

**MULTI-LEVEL AND NETWORK GOVERNANCE IN  
ROMANIA.  
THE CASE OF THE EUROPEAN ENERGY POLICY**

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**Abstract**

The working paper aims to detail the structure and practice of European governance in the energy field, by looking at evidence of multi-level governance in Romania's policy sector. The study case explores to what extent are multi-level governance patterns applied in Romania by looking at the structural elements (vertical and horizontal distribution of the institutional actors' responsibilities) and the regulatory style (hierarchical versus cooperative procedures). Previous research in Romania's government patterns show high incidence of hierarchical procedures, rather than cooperative ones. However, after becoming a member of the European Union in 2007, Romania's national structures acknowledged the advantages of a more governance-centred system of government. The paper deals with this change in focus and whether the European Energy Policy in Romania can be described as multi-level governance. In the end, the author proposes a series of suggestions for solving the most common governance issues in Romania's Energy Policy by looking at the procedures implemented in other EU member states.

**Keywords**

Multi-level governance, energy policy, renewable energy, European Union, Romania

## 1. INTRODUCTION

As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania proves to be an interesting study case in regards to the measures local governments have been taking to comply with European laws and directives and, most of all, to the Community *acquis*. One of the main concerns in aligning post-communist countries with EU standards points to the lack of governance networks, poorly skilled administrative officials and the absence of decentralised rule, all key elements for implementing European public policies.

To understand the degree to which Romanian authorities have implemented the European public policy model and the diffusion of power and shifting relations between government and local or regional organizations, the paper aims to study the European energy policy in Romania.

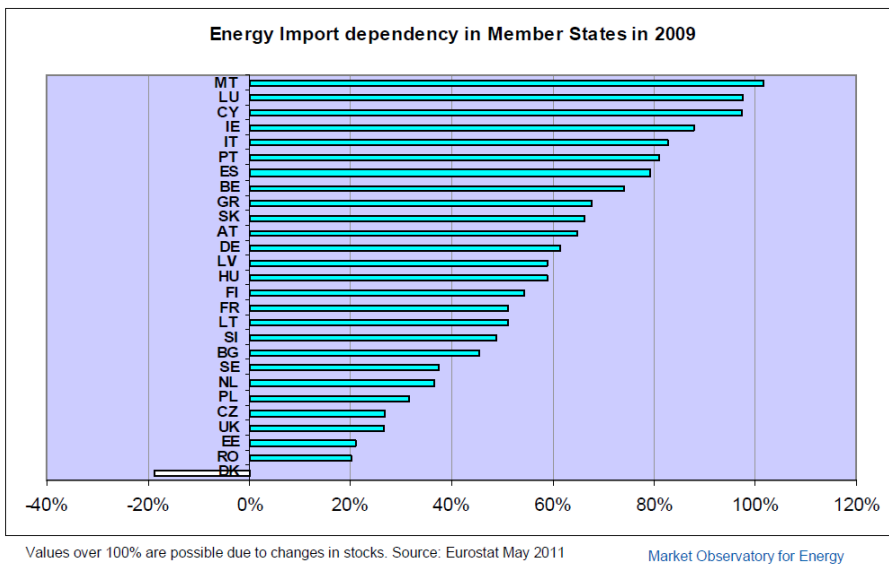
European energy policy represents a complex policy field that involves all types of actors across different regions acting a variety of roles, with an extensive scope that can mobilise large participation from the civil society and needs multiple levels of state administration in all phases of policy implementation. This type of field proves a perfect area of study for multi-level governance scholars as it can offer plenty of quantifiable data.

The purpose of this paper is to establish whether patterns of multi-level governance can be found in Romanian energy policy by analysing the actors involved, the process of policy implementation, the relation between actors and the decision levels involved. The paper is divided into four parts: the first part will focus on the EU's energy policy, the second part will deal with multi-level governance theory, followed by the Romanian study case, and the final conclusions.

## 2. THE EU ENERGY POLICY. "2020 GREEN CARD"

The European Union has its roots in energy, given that the ECSC and the EURATOM treaties were two of the three first texts on which this European organization was founded. The last ten years have seen an increase in the EU's directives to develop a unified energy policy across all Europe. The main concern regarded the dependence of many European countries on external energy sources and the need for sustainable management of resources. In 2000,

the EU was almost 50% dependent on imports and the percentage is expected to rise to 70% in the next 15 years (cf. EU 2000). It is impossible to talk about energy policy by referring to only one specific region, even if we are considering a large region like Europe. European countries' dependence on external energy is just one of the examples given to illustrate the complex web of states and international and national organizations connected by energy needs and interests.



