dispersion of pollutants into the atmosphere, in order to assess the air quality in the zones and agglomerations at national level, contracting the provision of the services required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies: Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sources of funding: EFA budget until 2020, as “support” measure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposal for financial allocation: Lei 3,850,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcomes 4.1.3. Air quality forecasting system in order to increase the capacity for decision-making by public authorities with duties in the field and to increase the awareness level of the air quality level that will be based on the data regarding air quality of NNAQM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measure 4.1.3.1. Drafting and forwarding the funding claim - LIOP - to establish a short-term air quality forecasting system</td>
<td>Approved request</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justification: As required by art. 53 of the Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality, it is necessary to develop a system for forecasting of the air quality on short and medium term in order to increase the capacity for decision-making by the public environmental authorities and to increase the awareness level of air quality level;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

133
<p>| Description: filling in and sending the request for funding according to the applicant’s guide developed by the Managing Authority for the Operational Program for Large Infrastructure (OPLI) for ME as applicant identified by the program as sole applicant to obtain grants for projects on the assessment and monitoring of the air quality within Priority Axis 4 Environment protection using measures for biodiversity conservation, air quality monitoring and remediation of historically contaminated sites, of the Specific Objective (SO) 4.2 Increase air quality assessment and monitoring at national level. |
| Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies: Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality |
| Funding sources: |
| - 85% European Regional Development Fund, |
| - 15% beneficiary contribution (budget) |
| Limited budget for contracting (EUR) – EUR 18,352,942 /Contribution of ME - EUR 3,058,824 (total for outcomes 4.1.1 + 4.1.3 + 4.1.4) |
| Outcomes 4.1.4. Single database on the inventory of air pollutants emitted in accordance with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive |
| Measure 4.1.4.1. Drafting and forwarding the funding claims - LIOP - to set up a single emissions database according to the requirements of INSPIRE Directive, regarding the inventory of air released pollutants. |
| Justification: INSPIRE (<a href="http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.cfm">http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.cfm</a>) Directive 2007/2/EC, transposed into national legislation by the Government Ordinance no. 4/2010 on the establishment of the National Spatial Information Infrastructure (NSII) republished, which aims to create a spatial data infrastructure in the EU. This will allow sharing the spatial information regarding the environment with the public-sector organizations and will facilitate the public access to spatial information across Europe. |
| The Directive addresses 34 spatial data themes, needed for environmental applications, which require the creation of a unique interactive database in INSPIRE format (one database, the inventory of the activities and the inventory of the emissions of air pollutants, carried out, individually, on different types of installations and economic operators, as required by the specific directives in order to carry out the reports to EC. |
| Description: filling in and sending the request for funding according to the applicant’s guide developed by the Managing Authority for the Operational Program for Large Infrastructure (OPLI) for ME as applicant identified by the program as sole applicant to obtain grants for |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
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<th>Target 2022</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>projects on the assessment and monitoring of the air quality within Priority Axis 4 Environment protection using measures for biodiversity conservation, air quality monitoring and remediation of historically contaminated sites, of the Specific Objective (SO) 4.2 Increase air quality assessment and monitoring at national level. Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies: Law no. 104/2011 on ambient air quality Government Ordinance no. 4/2010 on the establishment of the National Spatial Information Infrastructure (NSII) republished Funding source: - 85% European Regional Development Fund, - 15% beneficiary contribution (budget) Limited budget for contracting (EUR) – EUR 18,352,942 (total for the outcomes 4.1.1 + 4.1.3 + 4.1.4) / Contribution of ME – EUR 3,058,824 Outcome 4.1.5 Monitoring the observance of the commitments to reduce the air pollutants emissions set out by the Directive 2001/81/EC and 2016/2284/EC and the Gothenburg Protocol Measure 4.1.5.1. Elaborating and submitting the funding claim – OPAC (IP14/2019) - for the development of the Ministry of Environment’s capacity to elaborate the national policies and measures necessary in order to observe the national commitments of reducing atmospheric pollutants’ emissions by 2030 Justification: Considering the risks to human health and environment, at international level and respectively at European level, it has been prevalently targeted the reduction of the emission of air pollutants with the effect of acidification and eutrophication and of those that contribute to the formation of tropospheric ozone. For this purpose, at international level, there has been adopted, in Gothenburg, the Protocol of 1999 to the 1979 Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution on long distances (referred to as the CLRTAP) on the decrease of acidification, eutrophication and tropospheric ozone, (referred to as the Gothenburg Protocol) and in 2001, at European level, there has been adopted the Directive 2001/81/EC on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants (referred to as the NEC Directive), transposed into national legislation by Government Decision no. 1856/2005 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants. These regulations establish for each Party/Member State (including for Romania) the national emission ceilings (the maximum amount of a substance that can be issued nationally during a calendar year, expressed in kt emission of pollutant/year) for sulphur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approved request</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

135
Measures | Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline) | Target 2019 | Target 2020 | Target 2021 | Target 2022
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dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), ammonia (NH3) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) with the target year 2010.
At the level of the European Commission takes place the review process of the EU air quality policy. Thus, on December 14, 2016 was adopted the Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 14, 2016 on reducing national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending the Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing the Directive 2001/81/EC), which was transposed through Law no. 293/2018. In 2012 the revised Gothenburg Protocol was internationally adopted, by which the targets set for the year 2010 have been expanded, establishing for each Party, national commitments to further reduce the emissions of SO2, NOx, NH3 and VOC (expressed as % of reduction of the emissions to the corresponding emission level of a reference year, considered the year 2005), having as target year the year 2020 and the introduction of emission reduction commitments also for powders (expressed as PM 2.5), taking into account the harmful effect on human health and environment of the air pollution with fine powders.
Description: Implementing Contract no. 84 / 19.12.2017 for the provision of services for studies on the national emission forecasting, contracting the necessary services (achieved and completed in 2018).
Submission of the funding claim - OPAC (IP14/2019) - for the development of the Ministry of Environment’s capacity to elaborate the national policies and measures necessary in order to observe the national commitments of reducing atmospheric pollutants’ emissions by 2030.
Law no. 293/2018 on reducing national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants
Sources of funding: EFA budget until 2018, as “support” measure (agreement no. 84/2017 was completed in 2018)
Financing sources:
- 83.984% - European Funds (OPAC)
- 16.016% contribution of the beneficiary (State budget)
Contracting limit budget – Lei 5,000,000
ME contribution – Lei 1,000,000.

Outcome 4.1.6. Ensuring air quality data and plans reporting, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided in the Decision 2011/850/EU of implementation of Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the Parliament and the European Council on mutual exchange of information and reporting

Measure 4.1.6.1. Development of a reporting tool for air quality data and plans, within the terms established by the legislation in force and in the formats provided by Decision 2011/850/EU implementing Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the Parliament and of the European Council regarding mutual exchange of information and reporting.

Justification: At present, Romania is the only country in the European Union that does not have its own system that can ensure the automatic transfer of data from the National Air Quality Monitoring Network (mandatory requirement for up-to-date data transmission) or their processing in the new reporting format under Decision 2011/850 / EU; in 2018 an updated version of a software tool (AQIS) purchased from the Dutch Public Health Institute - RIVM (through Measure 4.1.6.1) will be used. This reporting tool has been developed by RIVM in a European Commission project and 2018 is the last one to use this software. With this help, the data from the National Air Quality Monitoring Network can be only manually uploaded and subsequently processed in the .xml and shapefile format requested by 2011/850/EU (achieved).

Description: Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the launch of the public procurement procedure on the development of a data reporting tool for air quality, plans and programs and the achievement of environmental objectives in accordance with Decision 2011/850/EU-IPR (achieved)

Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:
Law no. 104 on ambient air quality and Decision 2011/850 / EC
Source of funding: NEPA Budget (for year 2018), EFA (for the development of the reporting tool)
Proposal for financial allocation: Lei 276,000 (for year 2018), and 460,000 (EFA budget)
Measures

Measure 4.1.6.2.: Elaboration of a national public policy document on air quality which should define clear objectives, punctual activities, result indicators and precise responsibilities for each of the entities with duties related to air quality. The document will contain a multiannual financial planning, which will be built starting from the strategic objectives and the allocation of financial resources shall be made by all the authorities with duties in the field of air quality.

Justification: Following the action themed “Performance audit regarding air quality monitoring and efficient management of greenhouse gas emission certificates allocated to Romania through the Kyoto protocol” carried out by the Court of Accounts of Romania, it was requested to elaborate a national public policy document regarding air quality which should define clear objectives, punctual activities, result indicators and precise responsibilities for each of the entities with duties related to air quality. It is necessary a multi-annual financial planning which will be built on the basis of the strategic objectives and the allocation of financial resources should be made by all the authorities with responsibilities in the field of air quality.

Also, it was requested to appoint at government level a body for national coordination of the activities of all the authorities with duties in the field of air quality.

Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:
Law no. 104 on ambient air quality, as subsequently amended

Source of funding: State budget of all public authorities with responsibilities in the field of air quality.

Outcome 4.1.7. Development and optimization of the laboratories of environmental protection within NEPA and the local Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), so that they carry out and operate programs for the monitoring of the ambient air quality at local level, by operating the equipment, collecting and validating the data regarding the ambient air quality.

Measure 4.1.7.1. Procurement of new laboratory and field equipment to replace the old and obsolete ones within the EPA and NEPA laboratories.

Compliance degree of the laboratory and site equipment of NEPA and EPAs laboratories for air environmental factors and emissions monitoring activities, % new equipment (less than 10 years) out of total equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance degree</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 4.1.7.2.</strong> Training the staff within the EPA and NEPA laboratories for equipment operation and environment monitoring.</td>
<td>Degree of using the equipment and environment monitoring by NEPA and EPAs laboratories</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measure 4.1.7.3. Development of the procedures for monitoring ambient air quality and the emissions within the EPA and NEPA laboratories.</td>
<td>% trained personnel out of total personnel</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Documentation degree, by procedures for activities related to air environmental factors and emissions monitoring activities, done within NEPA and EPAs laboratories, % documented determinations validated methods out of total used methods</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Justification Measures 4.1.7.1./4.1.7.2./4.1.7.3. Ensuring a prompt and appropriate information of the national and international decision makers (European Commission) and the population about the quality of the ambient air can be achieved only if there are some laboratories with high capabilities to provide credible data and outcomes as a first condition for the characterization of the environment status. This fact will enable the competent authorities to make optimal decisions, in due time, while contributing to ensuring/guaranteeing a clean environment and a healthy lifestyle for the population of Romania.

Description: The planned measures will lead to ensuring the functionality in optimal parameters of the equipment in the EPA and NEPA laboratories, the training of the staff of these laboratories, in order to monitor the ambient air. In this respect, for the modernization of the laboratories within NEPA and EPA the following categories of activities are necessary:

- procurement of maintenance services (corrective service and preventative service), respectively of upgrading the existing equipment necessary for monitoring;
- procurement of services of external calibration and/or metrological check;
- procurement of new laboratory and field equipment to replace the old and obsolete ones in the territorial laboratories;
- rehabilitation/modernization of the laboratories for the development of the activity in optimal conditions;
- procurement of services for training the staff within the EPA and NEPA laboratories for operating the equipment, validation of analysis methods, estimation of the budget for uncertainty of the analysis methods, environmental monitoring, respectively waste characterization and classification;
- procurement of consultancy services for the development of the procedures on the environmental factors monitoring of the ambient air and the emissions within the EPA laboratories.

Funding sources: state budget

Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation: EUR 78,000,000 VAT excluded

Outcome 4.1.8. Identification and / or updating of the main measures and actions to be taken to comply with the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001, and of the Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants
Measure 4.1.8.1. Elaboration of the necessary documentation for starting the procurement procedure for carrying out research services for the elaboration of the study on the updating of the National Plan for implementing the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001.

**Justification:** The work is part of the priority objectives deriving from the obligations assumed through the provisions of Law no. 261/2004 for the ratification of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (hereinafter referred to as the Stockholm Convention).

In order to comply with the provisions of art. 7 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, which mentions the obligation to draw up and implement a plan to apply the obligations laid down in the Stockholm Convention, the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forestry has developed and submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention in 2006 the first National Implementation Plan (NPI) on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Romania (GEF / UNIDO project).

In 2012, the National Implementation Plan was updated and submitted to the Secretariat following the adoption of amendments to Appendices A, B and C to the Convention at the fourth and fifth Conference Meeting of the Parties to the Convention, which took place in 2009 and 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland.

At the sixth and seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, which took place in Geneva, Switzerland in 2013 and 2015, amendments to Annexes A and C of the Convention were adopted.

In accordance with the provisions of art. Article 22 of the Convention, amendments to the Convention shall enter into force one year after the date of notification by the Depositary (the Secretary-General of the United Nations) of the adoption of the amendments. Thus, the amendments adopted in 2013 came into force in 2014 (with the exception of the Parties which opted for the postponement of the entry into force - including Romania in this case), and the amendments adopted in 2015 will enter into force in 2016 (except for the Parties that have opted to postpone the entry into force).

Decision SC-1/12: National Implementation Plans of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention state that in the case of external factors, i.e. changes in obligations resulting from amendments to the Convention or its annexes, including the addition of new substances to the Annexes A, B and C, it is necessary to update / revise the National Implementation Plan within 2 years from the date of entry into force of the amendments.

**Description:** Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the start of the procurement procedure for carrying out the research services for the elaboration of the study on the updating of the National Plan for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:</strong> Law no. 261/2004 for the ratification of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs no. 28/2013 concerning the publication of Decision SC-5/3: Listing of technical endosulfan and its isomers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government Decision no. 1497 of 19 November 2008 approving the National Plan for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted in Stockholm on 22 May 2001 for the period 2008-2029, as subsequently amended and supplemented</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Financing sources:</strong> EFA Budget until 2020, as “support” measure.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong> Lei 600,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.9.</strong> Calculation of the national nitrogen budget, determination of the efficiency of the use of nitrogen and nitrogen surplus, and establishment of measures to limit ammonia emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 4.1.9.1.</strong> Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget, determine the efficiency of nitrogen and nitrogen exhaust use, and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> Romania has ratified the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, concluded at Geneva on November 13, 1979, by Law no. 8/1991. The Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (called CLRTAP) has eight protocols, of which Romania has ratified through Law no. 271/2003 three protocols: -Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); -Protocol on heavy metals, and -Protocol on reducing acidification, eutrophication and tropospheric ozone levels, called the Gothenburg Protocol. In accordance with Art. 2 of the Gothenburg Protocol, in order to comply with the ammonia emission reduction commitment set out in Annex II to the Protocol, the Parties to the</td>
<td>1 national nitrogen budget</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 set of measures to limit ammonia emissions at national level</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Protocol shall control and reduce the emissions of ammonia resulting from anthropogenic activities, emissions that may cause adverse effects on human health and environment. According to the provisions of art. 6 lit. (a) and (b) of the Gothenburg Protocol, the Parties shall adopt strategies, policies and programs on the basis of sound scientific and economic criteria to facilitate the implementation of the obligations laid down in the Protocol.

