



ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL OF WIND POWER IN ROMANIA WITHIN KYOTO TARGETS

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Abstract

The Kyoto target for Romania was to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 8 % from the 1989 levels. The 1989 emissions were around **260 million tones**. In 2000 the net CO₂ emission - some **125 million tones** - were **54%** of the net CO₂ emission in the reference year -1989, leaving some **115 million tones** as a reserve or as a tradable resource to other countries that can not meet their Kyoto targets. Assuming that Romania will sell **100 millions tones** of its extra quota **in accordance to Article 17 under Kyoto** at **10 euros** a tone this paper will try to answer the following question: **What is the best way for the Romanian government to spend 1 billion euros in the renewable energy?** As the area of renewable energy is highly complex this paper will mainly focus on assessing the programs related to **wind power**. This paper will provide an assessment of the wind potential in Romania by assessing an average project. This essay will argue that green certificates are a model to be considered over other schemes like feed in tariffs or direct investment.

Keywords: wind power, renewable energy, feed in tariffs, green certificates, Kyoto protocol