**Figure 1.** Energy import dependency in member states in 2009  
*Source:* EU (2011) – Key figures

The “Europe 2020 Green Card” issued by the European Commission set medium and long-term goals for all EU member states. This “strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy” pointed out five main priorities: “a. limiting energy use in Europe; b. building a pan-European integrated energy market; c. empowering consumers and achieving the highest level of safety and security; d. extending Europe’s leadership in the development of

energy technology and innovation; e. strengthening the external dimension of the EU energy market” (European Union 2010).

The Commission’s strategy was implemented through official directives that established these targets as mandatory for all member states, thus forcing EU countries to develop their own national energy agendas through strategic policies and legislation. Mandatory targets for the amount of renewable energy were established at 20% of the total consumption of energy, also, the implementation of a ‘National Action Plan for Renewables’ and a ‘National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency’ was demanded of all member states.

The EU’s 2020 energy objectives have three main sets of reform: durability – reducing gas emissions; competition – effective implementation of internal energy markets; safety in the supplying of energy – reducing the EU’s vulnerability regarding the dependence on external energy sources, power outages and possible energy crisis. Through these objectives, the EU launched the beginning of new targets and mechanisms for energy policy across all its member states.

### 3. MULTI-LEVEL AND NETWORK GOVERNANCE

Multiple previous literature has focused on the shifting power relations between different levels of government and state-society relations. The expansion of the European Union and the complexity of its institutional design, along with the need for national and supranational cooperation in governing issues have paved the way for a new area of interest in systems of governance. The questions posed by European governance scholars is whether the multi-level construction of the EU triggers new “modes or practices of governance, including interactive patterns and regulatory style and instruments” (Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Beate Kohler-Koch. 1995. *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*, *Arbeitsblatt des Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung*, Mannheim: ABIII/11; Kohler-Koch, Beate. 1996. *Catching up with change: the transformation of governance in the European Union*, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 3:3, pp. 359-80 *apud* Lenschow 1997, p. 1). This search for alternative accounts of intergovernmental relations is referred to as ‘multi-level governance’ (MLG) and many studies have tried to define it in exact terms. A working definition

that encompasses all the concerning elements of multi-level governance can be extracted from Phillippe's *Neo-functionalism* paper:

“Multi-level governance can be defined as an arrangement for making binding decisions that engages a multiplicity of politically independent but otherwise interdependent actors – private and public – at different levels of territorial aggregation in more-or-less continuous negotiation/deliberation/implementation, and that does not assign exclusive policy competence or assert a stable hierarchy of political authority to any of these levels.”

Source: Schmitter 2004, p. 49

Peters and Pierre (2004) pointed out that we should not fall in the trap of believing MLG implies the complete replacement of state institutions in governing, on the contrary, the institutional “grip” remains strong among domestic and supranational actors, “although recently relaxed” (Peters and Pierre 2004, p. 75). Moreover, Peters and Pierre believe that our focus should be aimed not at processes, but at institutions as the “vehicles of democratic and accountable government”. The two authors raise a flag, however, concerning the sometimes too informal negotiations implied by an absence in distinct legal frameworks. They refer to this as a “Faustian bargain where actors only see the attractions of the deal and chose to ignore” other negative elements. The difference from traditional intergovernmental relationships differs from multi-level governance by involving multiple actors from different levels (transnational, national, subnational institutions and actors), its focus on negotiation as a means to public policy implementation, a preference for networks as opposed to legal frameworks or constitutions and emphasizes the role of satellite organizations such as NGOs and agencies (Peters and Pierre 2004, pp. 76-77).

Governance theorists insist on the types of actors involved in MLG and the relationships between them, both horizontally and vertically. As Peters and Pierre note, the actors, arenas and institutions involved are not hierarchically ordered, but have a more “complex and contextually defined relationship” (Peters and Pierre 2004, p.79). Ian Bache and Mathew Flinders (2004) also insist on the multitude of actors and the increasing numbers of decision levels they interact in. A very helpful exemplification of the differences between *state-centric governance* and *multi-level governance* can be seen in the table below, as

synthesized by Oana-Andreea Ion (2013) after Liesbet Hooghe and Gary Marks' comparison in 'Multi-level governance and European integration' (2001).