The proposed study is the basis for the scientific and economic identification and substantiation of intervention points and effective measures to reduce ammonia emissions to be included in the national air pollution control program to be drafted by Romania in the Clean Air Action Plan adopted in Batumi in Georgia in June 2016, as well as the identification of future measures to be considered in the implementation of Directive (EU) No. 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC.

**Description:** Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions

**Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:**

| Law no. 271/2003 on the ratification of the Protocols to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, signed at Geneva on 13 November 1979, adopted in Aarhus on 24 June 1998 and in Gothenburg on 1 December 1999 |
| Law no. 293/2018 on reducing national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants |

**Financing sources:** EFA Budget up to 2020, as “support measure”

**Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:** Lei 350,000.00.

**Outcome 4.1.10.** Determination of ecosystem-specific loads and levels at national level, according to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

**Measure 4.1.10.1.** Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the start of the procurement procedure for carrying out the study on the determination of the loads and

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### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
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According to the provisions of art. 6 lit. (a) and (b) of the Gothenburg Protocol, the Parties shall adopt strategies, policies and programs on the basis of sound scientific and economic criteria to facilitate the implementation of the obligations laid down in the Protocol.

The proposed study is the basis for the scientific and economic identification and substantiation of intervention points and effective measures to reduce ammonia emissions to be included in the national air pollution control program to be drafted by Romania in the Clean Air Action Plan adopted in Batumi in Georgia in June 2016, as well as the identification of future measures to be considered in the implementation of Directive (EU) No. 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC.

**Description:** Elaboration of the documentation required to start the procurement procedure for research services to calculate the national nitrogen budget and establish measures to limit ammonia emissions

**Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:**

- Law no. 271/2003 on the ratification of the Protocols to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, signed at Geneva on 13 November 1979, adopted in Aarhus on 24 June 1998 and in Gothenburg on 1 December 1999
- Law no. 293/2018 on reducing national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

**Financing sources:** EFA Budget up to 2020, as “support measure”

**Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:** Lei 350,000.00.

**Outcome 4.1.10.** Determination of ecosystem-specific loads and levels at national level, according to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

**Measure 4.1.10.1.** Elaboration of the necessary documentation for the start of the procurement procedure for carrying out the study on the determination of the loads and
critical levels specific to the ecosystems at national level, according to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

**Justification:** Considering the harmful effects of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia and volatile organic compounds on human health and on natural ecosystems, materials and crops due to acidification and eutrophication or the formation of tropospheric ozone as a result of long-distance atmospheric transport, the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) was concluded at Göteborg in 1999 (called the Gothenburg Protocol) and ratified by Romania through Law no. 271/2003. The Gothenburg Protocol revised in 2012 is complemented at EU level by the provisions of the Directive no. 2001/81/EC on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants (NEC Directive), transposed into national legislation by Government Decision no. (EU) 2016/2284 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (referred to as the new NEC Directive).

The objective of the Gothenburg Protocol and the NEC Directives is to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter in the long term and, taking into account the advances in scientific knowledge, to ensure that depositions and air concentrations of these pollutants do not exceed the critical loads and levels set for sensitive environmental elements.

Critical levels and loads are defined as the highest level of concentrations and depositions for a particular pollutant that, based on current knowledge, is assumed to have no long-term adverse effects on a given ecosystem. Romania, as Party to the Gothenburg Protocol and Member State, has the obligation to report data and information on the monitoring of atmospheric pollution on ecosystems according to national specific conditions.

**Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:**

- Law no. 271/2003 on the ratification of the Protocols to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, signed at Geneva on 13 November 1979, adopted in Aarhus on 24 June 1998 and in Gothenburg on 1 December 1999
- Law no. 293/2018 on reducing national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financing sources:</strong> EFA Budget up to 2020, as “support” measure</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</strong> Lei 2,350,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.1.11.</strong> Creating/updating the legislative framework in the field of air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 4.1.11.1.</strong> Timely transposition of EU legislation into national legislation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> According to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Title I, Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 288, the Member States of the Union have the obligation to transpose and incorporate into national legislation the legal acts of the European Union.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Financing sources:</strong> State budget - the budgetary resource allocated to the salary of the staff employed within Directorate for Pollution Control and Impact Assessment of the ME.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 4.1.11.2.</strong> Creating the legislative framework for the application of international agreements on air quality and atmospheric emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> Law no. 590/2003 on the Treaties, as subsequently amended and supplemented, and the Decisions of the Commission / Council of the EU to adhere to International Agreements on Air Pollution.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Financing sources:</strong> State budget - the budgetary resource allocated to the salary of the staff employed within Directorate for Pollution Control and Impact Assessment of the ME.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Program 4.2.</strong> Environmental noise</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4.2.1.</strong> Improvement of the management and assessment of the environmental noise</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 4.2.1.1.</strong> Drafting the documentation necessary to start the procurement procedure of the services for the provision of noise mapping software, including the corresponding GIS software</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> In 2015 came into force the Directive 2015/996/EU that adopts common noise assessment methods to be used by all EU Member States starting with 31.12.2018. These common methods, after 31.12.2018, must be included in any noise mapping software dedicated on the market (desideratum still not accomplished), otherwise there will not be able to make strategic noise maps in 2022 and the EU Member States will not be able to prepare the implementation of the provisions of Directive 2015/996/EU. The acquisition, by the Ministry of Environment (ME) of a noise mapping software, including the corresponding GIS software, that is able to use common methods of noise assessment adopted by Directive 2015/996/EU and ensuring the training for its use, is necessary so that within ME there are the computers required and the necessary training in order to follow</td>
<td>Mapping software (assessment) of the noise and training 0 pieces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 piece</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the implementation of this directive which contains particularly laborious calculation methods.

**Description:** drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure for purchasing by the Ministry of Environment (ME) of a noise mapping software, including the corresponding GIS software, which should be able to use the common methods of noise assessment adopted by the Directive 2015/996/EU and to ensure training for its use.


**Funding sources:** ME’s budget in 2019-2020, as “support” measure

**Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:** EUR 225,000 VAT excluded

---

**Measure 4.2.1.2.** Drafting the documentation necessary for the procurement procedure of services for the development of guidelines for drawing up strategic noise maps by using noise mapping software (assessment) and elaboration of the action plans.

**Justification:** In 2015 came into force the Directive 2015/996/EU that adopts common noise assessment methods to be used by all EU Member States starting with 31.12.2018. These common methods are very laborious and their application requires the drafting of guides to provide the necessary guidelines for the elaboration of the strategic noise maps with these common methods. The acquisition, by the Ministry of Environment (ME) of certain services for the elaboration of such guides, is necessary so that at the level of the ME those guides can be adopted by regulatory documents thus ensuring that at national level, the strategic noise maps will be carried out in accordance with the common assessment methods and that this can be checked.

**Description:** drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure for drawing up guides for the realization of strategic noise maps by using mapping software (assessment).


**Funding sources:** ME’s budget between 2019-2020, as “support” measure

**Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:** EUR 760,000 VAT excluded

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**Measure 4.2.1.3.** Drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure for drawing up guides regarding the elaboration of forecasts for noise decrease by type of measure proposed in order to reduce the noise and by the noise source type.
**Justification:** In 2015 came into force the Directive 2015/996/EU that adopts common noise assessment methods to be used by all EU Member States starting with 31.12.2018. These common methods are very laborious and their application requires the drafting of guides to provide the necessary guidelines for their use when there are adopted measures for reducing and managing the noise within action plans, measures that may be predetermined by specific forecasting, applied to each noise source separately depending on the type of measure proposed. The acquisition, by the Ministry of Environment (ME) of services for the elaboration of such guides, is necessary so that at the level of the ME those guides can be adopted by regulatory documents thus ensuring that at national level, the action plans will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Directive 2002/49/EC and the Directive 2015/996/EU. **Description:** drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure for drawing up guides regarding the elaboration of forecasts for noise decrease by type of measure proposed in order to reduce the noise and by the noise source type **Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies:** GD 321/2005 on the assessment and management of environmental noise and Directive 2015/996/EU to be transposed into national legislation until 31.12.2018. **Funding sources:** budget of the ME between 2019-2020, as “support” measure Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation: EUR 600,000 VAT excluded

**Program 4.3 Environmental radioactivity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 4.3.1. Providing the necessary equipment and trained staff in order to monitor environmental radioactivity in normal and emergency situations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Measure 4.3.1.1. Continuous training of NERSN to ensure a prompt answer in emergency situations**

**Justification:** In the current socio-economical and geo-political context, the exposure risk to radiation of the population is even greater as the radioactivity finds not only military applications, but increasingly more peaceful applications. Monitoring radioactivity in the environment in order to protect the population is an obligation of each EU Member State. **Description:**
- Acquisition of technical audit services with regard to the needs of modernization of NERSN
- Acquisition of maintenance services for automatic stations
- Acquisition of maintenance services for the equipment of the laboratories
- Acquisition of services for external calibration and/or metrological verification for equipment within NERSN (both automatic stations and laboratory/field equipment)
- Upgrade of the automatic stations and the National Coordination Centre of the network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 pieces</td>
<td>1 piece</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1 piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I1 - Report on the technical situation of NERSN and proposals for modernization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2 - % equipment repaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3 - % new equipment purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I4 - % of the staff trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| - Upgrade of the laboratory equipment  
- Replacement of old and obsolete equipment which no longer meets the technical requirements of NERSN  
- Training of the staff within the RNSRPM in order to provide response to emergency, in the context of modernization of NERSN  
- Development of the procedures according to NERSN equipping | | | | | |

**Reporting to the Strategic Framework and existing public policies:** Monitoring environmental radioactivity is a country obligation assumed by Romania by signing the EURATOM Treaty and by the EU accession.
- The EURATOM Treaty
- GEO no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, as subsequently amended and supplemented
- Law no. 111/1999 on the safe performance, regulation, authorization and control of nuclear activities, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented
- Ministerial Order no. 1978/2010 on the Rules regarding the organization and functioning of the National Environmental Radioactivity Surveillance Network
- GD no. 600/2014 on the approval of the national security strategy and nuclear safety

**Funding source/sources** (state budget, external funding; if FEN, including a PO indication, measure, etc.): the state budget and EFA (own revenues)

**Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:** EUR 25,400,000 VAT excluded

Measures 4.3.1.2. Continuous improvement of cyber security in the NERSN

**Justification:** Given that NERSN is the national provider of data on environmental radioactivity, both in normal situations and in emergencies cases, ensuring the correctness of the data submitted to the authorities and the public is essential. NERSN protection against cyber-attacks outcomes in the protection of the population and therefore the environment.

**Description:** Connecting the NERSN to the National Cyber Security System (NCSS)

**Reporting to the Strategic Framework and existing public policies:** Monitoring environmental radioactivity is a country obligation assumed by Romania by signing the EURATOM Treaty and by the EU accession. (The EURATOM Treaty/GEO no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, as subsequently amended and supplemented/Law no. 111/1999 on the safe performance, regulation, authorization and control of nuclear activities, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented/Ministerial Order no. 1978/2010 on the Rules regarding the organization and functioning of the National Environmental Radioactivity Surveillance Network/GD no. 600/2014 on the approval of the national security strategy and nuclear safety)

**Funding source/sources** (state budget, external funding; if FEN, including a PO indication, measure, etc.): the state budget and EFA (own revenues)

| 1 - connecting the informatics system associated with NERSN to the National Cyber Security System (NCSS) | n.a. | 1 | n.a. | n.a. |
### Program 5.1 Industrial pollution control

**Outcome 5.1.1** The level of achievement for the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities and ensuring an effective implementation of the EU legislation on prevention and integrated pollution control

**Measure 5.1.1.1.** Updating the documentation necessary to start the services procurement procedure for the development of the second study on guidance/guidelines for uniform implementation of the EU legislation in the field of IED industrial emissions

**Justification:** The Member States should develop “policies or guides”, measures for the implementation of the provisions of the IED Directive, which will contribute to the argumentation of the decisions regarding the implementation of certain provisions of EU legislation

**Description:** drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure, contracting the study and monitoring its performance.

**Reporting to the strategic and public policy:** Law no. 278/2013 on industrial emissions

**Sources of funding:** EFA budget until 2020, as “support” measure.

**Proposal for financial allocation:** Lei 450,000.00 (of which the amount of Lei 150,000 for 2018).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of studies</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>2</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Outcome 5.1.2** The level of promotion of the EU instruments for the environmental performance among organizations, producers and consumers

**Measure 5.1.2.1.** Drafting the necessary documentation to carry out the procurement procedure for services in order to organize dissemination events at national level of the EU Ecolabel on various products/services, respectively of the EU system’s requirements for the EU eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

**Justification:** According to the provisions of the Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and Council on the voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) (referred to as the Regulation EMAS III) and of the Regulation (EC) No. 66/2010 of the European Parliament and Council on EU Ecolabel, the Member States must ensure the promotion of the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and the system of granting the EU Ecolabel.

**Description:** drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure, contracting the studies and monitoring their performance.

