



CANCELARIA PRIM-MINISTRULUI



Interministerial Committee on Climate Change

Lumiņa Țîrchilă, consilier Cancelaria Prim-
Ministrului



CISC

- Is an advisory body without legal personality according to Governmental DECISION No. 563/2022 of April 28, 2022 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change
- The Committee is made up of representatives of public institutions in Romania that develop and implement policies with impact in the field of combating climate change, level of minister or designated secretary of state
- Meetings – monthly/ more or less according to the needs
- President/Chair of The Committee is the Prime Minister of Romania, or Head of the Prime Minister's Chancellery, as Vice-President.
- The three vice-chairmen - the head of the Prime Minister's Chancellery, the dignitary who heads the Climate and Sustainability Department within the Presidential Administration, and the Minister of Environment, Water and Forests.
- The technical secretariat – supports The Committee's activity, consist of staff from the General Secretariat of the Government
- Has own organization and functioning regulations
- **Thematic working groups** at technical level to support its work - NZIA, CRMA, Carbon Capture Utilization Storage of CO₂, methane emissions, biomethane.

Policy and actions plans / programmatic documents as:

- the National Integrated Plan for Energy and Climate Change, referred to as PNIESC
- the National Long-term Strategy for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- the commitments made at national level, towards the European Union, the United Nations and other international organizations to which Romania is a party



Main objectives are to

- analyze, monitor and evaluate the degree of fulfillment of the measures
- propose solutions
- analyze, monitor and propose annual priority policies in the field of climate change



The powers of the Committee:

- analyzes and monitors the process of developing and implementing policies by the responsible institutions in sectors that have an impact on climate change
- analyzes the opportunity for Romania to join various initiatives regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change
- analyzes and supports the establishment of the composition of mixed delegations to represent Romania in international forums in the field of climate change
- analyzes and proposes solutions to ensure the coherence of all existing funding sources for financing climate change measures

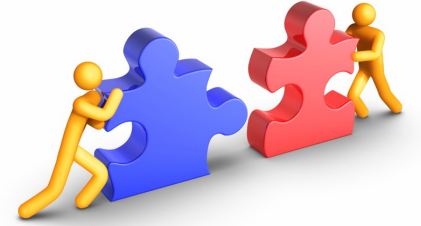
Activity of CISC

COMPOSITION

1. Presidential Administration
2. Chancellery of the Prime Minister
3. General Secretariat of the Government
4. Department for Sustainable Development
5. Ministry of Finance
6. Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests
7. Ministry of Energy
8. Ministry of Economy, Digitalization, Entrepreneurship and Tourism
9. ANRMPSG
10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11. Ministry of Internal Affairs
12. Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
13. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
14. Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration
15. Ministry of Investments and European Projects
16. Ministry of Education and Research
17. Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity
18. National Meteorological Administration
19. Institute National Statistics
20. National Strategy and Forecasting Commission
21. National Bank of Romania
22. Financial Supervisory Authority



Activity of CISC



- At the meetings of the CISC, the Set of National annual Priorities in the Field of Climate Change and the related Action Plan were proposed, discussed, analyzed and approved.
- These priorities may be of (i) legislative, (ii) financial or fiscal nature, related to the development of public policies for green investments or (iii) the establishment of the methodological or administrative framework.
- According to **Milestone 413 - Operationalization of an inter-institutional committee on climate change (CISC)** as part of *Component 14 - "Good Governance"* of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) it is necessary that the Annual Priority Set and the related plan be adopted by the Government through a memorandum.
- The memorandum is co-initiated by the General Secretariat of the Government and the Chancellery of the Prime Minister, and will be endorsed by all institutions responsible for implementing the measures provided for.
- Thus, in 2023, 29 priorities out of the 48 initially planned were fully achieved, according to the plan, resulting in an implementation percentage of 60%, and in 2024, 61 priorities were fully achieved, resulting in an implementation percentage of 80% with monitoring reports being submitted to the European Commission.
- The set of priorities for 2025 contains 36 measures, of which 11 are legislative, 2 priorities are financial and 23 are administrative and 90% of these priorities should be achieved. The implementation of the plan is monitored annually by the General Secretariat of the Government in the context of the implementation of **Target 414**.
- The General Secretariat of the Government presents Information Notes in the Government meeting, in July and December 2025, regarding the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan for fulfilling the set of priorities in the field of climate change, for the year 2025.
- Considering that the target agreed with the European Commission for the implementation of the priorities for the current year is at least 90%, it is necessary to report quarterly to CISC on the status of the implementation of the Plan, as well as to inform the Government about the progress made.
- **CISC has adopted a working tool of the Priority Setting Methodology**, to support the process of identifying and selecting annual priorities in the field of climate change, from the perspective of content, feasibility, but also coherence with the European agenda in the field, developed by the World Bank.

Working Group on the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector

- Discussion of the status of the proposal for a Government Emergency Ordinance for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector in Romania
- Reducing methane emissions was not foreseen as a CISC priority, but it is a priority from the perspective of economic operators and reporting the methane emissions situation to the EC.
- A correct and timely implementation ensures a beneficial and fair development of the energy transition for Romanian citizens and prevents the initiation of the infringement procedure.
- The correct and complete implementation of Regulation 1787/2024 at national level will ensure an efficient update of the PNIESC (Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan), which also represents the official source of information for the European Commission in order to prepare the report provided for in Article 36 of the Regulation.

CISC WG Composition:

- Prime Minister's Chancellery (CPM)
- Ministry of Energy (ME)
- Ministry of Economy, Digitalization, Entrepreneurship and Tourism (MEDAT)
- Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (MMAP)
- Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MTI)
- National Regulatory Authority for Mining, Petroleum and Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide (ANRMPSG)
- National Environmental Guard (GNM)
- National Agency for Environment and Protected Areas (ANMAP)
- Mine Conservation and Closure Society (CONVERSMIN)
- Romanian Accreditation Association (RENAR)
- Energy Employers' Federation (FPE)
- Romanian Electricity Producers Association (HENRO)
- Societatea Electrocentrale București S.A. (ELCEN)
- Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies (ASE)

