

**SUMMARY**  
**of the Opinion regarding the Proposal for a Directive amending Directive 2003/87/EC**  
**to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments**  
**COM(2015)337**

**The Chamber of Deputies :**

1. Recommends that a comparative analysis should be made on the ETS advantages regarding the greenhouse gas reduction, taking into account the ever growing weight of the renewable energies within the consumption and also the changes as to the increase of energy consumption per product unity;
2. Underlines the importance - at the level of the Member States - of the social impact of variations of price of the right of the greenhouse gas emission on the smaller energy producers and on the population, especially on the poor one, which still depends significantly, as in Romania, on the coal as an energy source, and recommends the European Commission to continue analyzing modalities of this risk-diminishment; in the case of Romania, taking into account the significant weight of the use of coal in the energy production, the increase of the price of the certificates, in the situation when a higher price than 10 Euro/certificate is established, can lead to the increase of the energy price which can have an unwanted social impact;
3. Recommends to use the experience and the expertise of the European Commission and of the European Bank of Investment so that the EU ETS should not lead to the increase of the gaps among the Member States, some of them having already benefited from important investments for retechnologization and for the improvement of the technical and economic performances;
4. Recommends that the support based on the EU ETS should take into account the investment necessities of the economies of the Member States with low incomes, which need a faster industrialization policy, able to cope with the requirements of the new economy. It should also have in view the inherent gaps in the implementation of the diverse support programs which are relevant for the climatic changes; in the case of Romania the field operators consider that the quota of 11.98% which is allotted to it from the Modernization Fund is insufficient for supporting the modernization process;
5. Draws the attention that an increase of the costs of the activities of some energy producers would be inevitable in certain situations and the need to acquire the emission rights can turn into a significant economic burden for the high emission companies, even going to their possible premature elimination from the market;
6. Recalls that the relocation risk is not equally distributed within the Union, the neighboring states with more permissive areas, such as Romania, being specially exposed.