**Reporting to the strategic framework and the public policies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of events organized and persons trained</th>
<th>6 events / min 30 pers.</th>
<th>6 events / min 30 pers.</th>
<th>8 events / min 30 pers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Program 5.2. The management of industrial accidents</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 5.2.1.</strong> The level of achievement of the improvement of the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities regarding SEVESO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 5.2.1.1.</strong> Drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure for services, in order to carry out the studies for the development of guides on adequate safety distances and the domino effect and guidance on the application of the Seveso III Directive to the waste sector. <strong>Justification:</strong> In the context of the effective implementation of EU legislation in the field of Directive 2012/18 / EU - SEVESO III, transposed into national law by Law no. 59/2016 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, it is necessary to carry out studies to develop guides on appropriate safety distances and the domino effect and on enforcement of the waste directive. Within the spatial planning and urban planning policies, the establishment of appropriate security distances and the correct identification of locations within the domino group contribute to a better protection of residential areas, public utility areas and the environment, including natural areas. To enable us to take the necessary measures to prevent and reduce the risk of major accidents, we must have an accurate picture of the quantities / capacities of hazardous chemicals, mixtures and even waste, which have to be taken into account for the application of the relevant EU Directives. <strong>Description:</strong> drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure, contracting the studies and monitoring their performance. <strong>Funding sources:</strong> Budget of the ME. Value: Lei 800,000, excluding VAT <strong>Proposal for financial allocation:</strong> 2018-2019 - Lei 400,000 / 2019-2020 - Lei 400,000.</td>
<td>- Guide on adequate safety distances and domino effect in the context of the Seveso III Directive</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>- Guide on the way to approach the Seveso III Directive for the waste sector</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Program 6.1. Environmental liability</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Outcome 6.1.1. Drafting a study on identifying the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments on environmental liability, including drafting the methodology for calculating the financial security and security review

Measure 6.1.1.1. Drafting the necessary documentation for the development of the procurement procedure of services in order to carry out the study necessary to identify the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments, on environmental liability, including drafting the methodology for calculating the financial security and security review in accordance with the requirements provided by the Government Ordinance no. 68 of the 28th of June 2007 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedy of environmental damage, approved by Law no. 19/2008

Justification: According to the requirements of Art. 33 of the GEO no. 68/2007 it is necessary to define the forms of financial security, including for the insolvency cases, and the measures for the development of the offers of financial instruments on environmental responsibility, enabling the operators to use them in order to guarantee their obligations according to the regulatory document.

Description: drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure, contracting the study and monitoring its development

Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies: Government Ordinance no. 68 of the 28th of June 2007 on the environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedy of environmental damage, approved by the Law no. 19/2008

Source of funding: Budget of the ME

Proposal for financial allocation: Lei 1,000,000 VAT excluded - 2017

Program 6.2. Efficient enforcing of the EIA/SEA legislation

Outcome 6.2.1 Improving the administrative capacity of the environmental protection through the effective implementation of the EU legislation in the environmental field related to EIA and SEA.

Measure 6.2.1.1. Training of the competent environmental authorities and of those involved in the implementation of the EIA/SEA Directives at all relevant levels, based on the strategy and the plan developed with the assistance of JASPERS in the year 2013 and supported by the Operational Program Technical Assistance (OPTA) in two cycles (2014-2016 and 2017-2020) – the project „The training of competent environmental authorities staff on the environmental impact assessment and the environmental assessment for 2014-2020”. Cycle I was completed in 2017 and the measures were taken for the activities necessary to carry out cycle II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 6.1.1. Drafting a study on identifying the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments on environmental liability, including drafting the methodology for calculating the financial security and security review</td>
<td>Study on identifying the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments on environmental liability, including drafting the methodology for calculating the financial security and security review</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 6.1.1.1. Drafting the necessary documentation for the development of the procurement procedure of services in order to carry out the study necessary to identify the forms of financial security and the measures needed to develop the offer of financial instruments, on environmental liability, including drafting the methodology for calculating the financial security and security review in accordance with the requirements provided by the Government Ordinance no. 68 of the 28th of June 2007 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedy of environmental damage, approved by Law no. 19/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justification: According to the requirements of Art. 33 of the GEO no. 68/2007 it is necessary to define the forms of financial security, including for the insolvency cases, and the measures for the development of the offers of financial instruments on environmental responsibility, enabling the operators to use them in order to guarantee their obligations according to the regulatory document.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description: drafting the documentation necessary to carry out the public procurement procedure, contracting the study and monitoring its development</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies: Government Ordinance no. 68 of the 28th of June 2007 on the environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedy of environmental damage, approved by the Law no. 19/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source of funding: Budget of the ME</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposal for financial allocation: Lei 1,000,000 VAT excluded - 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program 6.2. Efficient enforcing of the EIA/SEA legislation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 6.2.1 Improving the administrative capacity of the environmental protection through the effective implementation of the EU legislation in the environmental field related to EIA and SEA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measure 6.2.1.1. Training of the competent environmental authorities and of those involved in the implementation of the EIA/SEA Directives at all relevant levels, based on the strategy and the plan developed with the assistance of JASPERS in the year 2013 and supported by the Operational Program Technical Assistance (OPTA) in two cycles (2014-2016 and 2017-2020) – the project „The training of competent environmental authorities staff on the environmental impact assessment and the environmental assessment for 2014-2020”. Cycle I was completed in 2017 and the measures were taken for the activities necessary to carry out cycle II.</td>
<td>No. of persons trained within environmental protection authorities, Managing Authorities (MA), Intermediate Bodies (IBs)</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> continued training of the staff pertaining to the authorities involved in the application of the provisions of the EIA and SEA Directives outcomes in improving the administrative capacity of the environmental protection authorities through the effective implementation of the EU legislation in the field, in order to access and implement the projects within the operational programs financed from the EU funds in Romania for the programming period 2014-2020</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> we estimate the performance of 26 training sessions for a total of 670 persons.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting to the existing strategic framework and public policies:</strong> Partnership Agreement European Commission - Romania and the Action Plan related, approved by the Romanian Government with the Memorandum 3680/19.03.2014.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding source/sources:</strong> European funds through Operational Program Technical Assistance 84.695% and state budget – 15.305%.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proposal for the multiannual funding allocation:</strong> estimate for Cycle II – EUR 900,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 6.2.1.2.</strong> The approval of EIA guides developed by JASPERS by ministerial order (The 7 EIA guides developed by Jaspers were approved by Order of the Minister of Environment, Waters and Forests no. 1825/21.09.2016 which was published in the Official Gazette no. 821/18.10.2016)</td>
<td>EIA Guides approved (achieved)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 6.2.1.3.</strong> Development of new guides for the application of EIA legislation - The project “Development of guides necessary for improving the administrative capacity of the environmental authorities for the purpose of an uniform performance of the procedure for assessing the environmental impact (EGEIA)” code SIPOC 19</td>
<td>a) Authorities and central public government institutions supported in order to carry out studies, analyses and ex ante impact assessment for public policy foundation - (study)</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong> new EIA guides will be used by the environmental authorities and other authorities involved in EIA procedures for the consistent and efficient application of the EU law</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> The main activities developed within the project are: preparation of 7 new EIA guides, training of 135 people from the environmental authorities, information by dissemination of 425 people from other authorities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting to the existing strategic framework and public policies:</strong> Operational Program “Administrative Capacity” 2014-2020; Action Plan annexed to the Partnership Agreement EC-Romania; EIA legislation: Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment; GD no. 445/2009 on the assessment of certain public and private projects on the environment; Order no. 863/2002 on the approval of the methodological guides applicable to the stages of the framework procedure for environmental impact assessment; Joint Order</td>
<td>b) No. of methods, tools, procedures developed by the central authorities in order to support local development - (guides)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) No. of participants to training activities</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c.1 – No. of the staff trained within the environmental authorities</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MMP/MARD/MAI/MDRT no. 135/84/76/1284 on the approval of the implementation Methodology of the impact assessment for public and private projects.

**Funding source/sources:** ESF (European Social Fund) by the Operational Program “Administrative Capacity” 2014-2020, state budget

**Proposal for the multiannual funding allocation:**

Total budget of the project: lei 4,341,991.95 (lei 3,648,662.68 from ESF; lei 693,329.27 co-funding ME)

a) **for 2017**, the total estimated value is of 3.735 thousand lei; co-funding from the budget is 3735 x 15.98% = 597 thousand lei

c) **for 2018**, the estimated total value is of 218 thousand lei; co-funding from the budget is 218 x 15.98% = 35 thousand lei

**Program 6.3 Infrastructure for spatial information**

**Outcome 6.3.1.** The infrastructure of the Ministry of Environment for Spatial Information carried out in accordance with the implementation rules of the INSPIRE Directive.

**Measure 6.3.1.1.** Drafting the necessary documentation for the procurement procedure of services and products for the provision of services and spatial data sets and related metadata in accordance with the implementation rules of the INSPIRE Directive.

**Justification:** INSPIRE Directive, transposed into national legislation by Government Ordinance no. 4/2010 regarding the establishment of the National Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Romania, republished, establishes actions to remove the obstacles for the sharing of spatial data between all levels of government within the Member States and among them.

Therefore, in order to remove the obstacles for the sharing of spatial data, ME, according to the Government Decision no. 579/2015 regarding the specific responsibilities of the public authorities and the technical structures in order to carry out the spatial data themes and the approval of the measures necessary for their sharing has the obligation to:

1. to implement interoperable online services that allow the search, view and download of the spatial data;
2. to organize and to publish spatial data gradually in accordance with the common data models for greater interoperability and an improved productivity.

**Description:** Drafting the documentation for the purchase of the computer equipment necessary for the implementation of the architecture for spatial data infrastructure, the production and storage of spatial data sets and computer applications that ensure the functioning of the services facilitated by the network and spatial data services and ensuring their maintenance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c.2 – No. of members of the staff informed by dissemination sessions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reporting to the strategic framework and public policies: Government Ordinance no. 4/2010 regarding the establishment of the National Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Romania, republished; Government Decision no. 579/2015 regarding the establishment of the specific responsibilities of public authorities and of the technical structures in order to carry out the spatial data themes and the approval of the measures necessary for their sharing and Government Decision no. 38/2016 regarding the approval of the Activities Plan for creating and updating the National Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding source/sources: ME Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proposal for the multiannual financial allocation:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) 2018-2019 estimated value VAT excluded Lei 1.500.000,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) 2020-2021 estimated value VAT excluded Lei 1.500.000,00</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program 7.1: Reducing the greenhouse gas emissions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.1</td>
<td>Strengthening the national system of GHG estimation and forecasting on land use and forestry sector</td>
<td>-IFN outcomes cycle 1 publicly available</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-A functional national system of monitoring, inventory and forecasting of the GHG emissions and carbon storage for forests, respectively land use and forestry sector inventory - LULUCF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure 7.1.2</td>
<td>Strengthening the administrative capacity on climate change at NEPA level</td>
<td>SNEEGES (Number of persons for the managing of the SNEEGES and INEGES), Reference value (8 persons at current time, i.e. May, 23, 2017)</td>
<td>16 persons</td>
<td>16 persons</td>
<td>16 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Justification: SNEEGES – Assessment of the institutional, structural and human capacity and, subsequently, the increase of the number of people managing SNEEGES and INEGES creates the premises for the optimal fulfillment of the international and European obligations assumed by Romania in the field. The existing capacity, at the current time, is insufficient, Romania being unable to implement in accordance with the requirements associated the SNEEGES and INEGES obligations, including, for example, those associated to district land use, changing land use and forestry (LULUCF) of INEGES. The risks attached include:</td>
<td>EU-ETS (Number of persons for the managing of the EU ETS), Reference value (5 persons at current time, i.e. May, 23, 2017)</td>
<td>12 persons</td>
<td>12 persons</td>
<td>12 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- losing again the eligibility of Romania regarding the accessing of the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- initiation, against Romania, of the procedure for breach of EU law (the “infringement” procedure).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EU-ETS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Assessment and increase of the institutional capacity regarding the management of EU ETS Scheme creates the premises for fulfilment under adequate conditions of Romania’s obligations at European level and especially for the implementation of the EU legislation in terms of specific quality required to all Member States, in order to ensure a proper monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions in Romania and the allocation of GHG emissions certificates for the activities covered by the scheme.

**RUEGES**

Assessment and increase of the institutional capacity concerning the administration and the operation of the database structure through RUEGES, creates the premises for the fulfilment under adequate conditions of the registry’s administration, to ensure its operation, according to the technical and legal specifications, at European and international level.

**Description**

**The activities belonging to the institutional capacity evaluation measure include:**

- thorough, minute and rigorous assessment of institutional, structural and human capacity in the field, and the provision of qualitative and quantitative recommendations on the institutional structure, substructure and number of people needed to best meet the climate change objectives - SNEEGES and INEGES, EU-ETS and RUEGES management, in conjunction with and punctual referencing to the international, European and national obligations assumed by Romania;
- increasing the number of people managing SNEEGES and INEGES, EU-ETS and RUEGES so that the national climate policies and Romania's international commitments can be implemented with efficiency and effectiveness.

**Funding the assessment of the institutional capacity** mentioned above can be made from several sources, including the state budget.

The increase of the number of people managing SNEEGES and INEGES, EU-ETS and RUEGES needs to be financed from the state budget.

**Proposal for the multiannual funding allocation**

Multiannual funding proposals can be elaborated later, as follows:

- in the case of the assessment of the institutional capacity, in conjunction with other analysis needs;
- associated to the increase in the number of staff, after the identification of the additional needs.

**Measure 7.1.3. Sufficient wage for the staff within NEPA, with duties and responsibilities in the field of climate change**

**Justification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUEGES (Number of persons for the managing of RUEGES)</td>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference value (4 persons at current time, i.e. May, 23, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Given that the area of climate change is a specific one, where the technical expertise needed to meet the European requirements in terms of quality of the implementation process cannot be achieved in a short time, the appropriate remuneration of the staff with attributions and responsibilities in the field and the continuous development in terms of capacity and expertise are relevant to maintaining within the competent authority the trained and qualified staff associated to the management of this domain in accordance with European and international legislative requirements. The trained and qualified personnel, with expertise and significant experience, left the team of the competent authority as a result of insufficient financial remuneration, thus jeopardizing the achievement of specific objectives.

The associated risks include:
- Romania losing again the eligibility for accessing the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol;
- the impossibility that the operators covered by the EU ETS participate to the European CO2 Emissions Trading Scheme, the impossibility of meeting their obligations under the Scheme, with respect to emissions monitoring and reporting in accordance to the European requirements and fulfilling the quality conditions for the implementation process by the environmental authority;
- the initiation of the EU law infringement procedure against Romania.

Description
The activity associated with the measure is the implementation of the salary increase so as to achieve a satisfactory level of wage motivation. Sufficient remuneration of staff with duties and responsibilities in the field is a prerequisite for preserving and increasing human capacity and expertise in the management of SNEEGES and INEGES, EU-ETS and RUEGES.

The funding of the measure is done in accordance with the state budget.

Measure 7.1.4. Implementation of the studies specific to INEGES section of the climate change field

Justification
In the context of several sections of INEGES, there is no national data and information available, and there is a need for them to be developed by specialized entities with expertise and experience in the field. Their lack is equivalent to the non-fulfillment of the obligations assumed by Romania at international and European level.

The associated risks include:
- Romania losing again the eligibility for accessing the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol;
- the initiation of the EU law infringement procedure against Romania.

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNEEGES, INEGES, EU-ETS, RUEGES</td>
<td>level applied to the central institutions, it is necessary to remunerate the NAEP staff to the salary level applicable to the central authority for environmental protection</td>
<td>level applied to the central institutions, it is necessary to remunerate the NAEP staff to the salary level applicable to the central authority for environmental protection</td>
<td>level applied to the central institutions, it is necessary to remunerate the NAEP staff to the salary level applicable to the central authority for environmental protection</td>
<td>level applied to the central institutions, it is necessary to remunerate the NAEP staff to the salary level applicable to the central authority for environmental protection</td>
<td>level applied to the central institutions, it is necessary to remunerate the NAEP staff to the salary level applicable to the central authority for environmental protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference value (the existent salary at current time, i.e. May, 4, 2017, at the level of the NEPA team managing SNEEGES, INEGES, EU-ETS, RUEGES)</td>
<td>(Number of studies associated with SNEEGES and INEGES)</td>
<td>2 studies</td>
<td>2 studies</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference value (no implemented study in 2016 and 2017, up to the current time – May, 23, 2017)
For the years 2017 and 2018, the implementation of the INEGES associated agriculture study “Research on the determination of national values associated with the relevant agricultural sector parameters of the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory in line with the IPCC 2006 methodology” is planned. The proposal for multiannual financing is the subject of Government Decision no. 616/2015 regarding the approval of financing from the Environment Fund budget of the multiannual actions necessary for the program “Collection, processing and creation of mechanisms and instruments for the promotion of the data and information necessary for drawing up reports to the European Commission, the European Environment Agency and the Secretariats of the international conventions in the field of environmental protection”, for 2017 and 2018 there is an amount of 755 thousand lei per year. Funding of the measure will be ensured from the budget of the Environmental Fund Administration.

| Measure 7.1.5. Approval of the draft law for the establishment of the legal, institutional and procedural framework necessary for the application of the Decision no. No 406/2009 on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community’s greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 |
| Measure 7.1.6. Approval of the draft Government Decision on the establishment of the National System for the reporting of policies and measures and for the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and retention forecasts |

| Program 8.1. Strengthening the administrative capacity to manage and implement environmental policies |
| Outcome 8.1.1. Improved functional and structural stability of the ME and affiliated institutions |

| Measure 8.1.1.1. Amendment of ME procedures in order to reflect the needs regarding the process of policy formulation and the needs for the implementation of the fire safety regulations |
| % of the computer procedures and processes at the level of the ME |
| % of the employees using computer programs in the field of environmental protection |

<p>| YES | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| 20 | 25 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 8.1.1.3.</strong> Operational performance evaluation system</td>
<td>% (level of) conformity according to the annual programming of the budget - 100%</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 8.1.1.4.</strong> Development of annual and multi-annual programs for all funds’ categories allocated</td>
<td>% staff rotation within the Ministry and affiliated institutions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% employees of the total of positions</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 8.1.1.5.</strong> Improvement of the human resources management and adaptation to the organization; selecting, hiring and maintaining qualified staff, according to the organizational needs</td>
<td>% completion of the annual training plan</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% certified staff of the total staff trained</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 8.1.1.6.</strong> Development and implementation of training programs for staff</td>
<td>No. of events and information campaigns conducted</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 8.1.2. Increased capacity of formulating and implementing environmental policies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 8.1.2.1.</strong> Implementation of the methodology for formulation and impact analysis of public policies on environmental protection</td>
<td>% public policy documents in accordance with the procedure approved by the ministry</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 8.1.2.2.</strong> Operationalization of the Institutional Strategic Plan and improvement of the capacity to evaluate and plan environmental policies by using the IT tool to assess the progress achieved through the ISP</td>
<td>% compliance with legal procedures (number of inconsistencies) Reports published in accordance with Law 544/2001</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Target 2020</td>
<td>Target 2021</td>
<td>Target 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports published in accordance with Law 52/2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published sector reports (online)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 8.1.3. Increased efficiency in the use of the ME’s administrative budget**

**Measure 8.1.3.1.** The development of the ME’s capacity of analysis, audit, control and risk management

- % conformable monitoring plans
  - 100%
  - 100%
  - 100%
  - 100%

**Measure 8.1.3.2.** Drawing in and using external and extra-budgetary funds for administrative expenditure and the development of institutional capacity

- % used funds/annually allocated funds
  - 95%
  - 95%
  - 95%
  - 95%

- % funds used to develop the institutional capacity from external and extra-budgetary funds
  - 0.62%
  - 0.67%
  - 0.70%
  - 0.75%

**Measure 8.1.3.3.** Improving the functioning of the services provided by the ministry through its structures

- % Operational plan implemented
  - 90%
  - 90%
  - 90%
  - 100%

**Measure 8.1.3.4.** Improving the functioning of the services provided by the ministry through the institutions affiliated

- % operational plan implemented
  - 90%
  - 95%
  - 95%
  - 100%

**Outcome 8.1.4: Preparing and exercising Romania’s Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first semester of 2019 on the specific activity field of the ME**

**Measure 8.1.4.1.** Designation of the personnel to be involved and establishment of Working Groups

- Personnel for the Working Groups designated in due time
  - done
  - N/A
  - N/A
  - N/A

**Measure 8.1.4.2.** Ensuring participation in training for the personnel to be involved - language courses, learning about other countries’ experience related to the Presidency of the EU Council

- % of the trained personnel (out of the total of the Working Groups members)
  - N/A
  - 100%
  - N/A
  - N/A

**Measure 8.1.4.3.** Ensuring participation and leadership in Working Groups

- % of the personnel from the working groups (out of the total of the working groups members and leaders) who attended the Working Groups
  - N/A
  - 100%
  - N/A
  - N/A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output Indicator/Unit/Target Value (Baseline)</th>
<th>Target 2019</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure 8.1.4.4. Organization of events, internal and external meetings - logistical aspects</strong></td>
<td>% logistical aspects covered</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4.1. Institutional Profile

The Ministry of the Environment develops the national policy on the environmental management, the strategy and specific regulations to design and harmonize these activities to the general policy of the government. It has the responsibility to coordinate the implementation of the government's strategy in its field of competence and serves as inspection and control authority in these fields. It is acting through a number of functional fields: strategy, regulation and endorsement; representation; state authority; administration; as well as foreign loans management; and monitoring, inspection and control.

In order to accomplish these duties, ME is organized and operates according to the provisions of Romania’s GD no. 19/2017 regarding ME’s organization and operation. The ministry’s structure (detailed organizational chart is shown in Annex 4) is made of: (i) the Minister’s Cabinet; (ii) a Secretary General managing the sectoral administration; (iii) three State Secretaries for the Environment (SSE) coordinating the policy and monitoring the implementation in their respective fields, on behalf of the Minister; (iv) six directorates/units with administrative and representation duties covering budget and finances; investments; public procurement and logistics; communication, transparency and IT; legal and the relationship with the Parliament; human resources and information technology; protection of classified information and (v) four technical directorates with duties regarding: impact assessment control and pollution; management of waste, contaminated sites and hazardous substances; green economy; climate change and sustainable development; and biodiversity; one directorate for European affairs and international relations; one directorate for accessing external funds.

ME has 290 approved positions on its payroll (excluding dignitaries and the positions related to the Minister’s Office). The units affiliated (subordinated to/under the authority of/coordinated by) to ME are presented in Annex 4. The next section presents the evolution of the budgetary spending related to environmental protection and meteorology incurred through the budget of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests during the period 2014-2016.

Taking into account that as of 2017, the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests was reorganized in two separate ministries: the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Waters and Forests, the data comparability and analysis achievement was made by separating the budgetary spending of the two newly established ministries, according to the budgetary executions of the years 2014 and 2015 and their estimations for 2016.

As a result of both changes in the organization and functioning of the ministry (division or merging of some functions, organizational structures and budgets) and in the management of structural instruments (taken over from the Ministry of European Funds), the budget of the Ministry of Environment registered consistent increases or decreases from one year to the next.

On a six-year analysis horizon, the budgetary programs, as approved by the annexes to the annual state budget laws, were limited in number (generally four to five, as the case may be), in line with the functions performed by the ministry and the budgetary classification approved by Order of the Minister of Public Finance.

Although the approved budgets were below the optimal funding requirements, mainly due to the influence of exogenous factors (moments of supplementing or disposing of resources, prolongation of procurement procedures, etc.), the level of budget execution was generally below 90%.
Thus, in 2012 the budget execution reached 90% of the state budget, and in 2013 it decreased to 87.8%. It is noteworthy that during this last year, the initial budget of 2,084.3 million lei was supplemented to reach 2,195,2 million lei.

The budget of the year 2014 registered a significant increase, amounting to 2,364.4 million lei, and as a result of the budget rectifications, the redundancies and the supplements reached a total budget of 2,522.5 million lei. Under these conditions, the state budget was executed in proportion of 89.8%.

The year 2015 marked a maximum of the budgetary credits approved by the law of the state budget, initially amounting to 2,826.8 million lei, and subsequently, following the application of the provisions of GEO 85/2014 for the approval of some measures to streamline the management system of the structural funds, the Ministry of European Funds took over the budgetary credits and specialized administrative structures, reaching a budget of 1,918.3 million lei at the end of the year. Budget execution also stood at 89.6%.

The year 2016 marked the reorganization of the ministry and the separation of the Ministry of Waters and Forests, with a direct impact on the budgetary programs and the budget itself. Thus, the initial budget of 759.9 million lei was reduced to 478.2 million lei, and it was executed in a proportion of 83%.

Compared to the execution of the year 2016, the ministry's budget increased by 18% to the level of 471.2 million lei.

The next financial indicators were regarded as relevant to present the evolution of the spending incurred through the budget of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests in view of financing environmental protection and meteorology:

- expenditures financed from the state budget;
- share of expenditures (specific field) financed from the state budget in the total state budget expenditures;
- share of total expenditures (financed from the state budget, EU funds, own income, loans, etc.) in the Gross Domestic Product.

The table below shows the main economic and financial indicators used in the analysis. The data are taken from the annual financial reports of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests and from the draft Law of the state budget for 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Achieved 2014 - T Lei -</th>
<th>Achieved 2015 - T Lei -</th>
<th>Estimated 2016 - T Lei -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>667,600,000</td>
<td>712,800,000</td>
<td>746,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State budget – total expenditures</td>
<td>115,615,900</td>
<td>125,215,800</td>
<td>130,083,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures financed from the state budget</td>
<td>2,027,635</td>
<td>368,795</td>
<td>349,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures of ME</td>
<td>3,638,493</td>
<td>2,734,648</td>
<td>852,212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As it can be noted in the chart below, during the analyzed period the expenditures financed from the State budget have registered a constantly decreasing evolution.

**Table 26. Economic and financial indicators**

**Figure 23. Evolution of the expenditures financed from the state budget**
As shown in the adjoining graph, during the analyzed period, the expenditures financed from the state budget scored a consistently downward trend. In 2015 the expenditures financed from the state budget dropped to a level standing for 18.2% of that registered in the previous year. The decrease of the budgetary expenditures quantum financed from the state budget also continued in 2016, when the level of this ratio went down by 5.2% as compared to 2015.

The downward trend of the budgetary expenditures financed from the state budget is exclusively due to the decrease of allocations dedicated to projects with non-reimbursable European financing. As of January 2015, MA SOP Environment was integrated in the Ministry of European Funds.

**Figure 24. Share of expenditures financed from the state budget in total state budget**

The financial effort of the state budget to support the field, without the budget of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests is shown in the adjoining graph as the share of expenditures financed from the state budget in the total state budget. In this case as well, the indicator shows a consistently downward trend. In 2015, the expenditures financed from the state budget for environmental protection and meteorology represented 1.75% of total state budget spending, while in 2016, they represented 0.29% and 0.27% in 2017.

**Figure 25. Share of total expenditures (financed from the state budget, own income, non-reimbursable European funds and loans) in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The adjoining graph shows the constant downward trend of the share of total expenditures (financed from the state budget, own income, non-reimbursable European funds and loans) in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2015, the expenditures financed from the state budget for environmental protection and meteorology represented 0.55% of the GDP, while in 2016 they represented 0.38% and 0.11% in 2017.
Units subordinated to the Ministry of Environment

I. Public institutions with legal personality completely financed from the state budget:

- **The National Agency for Environmental Protection**
  - The National Agency for Environmental Protection is the specialized institution of the central public administration, subordinated to the Ministry of Environment with competences in the implementation of environmental protection legislation and policies, according to the Government Decision no. 459 of 2005 on the reorganization and operation of the National Agency for Environmental Protection. The role of NAEP is to implement the specific legislation resulting from the environmental acquis communautaire, in order to ensure a healthy environment, harmonized with economic growth and social progress. For this purpose, the duties of NAEP envisage: strategic environmental planning; the monitoring of the environmental factors; the authorization of the activities with impact on the environment; the implementation of the environmental legislation and policies at national, regional and local level; reporting to the European Environment Agency, for the following fields: air quality, climate change, protected areas, soil contamination, water. NAEP’s responsibilities include: providing technical support for substantiating normative acts, environmental sector strategies and policies harmonized with the acquis communautaire and based on the concept of sustainable development; implementing legislation in the field of environmental protection; coordinating the implementation of environmental strategies and policies at national, regional and local level; representation in the field of environmental protection in internal and external relations, according to the mandate granted by the Ministry of Environment; authorizing activities with potential impact on the environment and ensuring compliance with legal provisions; ensuring the functioning of national reference laboratories for air, waste, noise and vibration, as well as radioactivity; coordinating the implementation of the sectoral action plans and the national action plan for environmental protection.

- **The “Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve Authority**
  - Along the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve was declared (1990) (DDBRA), also the institution for the management of the natural heritage in the national public field of interest of the Reserve was founded, also for the rehabilitation and protection of the physical and geographical units on the DDBR territory, namely the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority (DDBRA). DDBRA is a public institution subordinated to the Ministry of Environment, its roles being to assess the environmental status of the natural heritage, by organizing scientific research, to develop the preservation strategy and, once this is approved by the Scientific Council of the Reserve Authority, to ensure the necessary measures for biodiversity preservation and protection. Thus, DDBRA sets and enforces the environmental reconstruction measures of the delta’s ecosystems and establishes the proper legal measures for the protection, mitigation and rehabilitation of the environment’s quality status, there where it is damaged.

- **The National Environmental Guard**
  - The National Environmental Guard is a public institution that operates as a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal personality, fully financed from the state budget, subordinated to the central public authority for environmental protection. The National Environmental Guard is responsible for controlling the professional, uniform and integrated implementation of the Government’s policy to enforce the national legislation harmonized with the community one in the field of environmental protection. In order to identify the environmental security threats and risks, the National Environmental Guard develops the cross-border cooperation at all levels, in order to adopt joint measures to prevent and mitigate the impact in the case of major accidents and exceptional situations, as well as to inform and involve the general public in order to solve the issues related to environmental security threats. The National Environmental Guard
cooperates with institutions with similar duties from other states, based on the concluded treaties/protocols, as well as with EU bodies in the matters of common interest or related to the implementation of international projects and programs; at the same time, the National Environmental Guard participates together with the other state authorities, as the case may be, to educating the population for an active and responsible environmental protection, it carries out information, counselling and educational activities for the citizens, it publishes specialized papers in the field of environmental protection.

Note: The maximum number of positions financed from the state budget for the public institutions with legal personality is of 2,905, of which:

- The National Environmental Guard - 809 positions;
- The National Agency for Environmental Protection and subordinated institutions - 1,925 positions;
- The “Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve Authority - 171 positions.

II. Public institutions with legal personality, financed from their revenues and subsidies from the state budget:

- The National Agency for Natural Protected Areas

  o The National Agency for Natural Protected Areas, hereinafter called NANPA, is a public institution with legal personality, financed from its own revenues and subsidies from the state budget, and is subordinated to the central public authority for environmental protection. NANPA has the following specific duties: it proposes the draft strategic action plan on the management of the natural protected areas network to the head of the central public authority for environmental protection who approves it by an order; it proposes the monitoring methodology for the implementation of the strategic action plan on the management of the natural protected areas network to the head of the central public authority for environmental protection who approves it by an order; it concludes management/custody contracts with the management structures especially established/custodians of the natural protected areas, according to the legal provisions; it assesses the efficacy and efficiency of the management/custody of the natural areas protected based on the performance criteria established according to the provisions of art. 2, letter d) of Law no. 95/2016; it participates together with the central public authority for environmental protection to developing the master procedure for drafting and monitoring the management plans for the natural protected areas, as well as of the methodology for their assessment and approval; it develops best practice guides and procedure in its field of competence for managers and custodians; it supplements and updates the databases regarding the natural protected area network, the biogeographic regions, the species distribution areas and protected habitats, at the request of the central public authority for environmental protection, water and forests; it ensures public access to general information of public interest about the natural protected areas, protected ecosystems and services offered by them, protected species and habitats, according to the law; it supplements and updates the national database with regards to the preservation status of the habitats and species of community and national interest in order to obtain reports on this status.

III. Public institutions with legal personality

  o Project management units (PMU)
  o Project implementation units (PIU)
Units that work under the authority of the Ministry of Environment

- The National Weather Administration
  - The National Weather Administration has the statute of a state company, and is organized and operates based on economic management and financial autonomy, under the authority of the Ministry of Environment. The National Weather Administration represents the national technical authority in its field, which envisages the knowledge, monitoring and anticipation of atmospheric processes and related phenomena; also, NWA is empowered, in performing its duties, to propose to the Ministry of Environment technical regulations in its field of competence.

Units that work under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment

- Units financed from their own revenues: The Environment Fund Administration
  - The Environment Fund Administration is the main institution that ensures the financial support for environmental projects and programs’ implementation, established according to the European principles “polluter pays” and “producer responsibility”. The Environment Fund Administration works as a specialized body of the central public administration, with legal personality, in the coordination of the Ministry of Environment.

Annex 4.2. SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>WEAKNESSES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• As an EU member state, in Romania, the strategy and the performance standards in the field of environment management are clearly defined in the EU environmental acquis.</td>
<td>• The administrative and technical capacity, as well as the financial resources dedicated to the environmental protection remain insufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The central authority for environmental protection is an institutional structure that properly covers all fields, starting from drafting policies to implementation and control.</td>
<td>• The frequent changes of the top management (ministers, secretaries of state).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adopting a national legislation that properly transposes the acquis communautaire in the environmental field.</td>
<td>• The insufficient institutional framework in order to allow an efficient coordination capacity with other ministries and local administrative bodies for the implementation of environmental policies in the sectoral policies (e.g. climate changes, other transversal fields).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The proper general level of qualification and professionalism of the institution’s staff, the availability for extended working hours, adaptability and proactive attitude.</td>
<td>• The absence of a defined institutional role (as managing authority or intermediate body) of the Ministry of Environment in the management of the European Funds leads to dysfunctions in the follow up of the implementation of the environmental policies that involve the use of EU structural funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A good collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, in general, and the affiliated institutions.</td>
<td>• Insufficient operating staff in relation to the workload and the more and more complex activities (work load of more than 100% in most directorates, services and compartments); different levels of workload and performance between the employees in the same directorate/service/compartment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A high level of transparency and openness towards the mass media and civil society (provision of information, public consultations etc.).</td>
<td>• Work quality - influenced by stress, big workload and lack of motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The collaboration with many internal and external partners (other ministries, agencies, associative structures of the local public administration, NGOs etc.).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• The existence of some approved strategies in the field of environmental protection for the 2020 horizon</td>
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• The territorial representation of the institution affiliated to the Ministry of Environment.
• The frequent conclusion by Ministry of Environment (MMP) of partnerships in order to advertise its own activities/projects/policies.
• Implementing programs with wide support from the population, for example: “greenhouse”, the “Rabla” Program (used cars replacement program), etc.
• The existence of financing programs and subsidies available for projects that tackle the environmental issues;

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>THREATS</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Supporting the environmental policies at global level.</td>
<td>• The high investment costs in order to comply with the environmental legislation, as well as the insufficient the administrative structures and their related competencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The EU policy framework on climate and energy for the period 2020-2030 and further for the 2050 horizon, which includes objectives to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions and to increase the use of renewable energy sources,</td>
<td>• A structural challenge as a consequence of the fact that the environment is a transversal issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
promoting sustainable development and fighting climate changes.

- Increasing the financial allocations from the EU funds for environmental policies.
- A high level of coordination of the environmental policies, at European level,
- Increasing the awareness level on the public related to environmental issues.
- Creating some fiscal instruments to support and promote the environmental measures.
- An increased attention from the mass-media with regards to the environmental issues, thus facilitating the communication and implementation of the Ministry of Environment’s policies.
- The existence of an action plan for the phased implementation of quality management in the public sector, as well as for the simplification of the administrative procedures applicable to citizens.
- A closer connection between the public policies and the budgeting per programs.
- The collaboration, at administrative level, with the European institutions - participation to various work groups, conferences, seminars at the level of the European Commission, European Council or international organization level.
- The possibility to properly implement the strategic planning system and the budgeting of the programs, at governmental level.
- The active implication of the non-governmental organizations and of the private sector in the environmental activities.

- The compliance with the EU standards and the related reporting requirements involves different state or private players (e.g. governmental agencies, municipalities, utilities, industry). This has an impact on the budgetary costs and significant opportunity costs, including on the absorption of the EU structural funds.
- Not adopting, at the level of all policies, the principles regarding sustainable development and environmental protection.
- Insufficient data and institutional dialogue that enable the development, implementation, monitoring and assessment of some interconnected strategies with national-regional/local impact.
- The lack of vision regarding environmental protection and the sustainable development in the long run of the plans and decisions at local level.
- Excessive and inefficient exploitation of natural resources.
- Delays in the external flow of adopting regulatory acts.
- Insufficient use of the new technologies that protect the environment.
Annex 4.3. Context and assessment of the present status per each field of activity of ME

MANAGEMENT OF THE PROTECTED AREAS, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, AND BIOLOGICAL SECURITY

The Ministry of Environment acts in order to protect the environment and the natural resources, among its areas of competence also being present the management of the natural protected areas, the conservation of biodiversity and the biological security.

The concept of biodiversity or biological diversity was first defined in the context of the adoption of the new international environmental instrument, during the UNCED Earth Summit in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro. It designates the diversity of life on Earth and is based on a four levels approach: the diversity of ecosystems, the diversity of species, the genetic diversity, and the ethno-cultural diversity. A primordial condition of the existence of the human civilization, biodiversity provides life support systems and support for the development of social and economic systems. Within natural and semi natural ecosystems intra- and interspecific connections are established and they perform the flows of substance, energy and information securing their productivity, adaptability and resilience. These interconnections are extremely complex, making difficult to assess each species' importance in the function of the systems and what could be the consequences of the diminishing of their populations or of their disappearance, in order to ensure the long-term survival of the ecosystems, the main supplier of resources on which the human development and welfare depend. Hence, the maintenance of biodiversity is essential for ensuring the survival of any life form, including the survival of humans.

The Romanian legislation is based on the Constitution, the fundamental law with the highest legal power, being also the source for the environmental legislation as well. Among the obligations related to the environmental protection rights, the Constitution foresees the obligation of the State to exploit the natural resources according to the national interest, to rebuild and preserve the environment and to preserve the ecological balance.

The Convention for Biological Diversity, ratified by Law no. 58/1994, starts from the recognition of the intrinsic value of the biological diversity in all its four levels of approach (the diversity of the ecological systems, the diversity of species and of the taxonomic hierarchy, the genetic diversity of species and the ethno-cultural diversity of the human populations), at the same time recognizing its economic, genetic, social, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values. Being a framework convention, the CBD establishes only general measures of sustainable use and conservation, the implementation of these measures requiring new strategies, plans or national programs to be developed or the adaptation of the already existing ones, as well as the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity in pertinent plans, programs and sectoral or cross-sectoral policies.

In order to ensure special protection measures and “in situ” conservation of the natural heritage assets, a differentiated regime of protection, conservation and use was set up, with the following categories of natural protected areas:

a) natural protected areas of national interest, designated based on the IUCN criteria:
   o scientific reserves – 32;
   o national parks – 13;
   o nature monuments – 160;
   o natural reserves – 723;
   o nature parks – 16.

b) natural protected areas of Community interest or Natura 2000 sites; sites of Community importance, special conservation areas, special protection areas for bird fauna, designated according to the EC obligations:
   o special protection areas for birds – 171;
c) of international interest:

- biosphere reserves, designated based on the criteria established by the MAB/UNESCO Committee – 3: Danube Delta (1991), Retezat (1979), Pietrosul Rodnei (1979);
- world heritage natural and cultural sites, designated based on the criteria established by the Paris Convention – 1: Danube Delta (1991);

d) of county or local interest: established only on the public or private domain of the administrative territorial divisions, the case being, according to art. 5 para. (1) letter a) – c) of the Emergency Government Order 57/2007. They include areas with significant values which are representative at county and local level.

The management of the natural protected areas is performed in a differentiated way, according to their category. The measures specified in the management plans of the protected areas are established in such way as to observe the economic, social and cultural requirements as well as the regional and local particularities of the area, the priority lying with the main objective of the protected area, based on which the protection status was declared.

The administration of the biosphere reserves, of the national parks, nature parks and, as the case may be, of the geoparks, of the community importance sites, of special conservation areas, and of the areas of special avifaunistic protection is provided by management structures established for this specific purpose, with legal personality.

The scientific reserves, the nature reserves, the nature monuments, and, as the case may be, the geoparks, the community importance sites, special conservation areas, and the areas of special avifaunistic protection, which do not require or do not have management structures specifically established to this regard, are administered by custody. A special case is the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve which has a special administration under by Law no. 82/1993 on the establishment of the “Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve, subsequently amended and supplemented, the reserve being directly subordinated to the environmental protection central public authority.

Globally, modern biotechnology is a relatively new field that was promoted by its significant results especially during the last ten years of fundamental and applied research.

In broad terms, modern biotechnology studies the genetic modifications, respectively the genetically modified organisms. Biosafety is represented by a broad spectrum of measures (biosafety policies, regulation procedures, scientific and technical measures) applied in an organized framework, necessary to minimize the potential risks that modern biotechnology could bring on the natural balance of the environment and of the human health. The field of biosafety is closely related to the fundamental and applied research imposing the rapid and efficient orientation of the research policy towards the development of the research capacities in the field of the modern biotechnologies (human resources, performing management, funds allocation, and support by government programs).

In what concerns biological security, once Romania became a member of the European Union, the legal system corresponding to the institutional framework in the field of biotechnology was...
harmonized entirely with the European legislation. Romania also ratified the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* through Law no. 59/2003. At present, the main legislative act is the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 43/2007 on the deliberate placement in the environment and on the market of genetically modified organisms, approved with amendments by Law no. 247/2009, aiming to provide the adequate legal and institutional framework in order for the GMOs activities to be performed in observation of the principle of precaution, with the view of protecting human health and the environment.

**WASTE, CONTAMINATED SITES AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

The national legislation on waste management is observing and transposing the Community Acquis on waste management, and by signing the European Union Accession Treaty, Romania also undertook the implementation of the lines of action regarding waste management such as:

- Gradual reduction of the municipal waste quantity arriving at the landfill, as well as the closing down of the non-compliant landfills (transition period until July 16, 2017);
- Municipal waste and waste flows recycling and recovery (packaging waste, decommissioned vehicles, batteries and electronic and electric equipment waste, etc.).

The specific legislation establishes the obligations and responsibilities of all stakeholders, as well as the targets set for each waste category.

In 2013, the Romanian Government adopted the third National Strategy for Waste Management 2014-2020, approved by Government Decision no. 870 of 06/11/2013 specifying, among others, the following main lines of action:

- Prioritization of waste management efforts in line with the waste hierarchy;
- Development of actions encouraging the prevention of waste generation and reuse, promoting the sustainable use of resource;
- The increase of the recycling rate and improvement of the recycled materials’ quality, working closely with the business sector and with units and companies recovering waste; promotion of packaging waste recovery;
- Encouraging waste-based energy production for the waste that cannot be recycled;
- Implementation of the concept of “lifecycle assessment” in the waste management policy.

The stakeholders’ responsibility regarding waste management in Romania is shared as follows:

a) The waste management policy pertains to the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, as central public authority with the following duties and competences:

- Implements the policy nation-wide, having the role of state authority, of synthesis, coordination, monitoring, inspection and control.
- Ensures the fulfilment of the ex-ante conditionalities and the observance of the undertaken action plans for the waste sector, according to the commitments under the Partnership Agreement 2014-2020, and the Large Infrastructure Operational Program 2014 - 2020.
- Draws up, updates, and coordinates the implementation of the National Strategy and of the National Plan for Waste Management;
- Coordinates and monitors the observance of the legal provisions on the prevention of waste generation and management, in collaboration with the other competent authorities, according to the law.

b) According to the “polluter pays” principle and “Producer’s extended responsibility” principle, the waste management responsibility belongs with the waste producer.

c) In what concerns the management of municipal waste (collection, transport, recycling, and storage), according to Law no. 211/2011 on waste regime and Law no. 101/2006 - the Localities Sanitation Service Act, the responsibility belongs with the local public authorities. They can perform their duties either directly (by specialized services within the Local Councils),
or indirectly (by delegating this responsibility by contract to companies specialized and authorized to perform sanitation services).

Nevertheless, the improvement of recycling ration depends largely on:

- The national implementation of the selective waste collection system;
- The evolution of the connectivity to sanitation services;
- The implementation of Integrated Waste Management Systems in all counties;
- Starting effective and sustained actions for raising the awareness of the population on the need to select waste at the source, informing it on all the subsequent economic, social and environmental advantages.

The selective waste collection and recycling ratio stimulation may be performed by implementing economic incentives, both for citizens and businesses. The identification of these economic tools will be performed through a project implemented with COM experts. Their implementation, together with actions and measures to be included in the National Waste Management Plan and the National Waste Generation Prevention Plan, as well as the implementation of the Integrated Waste Management Systems in all counties will lead effectively to the stimulation of selective waste collection and recycling.

**National objectives and targets**

According to the Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and Council of November 19, 2008 on waste and repeal of certain directives, it is necessary for Romania to attain the following objectives:

- until 2020, a level of preparedness for reuse and recycling of minimum 50% of the total mass of waste, such as paper, metal, plastic, and glass coming from domestic waste and from other sources, as the case may be, to the extent in which these waste flows are similar to the domestic waste flows;
- until 2020, a level of preparedness for reuse, recycling and other material capitalization operations, including backfilling operations using waste instead of other materials, of minimum 70% of the quantity of non-hazardous waste coming from constructions and demolition activities;
- 60% annual recovery of packaging waste of total packaging introduced on the national market;
- as of January 1, 2016, a collection objective of 40%, becoming 45% as of January 1, 2017 and 65% as of January 1, 2021 of electric and electronic equipment waste of total EEEs introduced on the national market;
- to collect separately biological waste in order to compost and ferment it.

**Policies and strategies**

In 2013, the Romanian Government adopted the second National Strategy for Waste Management 2014-2020 setting the following main lines of action:

- Prioritization of the efforts in the field of waste management in line with the waste hierarchy;
- Development of actions encouraging the prevention of waste generation and reuse, promoting the sustainable use of resource;
- The increase of the recycling rate and improvement of the recycled materials quality, working closely with the business sector and with units and companies recovering waste;
- Promotion of packaging waste recovery;
- Encouraging waste-based energy production for the waste that cannot be recycled.

The National Waste Management Plan is currently under development.

**Municipal waste generation and management**

- Generated municipal waste mass – 4,956,075 tons in 2014;
• At national level, the collection of municipal waste is not generalized, and for the population not benefiting from sanitation services, it is calculated by using the following generation indexes: 0.9 kg/capita/day in urban areas and 0.4 kg/capita/day in rural areas.
• The recycling ratio attained for municipal waste in 2014 – 13.07%; the value was calculated by summing up the recycled quantities for the following types of waste:
  ▪ Domestic waste and similar and waste from municipal services collected by sanitation operators
  ▪ Generated domestic waste not collected by sanitation operators
  ▪ Recyclable waste coming from the population, collected by authorized businesses, other than the sanitation operators (paper and cardboard, metal, plastic, glass, wood, biodegradables, textiles, WEEE, used batteries and accumulators)
• The disposal of municipal waste is performed exclusively by means of landﬁlling. Until the present date, no municipal waste incinerating facilities are operating in Romania.
• In 2014, the storage of municipal waste was performed on 34 compliant landﬁlls and 25 non-compliant landﬁlls. At the end of 2014, 34 compliant municipal landfills were authorized and operational, 133 sorting and/or transfer facilities and 26 facilities and platforms for municipal waste composting.

Considering the fact that most of the packaging waste is found in domestic waste, the minimum 50% recovery objective established in Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, should be based on a very important evolution of selective packaging waste collection from the population. According to the Directive Implementation Plan, Romania must gradually implement a separate/selective collection system for packaging waste.

Integrated Waste Management Systems

In order to reach the targets and align our country to a recycling society, in Romania there are, at county level and in various stages of execution, Integrated Waste Management Systems (IWMS). At the time of their completion, the foundations for the waste management policies and actions will be ensured and, naturally, the degree of selective waste collection and recycling will increase. The full implementation of the waste management systems (IWMS), ﬁnanced through European funds, will consist of:

• The building of 18 new compliant landﬁlls,
• The expansion of 3 existing landﬁlls,
• The decommissioning of 117 non-compliant existing landﬁlls.
• Approximately 11,613,000 persons will beneﬁt from the results of these projects.

In order to reach the targets, the Ministry of Environment undertakes the following objectives:

• Development/modiﬁcation of normative acts in the ﬁeld of packaging and packaging waste management, WEEE, constructions and demolitions, batteries and power cells, the framework Law 211/2011
• Implementation of ﬁnancial instruments
• Producers’ accountability for speciﬁc waste ﬂows (especially for packaging, WEEE, decommissioned vehicles and batteries and power cells).

With the purpose of:

• Preventing waste generation and preparation for reuse
• Separate waste collection
• Recycling and recovery
• Final disposal in safe conditions for the environment and human health, under a strict waste monitoring program for the waste fraction that cannot be recycled.

In 2013, in Romania the municipal waste generation dropped compared to 2012. It is still under the EU average (254 kg/year/capita compared to approx. 481 kg) [2], yet the consumption growth will
probably lead to the increase of the generated waste quantity. In order to prevent the growth of waste generation it is necessary to apply certain measures such as:

- The application of the ‘pay as you throw’ principle;
- The full application of the ‘polluter pays’ principle;
- The full implementation of the Producer’s Extended Responsibility schemes;
- Determining the consumers to modify their demand regarding the products (green products oriented) and to approach a lifestyle resulting in smaller waste quantities;
- Food waste reduction;
- Increase of products life span by supporting the implementation of the ecological design both for products and for packaging, etc.;
- Increase of tariffs/fees for final depositing;
- Awareness and information campaigns for citizens regarding the importance of selective collection, providing the facilities for such type of collection (dumpsters, bins, individual bags, etc.)

In conclusion, the selective collection should become a habit for every Romanian citizen and the observance of the ‘polluter pays’ principle should be correctly applied.

METEOROLOGY

The main activity of the National Weather Administration is the meteorology and climatology activity required for the sustainable development of Romania and its integration in the convention and international relations system.

In its whole, the mission of the National Weather Administration is to ensure life and asset protection, which involves a specialized approach concerning the marketing strategy, namely the establishment of specific measures regarding the technical infrastructure development strategy, the human resource development and professional training strategy, and last, but not least, the strategy of development of meteorological products/services.

By its specific activity, the National Weather Administration supports the decision making process during the management of emergency situations in case of dangerous meteorological phenomena, this major responsibility requiring a continuous decision-making process of development and implementation.

AIR QUALITY, ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE AND RADIOACTIVITY

a) Air Quality

The air quality monitoring is one of the obligations undertaken by Romania under the EU Accession Treaty and it is performed according to the provisions of Law no. 104/2011 on air quality, subsequently amended and supplemented. The purpose of the law is to protect human health and the environment in its whole, by regulating the measures designed for the preservation of the air quality, where it corresponds to the air quality requirements, and to its improvement in the other cases.

The National Air Quality Monitoring Network (NAQMNN), a national public interest institution subordinated to the Ministry of Environment, was designed based on the commonly set European criteria provisioned by the European directives in the field of air quality, in order to monitor the air quality in a unitary manner on the entire national territory.

The atmospheric pollutants considered in the air quality monitoring are cited in Annex 1 to the Law no. 104/2011 as being the following: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, suspended particles (PM10 and PM2.5), lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, ozone, arsenic, cadmium, nickel, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons /benzo (a) pyrene and mercury.

Art. 5 of Law no. 104/2011 stipulates the public authorities and institutions with similar duties and responsibilities, with the purpose of evaluate and manage the air quality in a unitary manner on the
b) Atmospheric emissions

Considering the risks on human health and on the environment, at international and respectively at European level, the priority was to reduce the acidifying and eutrophating atmospheric pollutants’ emissions and of those contributing to the formation of tropospheric ozone. To this regard, an international protocol was adopted in Gothenburg in 1999 to the 1979 Convention on long range transboundary atmospheric pollution (called CLRTAP) referring to the reduction of acidification, eutrophication and tropospheric ozone levels (named the Gothenburg Protocol), and in 2001, the European Directive no. 2001/81/EC was adopted, on national emissions ceilings (the NEC Directive), transposed in the national legislation by the Government Decision no. 1856/2005 regarding national emissions ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants.

These regulations established for each Party/Member State (including for Romania) national emissions ceilings (maximum amounts of a substance that can be emitted at national level during one calendar year, expressed in kilotons of pollutant emissions/year for sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), ammonia (NH3) and volatile organic compounds (VOC), setting the target year – the year 2010. In 2012 the revised international Protocol of Gothenburg was adopted, expanding the objectives set for 2010, and establishing for each Party national commitments of supplementary reduction of SO2, NOx, NH3 and VOC emissions (expressed as % of emission reduction compared to the level of emissions for a reference year – the year 2005), and having 2020 as target year for introducing the commitments of reduction of emissions and of dust (expressed as PM 2.5), considering the harmful effect on human health and on the environment exerted by the small particles.

At the level of the European Commission, the EU policy on air quality is revised. Thus on December 14, 2016, the Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and Council was adopted. The directive focuses on the reduction of the national emissions for certain atmospheric pollutants, modifying the Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing the Directive 2001/81/EC), that has to be transposed until the July 1, 2018.

c) Noise

Noise, although it is the second pollution factor within the European Union after air quality, and unlike air quality, is not an area with a long history of concrete management actions at EU level, being regulated at this level only in 2002 when the Directive 2002/49/EC was adopted, on the assessment and management of environmental noise. It had its first implementation year in 2007.

Thus the EU regulation has only a 10 years long history during which, noise certain noise assessment actions were carried out, through the development of strategic noise maps for agglomerations, for main roads, main railroads and large airports and noise management actions trough the development of Action Plans performed based on strategic noise maps.

Nevertheless, the Directive was implemented in each EU Member State using their own assessment methods available in the national legislation or the interim evaluation methods for the Member States that did not have in the national legislation their own assessment methods, an aspect leading to quite an important variation of the data comparability resulting from the discrepancies existing between the used assessment methods.

As of January 1, 2019, all EU Member States must use for noise evaluation only the common assessment methods established by the Directive no. 2015/996/EU setting common noise assessment methods, an approach leading to a higher comparability of the data resulting from the strategic noise maps developed by the EU Member States.

d) Environmental radioactivity
With the discovery of radioactivity, this property of chemical elements received a multitude of uses, starting from the military industry and reaching all branches of civil industry, such as: energy industry, constructions, medicine, food industry, lighting, chemical pesticides, art and many more. The use of radionuclides in industrial or domestic equipment is no longer a novelty. The issue created by the broad use of radionuclides in daily activities of the population is the apparition of the inevitable risk of environmental contamination and implicitly of human contamination, overlapping on the contamination created by nuclear incidents/accidents.

According to art. 35 and 36 of the EURATOM Treaty that Romania is part of, respectively according to art. 47 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, subsequently amended and supplemented, art. 37 of Law no. 111/1999 on safe use, regulation, authorization and control of nuclear activities, subsequently amended and supplemented, Romania, respectively the Ministry of Environment organizes and ensures the monitoring of environmental radioactivity nationwide through the National Network for Environmental Radioactivity Surveillance (RNSRM).

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL

a) Industrial emissions

Currently, at the level of the European Union the legal framework on industrial emissions is provided for by the Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions. The purpose of the 2010/75/EN Directive is circumscribed in the initiative for a “better regulation”, included in the permanent program of the European Commission for legislative simplification, meant to ensure the improvement of the implementation and the control of the legislation enforcement by the competent authority within the Member States, in order to reach a high level of overall environmental protection.

b) The EU instruments for environmental performance

In the context of the Sustainable Development, the environmental protection became part of the organizational management. Thus, at European level the new Regulation no. 1221/2009(EC) of the European Parliament and Council was adopted, on voluntary participation of the organizations to the community system for environmental management and audit-EMAS repealing the Regulation (EC) no. 761/2001 and of the Decisions 2001/681/EC and. 2006/193/EC of the Commission (called the Regulation EMAS III), as well as the new Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no. 66/2010 regarding the EU ecological label.

The objective of the EMAS system and of the ecological label system as important instruments of the Action Plan regarding the sustainable consumption and production and the EU sustainable industrial policy, is to promote the continuous improvement of the environmental performance of the organizations, of the products and services. These instruments represent a model (for the organizations) leading to the optimization of the production processes, the reduction of the environmental impact and the efficient use of resources.

Presently, at the level of the European Union, the domain regarding the management of the industrial accidents is regulated by the Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances involving hazardous substances, amending and subsequently repealing the Directive 96/82/EC named the Seveso III Directive, transposed in the national legislation by Law no. 59/2016. The Directive establishes norms regarding the prevention of major accidents involving hazardous substances and for the limitation of their consequences on human health and on environment, in order to ensure a high level of protection on the entire European Union’s territory, consistently and efficiently.

HORIZONTAL LEGISLATION AND SPATIAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

a) The environmental responsibility
The issue of defining guarantees is complex. Within the European Union there is no legal recommendation or obligation, each Member State being free to decide on the way it implements the Directive 2004/35 CE. According to the requirements of art. 33 from the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 68 of the June 28, 2007 on the environmental liability referring to the environmental prejudice and reparation, approved by Law no.19 of 2008, subsequently amended and supplemented, there is the obligation to define the forms of financial guarantee including for insolvency cases as well as the measures for the development of the financial instruments offer concerning the environmental liability, allowing the operators to use them in order to guarantee their obligations according to the previously mentioned law. The same law transposes in Romania the provisions of the 2004/35 Directive of the European Parliament and Council on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage. The Ministry of Environment is about to initiate a new procurement procedure for research services in order to perform a Study regarding the identification of the financial guarantee forms and the measures required for developing the financial instruments offer for environmental liability, including the development of the Methodology of calculation of the financial guarantee and its review. In the present EU context, there is an ongoing project (Ireland and Scotland) the results of which will be disseminated to the Member States.

b) EIA/SEA legislation enforcement

ME is the beneficiary of two projects financed with non-reimbursable European funds, respectively the 2014-2020 Operational Program Technical Assistance and the 2014-2020 Operational Program Administrative Capacity for the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the ME in the enforcement of the EIA/SEA legislation; Training session: participants to the professional training sessions, and dissemination sessions: Environmental authorities (Ministry of Environment, National Environmental Protection Agency, 42 Environmental Protection Agencies, the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve); Managing Authorities and related Intermediate Bodies; City Halls – by their Urban Planning and Land Use Directorates, the National Public Health Inspectorate, Public Health Directorates, county inspectorates for emergency situations and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, National “Apele Romane” Administration and Catchment Areas Administrations; the consultants/editors of the environmental impact reports; local public authorities (potential owners/projects beneficiaries), respectively: county councils, city halls and capital city sectors mayor’s offices – through the departments having duties in the field of investments; administrators of the natural protected areas/custodians of the natural protected areas of national/international interest.

c) Spatial information infrastructure

The environmental issues do not stop at the borders. Most of the times, solving them requires international cooperation with better results when the cross-border and inter-organizational data exchange is facilitated. There are benefits related to the efficacy and efficiency of the data collection and exchange related to a certain location (spatial data).

The Directive 2007/2/EC establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (the INSPIRE Directive) supports the application of knowledge-based policies and monitoring of environmental impact activities. It establishes actions in the line of obstacle removal in the path of spatial data sharing between all governance levels within the Member States or among them.

Before 2007, the spatial data were difficult to find online both nationally as well as for the EU, most of the time being poorly documented. The data were often stored in incompatible formats, so that the different spatial data sets were difficult to develop. Numerous public authorities did not have online services offering the citizens the possibility to search, access, use, and exchange spatial data (within the same country and across borders). Consequently there was no spatial data infrastructure at EU level nor at national level, which meant that data was not correlated.
• The role of the ME and of the General Directorate for Impact Assessment and Pollution Control – according to the Government Decision no. 19/2017 of January 12, 2017 regarding the organization and functioning of the Environmental Ministry and modifying certain normative acts

• The role of the ME – according to the Government Decision no. 579/2015 establishing specific responsibilities for public authorities as well as the technical structures for the performance of spatial data themes and the approval of the necessary actions for their pooling

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Ministry of Environment drafts the national policy for climate change and coordinates the specific actions nationwide, according to the Government Decision no. 739/2016 approving the National Strategy for Climate Change and an economical growth based on reduced carbon emissions for the period of 2016-2020 and of the national action plan for the implementation of the National Strategy for Climate Change and an economic growth based on reduced carbon emissions for the period of 2026-2020.

The National Environmental Protection Agency has the following responsibilities in the field of climate change: ensures the management and operation of the Single European Register of Emissions of Gases with Greenhouse Effect under the jurisdiction of the Romanian State in accordance with the national, European, national and international regulations in force; manages the national system for the assessment of the man-made greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the sources or from the retention by carbon dioxide sequestration regulated by the Kyoto Protocol (SNEEGES); ensures the annual development of the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, according to the provisions of the national legislation in force in the SNEEGES sector, which it submits to the approval of the environmental protection central public authority in order to be forwarded to the Secretariat of the UN framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC), to the European Commission as well as to the European Environment Agency; is involved in the implementation of the European scheme for trading greenhouse gas emission allowances (EU ETS scheme) under the coordination of the central public authority for environmental protection, in the conditions of the law. NAEP also coordinates relevant activities which are developed regionally and locally by the Regional and Local Environmental Protection Agencies.

The local and regional authorities, especially the municipalities, play an important role in the implementation of the local actions for carbon intensity reduction in the economy, as well as for the adaptation to negative effects of climate change. They also play a vital role in areas such as urban planning, including housing construction, land use, water supply, energy and transportation systems, infrastructure, and emergency services and in the future they will implement Romania’s National Strategy for climate change. At the same time, the local authorities play an important role in preparing JI-type project proposals.

The Environmental Fund Administration (EFA) manages the budgets for GHG emissions reduction projects and environmentally beneficial projects.

The National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases Emissions (INEGES) includes statistical data used for the assessment, verification and annual report regarding the greenhouse man-made gas emissions forwarded to the Convention’s Secretariat, to the European Commission and to the European Environment Agency. The provision of the data required for the development of the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions is regulated by Government Decision no. 1.570/2007 (Official Gazette no. 26/14.01.2008) on the establishment of the National System for the assessment of the man-made greenhouse gas emission levels (SNEEGES) resulting from sources or from the retention by carbon dioxide sequestration regulated by the Kyoto Protocol, subsequently amended and supplemented.

SNEEGES is administered by the National Environmental Protection Agency, in its capacity as competent authority ensuring the assessment, verification and annual report of the man-made greenhouse gas emissions to the Convention’s Secretariat, to the European Commission and to the European Environment Agency in observance of the requirements defined in the „IPPC guidelines
regarding the GHG national inventories elaboration, revised in 2006”, respectively the requirements of transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy.
Annex 4.4. Organizational chart of the Ministry of Environment

*organized in accordance with the legislation in force, through the order of the minister;
Annex 4.5. Relevant national and European legislation

List of regulations relevant in the field of biodiversity

- Law no. 5/2000 on the approval of the Plan for the landscaping of the National Territory - Section III - protected areas;
- GEO no. 57/2007 on the regime of the natural protected areas, preservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 49/2011, as amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 5/1991 for Romania’s accession to the Convention for wetlands, of international importance, especially as habitat for water birds;
- Law no. 58/1994 on ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on the June 5, 1992;
- Law no. 13/1993 on Romania’s accession to the Convention on preserving wild life and natural habitats in Europe, adopted in Bern on the September 19, 1979;
- Law no. 13/1998 on Romania’s accession to the Convention on preserving migrating wild life species, adopted in Bonn on the June 23, 1979;
- Law no. 91/2000 on ratifying the Agreement on the preservation of cetaceans in the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the contiguous area of the Atlantic, adopted in Monaco on the November 24, 1996;
- The law of hunting and wildlife fund protection no. 407/2006, with subsequent amendments;
- The law of zoological gardens and public aquariums no. 191/2002;
- Law 82/1993 on the establishment of the “Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve;
- GD no. 2151/2004 on the implementation of the regime of protected natural area for new areas;
- The Minister Order no. 255/2007 on certain measures for the enforcement of the EU Regulation on trade with wild fauna and flora species.
- The Minister Order no. 2227/2016 for the establishment and operation of the Commission of Speleological Heritage
- GD no. 1266/2000 on transferring the Techirghiol Lake and its beaches, state-owned, from the administration of the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection
- GD no. 230/2003 on the delimitation of the biosphere reserves, of national and natural parks and the establishment of their administrations.
- Order of 552/2003 on the approval of the inland areas of the national and natural areas, from the point of view of the need to preserve the biologic diversity.
- Order 604/2005 for the approval of the classification of caves and cave sectors – natural protected areas.
- GD no. 1581/2005 on the implementation of the regime of protected natural area for new areas.
- GD no. 1586/2006 on the classification of certain natural protected areas in the category of wetlands of international importance.
- GD no. 1143/2007 on establishing new natural protected areas. (Official Gazette No. 739/31.10.2007)
• GD no. 1066/2010 on the implementation of the regime of protected natural area for some areas in the “Danube Delta” Biosphere Reserve and their classification as scientific reserves
• Order no. 1433/2017 regarding the modification and completion of the Methodology for the approval of the tariffs established by the administrators / custodians of the protected natural areas for visiting the protected natural areas, for the analysis of the documentation and the issuing of opinions according to the law, for commercial photography and filming, approved by Order of the Minister of the Environment and forests no. 3836/2012
• Law no. 137/2010 for the ratification of the Protocol on the preservation and sustainable use of biologic diversity and landscape diversity, adopted and signed in Bucharest, on the June 19, 2008, at the master convention for the protection and sustainable development of the Carpathians, adopted in Kiev on the May 22, 2003
• The Minister Order 1.710/2007 on the approval of the necessary documentation in order to enforce the regime of natural protected area of national interest
• Minister Order 1.964/2007 on enforcing the natural protected area regime for the sites of EU importance, as integral part of the European Environmental Network Nature 2000 in Romania, with modifications and additions through MO no. 2387/2011
• Minister Order 207/2006 on the approval of the content of the Nature 2000 Standard Form and its complementary manual
• Minister Order no. 1338 / 2008 on the procedure of issuing the Nature 2000 permit
• Minister Order no. 19/2010 for the approval of the methodological guide on the proper assessment of the potential effects of the plans or projects related to natural protected areas of European interest
• GD no. 971/2011 amending and supplementing the GD no. 1284/2007 on declaring the special protection avifauna areas, as integral part of the European Ecological Network Nature 2000 in Romania
• Minister Order no. 338/2013 on the approval of certain regulations for sites of European importance and/or natural protected areas of national interest

List of regulations relevant to the field of waste management
• GD no. 870 from 06/11/2013 regarding the 2014 – 2020 National Strategy for Waste Management
• GD no. 349/2005, on waste storage, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
• Order no. 1364/MMGA/ 2006/ 1499/MIE/2006 for the approval of the waste management regional plans;
• GD no. 2406/2004 on the management of decommissioned vehicles, amended and supplemented by the Government Decision no. 1313/2006;
• GD 856 /2002 on the records of waste management and approving the list containing waste, including dangerous waste;
• GD no. 128/2002 on waste incineration, amended and supplemented by the Government Decision no. 268/2005;
• GD 448/2005 on waste electric and electronic equipment; regarding packaging management and packaging waste management;
• GD no. 621/2005 on packaging management and packaging waste management, amended and supplemented by the GD 1872/2006;
• GD no. 235/2007 on used oil management;
• GD no. 895/2006 for the enforcement, starting with the date of Romania’s accession to the European Union, of the European Council Regulation no. 259/93/EEC on monitoring and controlling waste transportation within, to and from the European Community, adopted on the February 1, 1993;

**List of regulations relevant to the field of contaminated sites**

**Secondary legislation applicable to the field of contaminated sites:**

• Directive 2004/35/EC on the environmental liability with respect to the prevention and remediation of environmental damages;

**National legislation:**

• The Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, approved as amended and supplemented by Law no. 265/2006, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
• Law no. 278/2013 on industrial emissions;
• Water Law no. 107/1996, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
• The Government Decision no. 683/2015 for the approval of the National Strategy and of the National Plan for the Management of Contaminated Sites in Romania
• Government Decision no. 1.408/2007 on the ways to investigate and assess the soil and subsoil pollution;
• Government Decision no. 1.403/2007 on the rehabilitation of the areas where the soil, subsoil and ground ecosystems have been affected;
• Government Decision no. 53/2009 for the approval of the National Plan for Underground Water Protection Against Pollution and Deterioration, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
• The Order of the Minister of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection no. 184/1997 for the approval of the procedure used to perform the environmental balance sheets;
• The Order of the Minister of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection no. 756/1997 for the approval of the Regulation on assessing environmental pollution.

**List of regulations relevant to the field - hazardous substances management**

• The Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, as amended and supplemented, approved by Law no. 265/2006, subsequently amended and supplemented;
• Law 349/2007 on the reorganization of the institutional framework in the field of chemical substances management; Law no. 249/2011 for the amendment of article 4 of Law no. 349/2007 on the reorganization of the institutional framework in the field of substances management; The Emergency Ordinance no. 60 of 12/06/2013 for the completion of art. 4 paragraph (1) of Law no. 349/2007 on the reorganization of the institutional framework in the field of chemical substances management; Law no. 326/2013 (Official Gazette no. 752/04.12.2013) for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance 60;
• Regulation (EC) no. 259/2012 to amend Regulation (EC) no. 648/2004 in what concerns the use of phosphates and other compounds of phosphorus in the clothing detergents designed for the consumers and in the detergents for dishwashers designed for the consumers
• Government Decision no. 658/2007 on establishing certain measures to ensure the enforcement of Regulation (EC) no. 648/2004 of the European Union Parliament and Council regarding detergents;
• Regulation (EC) no. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and Council on substances that make the ozone layer thinner;
• Law no. 84/1993 on Romania’s accession to the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer, adopted on March 22, 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, adopted on September 16, 1987, and for accepting the amendment to the Montreal Protocol, adopted during the second reunion of the parties, in London in the period June 27-29, 1990;
The Government Ordinance no. 9/2011 on establishing certain measures to enforce Regulation (EC) no. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and Council of September 16, 2009 on substances that make the ozone layer thinner and for the abrogation of the Government Ordinance no. 89/1999 on the commercial regime and introduction of certain restrictions when using halogenated hydrocarbons that destroy the ozone layer;


- Regulation no. 1102/2008 on the banning of exports of metallic mercury at the level of the EU and the safe storage of metallic mercury for human health and the environment and the European Strategy on mercury;


List of regulations relevant to the field of meteorology

- Law no. 2216/2004 on the establishment of The National Weather Administration, as subsequently supplemented and amended;

- GD no. 1405/2004 on the approval of the Regulation for the organization and operation of the National Weather Administration, as subsequently completed and amended;

- Law no. 139/2000 on the meteorology activity, republished, as subsequently supplemented and amended;

List of regulations relevant to the field - air quality

- Law 104/2011 on the ambient air quality, as subsequently supplemented and amended
• DECISION No. 257 of April 2015 approving the Methodology for developing the air quality plans, of the short term action plans and of the plans for maintaining the air quality

• Order no. 1206/2015 of August 11, 2015 regarding the approval of the lists with administrative-territorial divisions developed following the classification in regimes for managing the areas located in the zones and agglomerations included in Annex no. 2 to Law no. 104/2011 on the ambient air quality

• ORDER 36/2016 regarding the approval of the lists with administrative-territorial divisions developed following the classification in regimes for managing the areas located in the zones and agglomerations included in Annex no. 2 to Law no. 104/2011 on the ambient air quality

• Law no. 8/25.01.1991 ratifying the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, concluded on November 13, 1979

• Law no. 271/2003 ratifying the protocols of the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, concluded on November 13, 1979, adopted in Aarhus on June 24, 1998 and Gothenburg on December 1, 1999

• GD no. 1856/2005 on the national emission thresholds for certain air pollutants, Official Gazette no. 3/11.01.2006.

• Government Ordinance 4/2010 regarding the Training of the National Infrastructure for Spatial Data (INIS), republished.

List of regulations relevant to the field: environmental radioactivity

• EURATOM Treaty

• Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, as subsequently amended and supplemented

• Law no. 111/1999 on the safe performance, authorization and control of nuclear activities, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented

• The Minister Order no. 1978/2010 on the Regulation for the organization and operation of the National Environmental Radioactivity Monitoring Network

• GD no. 600/2014 on the national nuclear security and safety strategy

List of regulations relevant to the field - ambient noise

Community legislation

• Directive 2002/49/EC on the evaluation and management of ambient noise;


National legislation

• GD no. 321/2005 on the ambient noise evaluation and management, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;

• The Minister Order 831/1461 of 2008 of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development and of the Minister of Public Health regarding the establishment of regional technical committees that would check the criteria used in drafting the action plans and their analysis, as well as for the approval of their members and Operation and Organization Regulation;

• The Order of Minister 152/558/1119/532-2008 for the approval of the Guide on the approval of the thresholds and of the way they are applied when the action plans are being drafted, for the indicators Lday and Lnight for the noise generated by road traffic on the main roads and congested areas, railroad traffic on the main railways and congested areas, air traffic in the big and/or urban airports and for the noise generated in the congested areas where we find the industrial activities provided in the annex no. 1 to the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 152/2005 on the prevention and integrated control of pollution, approved as subsequently amended and supplemented by Law no. 84/2006;
The Order of the Minister of Transportation, Constructions and Tourism no. 1.258/2005 for the establishment of the units in charge with the development of the noise maps for railroads, roads and airports managed by them, of the strategic noise maps and of their related action plans, in their own field of activity, as well as their competency levels, as subsequently amended and supplemented;

The Minister Order 830/2007 for the approval of the Guide on the performance, analysis and evaluation of the strategic noise maps;

The Minister Orders 678 / 1344 / 915 / 1397 of 2006 for the approval of the Guide regarding the interim methods for the calculation of the noise indicators for the noise generated by activities in industrial areas, by car, railroad and air traffic close to airports;

The Minister Order 673/2013 on the establishment of the commissions in order to analyse and evaluate the strategic noise maps and related reports.

List of regulations relevant to the field - industrial pollution control

- Law no. 278/2014 on industrial emissions
- Government Decision no. 57/2011 on establishing certain measures to ensure the enforcement of Regulation (EC) no. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and Council of November 25, 2009 on the voluntary participation of organizations to a community environmental management and audit system (EMAS)
- Government Decision no. 661/2011 on establishing certain measures to ensure the enforcement, at national level, of Regulation (EC) no. 66/2010 of the European Parliament and Council regarding the EU ecological label,

List of regulations relevant to the field - industrial accidents management

- Law no. 59/2016 of April 11, 2016 on controlling the danger of major accidents involving dangerous substances.

List of regulations relevant to the field - horizontal legislation

Community legislation

- Directive 2004/35 of the European Parliament and Council on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage;
- The Government Emergency Ordinance no. 68 of June 28, 2007 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, approved through Law no. 19/2008;
- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, approved as amended by Law no. 265/2006 as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- The Strategy for Strengthening the Public Administration (SSPA) 2014 – 2020
- Partnership Agreement concluded between the European Commission and Romania, and the related action plan, approved by the Romanian Government through Memorandum 3680/19.03.2014;
- Law no. 292/2018 of December 3, 2018 on assessing the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment
- MO no. 863/2002 approving the methodological guides applicable to the stages of the framework procedure of environmental impact assessment.
- MO no. 864/2002 approving the Environmental impact assessment procedure in the cross-border framework and of participation of the public to taking decisions in the case of cross-border impact projects.
• Convention on environmental impact assessment in cross-border framework, adopted in Espoo on February 25, 1991 and ratified through Law no. 22/2001
• Convention on the access to information, public participation to taking decisions and access to justice in environmental issues, signed in Aarhus on June 25, 1998 and ratified through Law no. 86/2000
• GD no. 1076/2004 on establishing the procedure of performance of the environmental assessment for plans and programmes

List of regulations relevant to the field - the Ministry of Environment’s infrastructure for spatial information

Community legislation

• Directive 2007/2/CE establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)
• Regulation (EU) no. 268/2010 of the Commission of March 29, 2010 for the implementation of the Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the access of community bodies and institutions, under harmonized conditions, to the spatial data sets and

National legislation

- The Government Ordinance no. 4/2010 on the establishment of the National infrastructure for spatial information in Romania, republished;
- Government Decision no. 579/2015 for the establishment of specific responsibilities of the public authorities, as well as of the technical structures to develop the spatial data topics and for the approval of the measures necessary in order to put implement them together;
- Government Decision no. 38/2016 on the approval of the Activities Plan in order to develop and update the national infrastructure for spatial information of Romania.

List of regulations relevant to the climate change field

- Law no. 24/1994 on ratifying the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992;
- Law no. 3/2001 on ratifying the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted on December 11, 1997;
- GD no. 645/2005 for the approval of the National Strategy of Romania on climate change (2205-2007);
- GD no. 1877/2005 for the approval of the National Action Plan in the field of climate change;
- GD no. 658/2006 on the reorganization of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
- The Minister Order no. 1008/2006 for the approval of the competences and the procedure for the issuance and revision of the authorization regarding greenhouse gas emissions;
- The Minister Order no. 1175/2006 for the approval of the guide regarding the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions;
- Regulation (EU) no. 601/2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions according to the Directive 2003/87/EC;
- Regulation no. No 600/2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emissions reports and ton-kilometer data and accreditation of verifiers in accordance with Directive 2003/87/EC;
- Guidelines developed by the European Commission for the application of Regulation (EU) 601/2012 and of Regulation (EU) no. 600/2012;
- EU Decision 278/2011 establishing for the entire Union the transitional rules for the harmonized and free allocation of emission allowances under Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- Guidelines developed by the European Commission for the implementation of EU Decision 278/2011 establishing transitional arrangements for the whole of the Union for the harmonized and free allocation of emission allowances under Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC.
• GD no. 739/2016 for the approval of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Low Carbon Economic Growth for the period 2016-2020 and the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Low Carbon Economy for the 2016-2020;
• Order no. 3420/2012 for the approval of the greenhouse gas emissions permit procedure for the period 2013-2020;
• Order no. 659/2013 for the modification of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Authorization Procedure for the period 2013-2020, approved by the Order of the Minister of Environment and Forests no. 3.420 / 2012;
• The Minister Order no. 1122/2006 approving the Guide on the utilization of the joint implementation mechanism (JI) based on Module II (article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol);
• The Minister Order no. 85/2007 for the approval of the Methodology regarding the development of the National Allocation Plan;
• The Minister Order no. 474/2007 on the approval of the Regulation for the management and operation of the national register of greenhouse gas emissions;
• The Minister Order no. 1897/2007 for the approval of the procedure for the issuance of the authorization regarding greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012;
• GD no. 1570/2007 on the establishment of the National system for estimating the level of anthropic greenhouse gas emissions resulting from sources or from the retaining of the carbon dioxide through sequestration. Regulated through the Kyoto Protocol, subsequently amended and supplemented;
• Regulation no. 525/2013 of the European Parliament and Council, regarding a monitoring and reporting mechanism for greenhouse gas emissions, hereinafter called GHG, as well as the reporting, at national and Union level, of other information relevant to climate change and to abrogate the Decision no. 280/2004/EC;
• GD no. 60/2008 for the approval of the procedure for the allocation of greenhouse gas emissions allowances for the periods 2007 and 2008-2012;
• Government Decision no. 811/2014 for the approval of the final annual allocation mechanism, free of charge, of the greenhouse gas emissions certificates for the third period of the trade scheme afferent to the stationary installations;
• The Minister Order no. 297/2008 for the approval of the National procedure regarding the utilization of the JI mechanism based on module I;
• The Minister Order no. 1170/2008 for the approval of the Guide on the adjustment to the effects of climate change - CCAG;
• Order no. 1376/2008 on the approval of the procedure for the reporting of the National Inventory of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions (NIGGE), as well as of the way to reply to the observations and questions raised following the NIGGE revision process;
• Order no. 1474/2008 on the approval of the procedure regarding the processing, archiving and storage of data specific to the National Inventory of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions (NIGGE);
• Order 1442/2014 approving the Procedure for the selection of estimation methods and emission factors required to estimate the level of greenhouse gas emissions;
• Order of the Ministry of Environment no. 1602/2014 - Approval of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan (QA/QC) of the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
• The Minister Order no. 254/2009 for the approval of the Methodology on the allocation of the greenhouse gas emissions allowances from the Reserve for newly-introduced installations for the period 2008-2012;
The Minister Order no. 89/2012 for the approval of the Methodology on the allocation of the greenhouse gas emissions allowances from the Reserve for newly-introduced installations, for newly-introduced installations, for the installations with significant capacity modifications and for the installations that partially or totally stop their activity (close) for the period 2013-2020;

Government Emergency Ordinance no. 29/2010 on capitalizing the surplus of units of the quantity awarded to Romania through the Kyoto Protocol;

DECISION no. 432/2010 regarding the initiation and development of the green investments schemes;

The Minister Order no. 1224/2010 for the amendment and supplementation of the Order of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development no. 297/2008 for the approval of the national procedures regarding the use of the mechanism “Joint Implementation (JI)” based on Module I, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol;

The Minister Order no. 1294/2010 approving the value of the fees of the verification and approval of the greenhouse gas emissions monitoring plan and of the plan for monitoring the ton-kilometer data for the aviation activities.

GD no. 739/2016 regarding the approval of the national strategy on CC and low carbon green growth for the period 2016-2020 and of the national action plan for implementing the national strategy on CC and low carbon green growth for the period 2016-2020.

List of regulations relevant to the field of institutional capacity development

- GD no. 20/2017 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Environment;
- Law of accounting no. 82/1991, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 500/2002, on public finances, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- The Order of Minister of Public Finances no. 1792/2002, for the approval of the methodological norms regarding commitment, liquidation, ordering and payment of the public institutions’ spending;
- The Order of Minister of Public Finances no. 522/2003 for the approval of the General Methodological Norms regarding preventive financial control, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- The Government Ordinance no. 119/1999 regarding internal control and preventive financial control, republished;
- The Order of Minister of Public Finances no. 1917/2005 for the approval of the Methodological norms regarding the organization and management of the public institutions’ accounting, chart of accounts for the public institutions;
- The Order of Minister of Public Finances no. 1753/2004 for the approval of the norms for the organization and inventorying of the active and passive elements, as subsequently amended and supplemented.
- Law no. 188/1999 on the status of civil servants, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 7/2004 on the Code of Conduct of Civil Servants;
- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2006 regarding the award of public procurement contracts, of the public works concession contracts and of the service concession contracts;
- GD no. 1860/2006 regarding the rights and obligations of the personnel working within the public authority and institution during the assignment to another locality, as well as within the locality;
- GD no. 518/1995 on certain rights and obligations of the Romanian staff sent abroad, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 2002/2004 for the approval of the Methodological norms regarding the establishment and utilization of the funds allocated to stimulating the personnel working within the Ministry of Environment and Water Management and the units subordinated to it;
• GD no. 1210/2003 on the organization and operation of the disciplinary commissions and joint commissions within the public institutions and authorities;
• GD no. 1209/2003 on the organization and development of the careers of civil servants;
• GD no. 432/2004 on the professional dossier of civil servants;
• Law no. 233/2002 for the approval of the Government Ordinance no. 27/2002 on regulating the activity for settling complaints;
• Law no. 544/2001 on free access to information of public interest;
• Law no. 52/2003 on decisional transparency in the public administration;
• Law no. 86/2000 for ratifying the Convention regarding access to information, involvement of the general public in the decision-making process and access to justice for environmental issues, signed in Aarhus on June 25, 1998;
• GD no. 878/2005 on public access to environment-related information;
• Law no. 544/2001 on free access to information of public interest;
• Law no. 52/2003 on decisional transparency in the public administration;
• GD no. 878/2005 on public access to environment-related information.
## ANNEX 5. DRAFT NORMATIVE ACTS OF 2019

Draft normative acts proposed in the Annual Work Plan of the Government by the Ministry of Environment for year 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Draft normative act foreseen in GAWP</th>
<th>Estimated date for submission to the Government meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Government Decision on the management of waste from construction and construction dismantling activities</td>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Government Decision on the establishment of the National System for Reporting Policies and Measures and for reporting anthropogenic emissions forecasts from sources and absorbent discharges of greenhouse gases</td>
<td>Adopted – MAY 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Draft law on environmental protection, especially of the soil when sewage sludge is used in agriculture</td>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Government Decision amending and supplementing Government Decision no. 322/2013 on restrictions of use of certain hazardous substances in electric and electronic equipment</td>
<td>Adopted – APRIL 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Draft law on compost</td>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Government Decision amending Annex no. 1 to Government Decision no. 564/2006 on the framework of realization of the public’s participation to the elaboration of certain environmentally related plans and programmes</td>
<td>Adopted – JUNE 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Government Decision on the National Programme of Atmospheric Pollution Control</td>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Draft law on declaring the UNESCO world patrimony site “Secular and virgin beech woods in the Carpathians and other European regions”</td>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Government Decision on declaring special conservation areas as integral part of the Natura 2000 European ecologic network in Romania</td>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Government Decision on defining the obligations of administration of the sub-domain of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), part of the Climate Change domain</td>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Government Decision approving the Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation and management of the central-European bustard (Otis tarda) population</td>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Law on the acceptance of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances which exhaust the ozone layer, adopted in Kigali, in the 28th reunion of the Parties, on October 14, 2016</td>
<td>Adopted – JUNE 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Competence makes a difference!
Project selected under the Administrative Capacity Operational Programme, co-financed by the European Union from the European Social Fund