	<b>State-centric governance</b>	<b>Multi-level governance</b>
<b>The role of national actors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only important actors in the European decision-making process;</li> <li>• European integration is not a threat to their "autonomy", because decisions represent the "least common denominator" resulting after negotiations influenced by actors' asymmetric powers;</li> <li>• Perception of national sovereignty: unchanged, even strengthened as a result of the integration process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most important actors in the European decision-making process;</li> <li>• Decision-making powers are not reserved only for national actors, but also for transnational or subnational actors.</li> <li>• Final decisions only rarely follow the "least common denominator" rule;</li> <li>• Perception of national sovereignty: "diluted" in the interactions between national and transnational institutions.</li> </ul>
<b>The role of transnational actors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are not independent, their organization is determined by the states, they are only the reflection of their interest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They carry a more significant role and an independence with which they can influence the European decision-making process.</li> </ul>
<b>The role of subnational actors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the principles of classic intergovernmentalism of the separation between internal and external policies, subnational actors are perceived as subordinates of the state.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The classical view is challenged by a redistribution of political levels according to interdependence, as opposed to hierarchy.</li> </ul>

**Table 1.** State-centric governance vs. Multi-level governance

Source: Adaptation after Hooghe, Liesbet and Gary Marks. 2001. *Multi-level Governance and European Integration (Governance in Europe)*. Rowman & Littlefield apud Ion (2013), p. 105

Hooghe and Marks also aimed to explain the types of socio-political structures that can be built using multi-level governance. To do this, they looked at differences in competences – general or particular; dispersion of authority, jurisdictions – international, national, regional, meso, local and local

boundaries. Hooghe and Marks insisted on pointing out that the two visions of governance resulted from their analysis – Type I and Type II, are ideal-types. Type I is predominant in western states (but not exclusively) where decentralization occurred after the Second World War and Type II can be observed mostly in those areas in which problem solving depends on public and private partnerships, and in the national/international frontier. (Hooghe and Marks 2001, pp. 22-25).

Type I	Type II
General purpose jurisdictions	Task-specific jurisdictions
Non-intersecting memberships	Intersecting memberships
Jurisdictions at a limited number of levels	No limit to the number of jurisdictional levels
System-wide architecture	Flexible design

Figure 2. Types of multi-level governance  
Source: Hooghe and Marks 2004, p. 17

In order to understand network governance, I must address first the concept of ‘network’ in governance studies. The network implies types of actors involved in relationships of interdependence on resources, both of social and financial capital, but also expertise (Ion 2013, p. 124). Networks are easily adaptable to their environment and have a high degree of sustainability. Keeping this in mind, policy networks are sets of “institutional ties, both formal and informal, between governments and different types of actors, created on the basis of common belief and interests, in a constant state of negotiation, in the purpose of developing and implementing public policy. These actors are interdependent, and policies are the result of their interaction” (Rhodes, R.A.W. 2006. Policy Network Analysis. In *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*, ed. Michael Moran, Martin Rein and Robert E. Goodin, pp. 425-447. Oxford: Oxford University Press. P. 426 *apud* Ion 2013, p. 125). This interdependence implies an inequality between actors in regards to the resources they hold. Public policy networks imply a new type of governance, a network governance defined by the horizontal and relatively stable expressions of interdependent actors. These actors are operationally autonomous and interact with each other through negotiations that take place in a self-regulated framework in the purpose of public good (Torfing, Jacob. 2005. Governance Network Theory: Towards A Second Generation. *European Political Science*, 4, pp. 305-315. P. 307

*apud* Ion 2013, p.131). This extensive definition separates network governance from hierarchy and market government.

The current paper will deal with comparing the concepts that define multi-level and network governance stated in the previous mentioned literature with the European energy policy as applied in Romania. I will look at the levels of decision-making, both at European and national level, the types of actors involved and the relationships and ways in which they interact, whether responsibilities are distributed vertically or horizontally and whether the procedures are hierarchical or cooperative.

#### **4. STUDY CASE: ROMANIA'S ENERGY POLICY**

The European Union can be described as a multi-level governance model, in which decision-making processes are distributed at transnational (the European Commission, the European Parliament), national (central government) and subnational level (regional and local) attracting both institutional and private actors.

##### **4.1. The transnational level**

Looking at the European energy policy, the first level of decision making starts at the European Commission (EC) level which holds monopoly over the agenda-setting of public policies. The EC is also involved in other aspects of the decision-making process, from agenda-setting and the development of the policy to implementation and evaluation. The Commission for Energy and the Directorate-General for Energy are the EC's internal organisms that deal exclusively with energy policies. Because the energy policy has a highly complex nature and involves different interests both from member states and external entities, the Commission has formed a consultative forum for energy policy that includes representatives of regional and local authorities. Article 18 of the Directive 2009/125/EC (European Union 2009) establishes a group of experts called 'Consultation Forum' which will allow stakeholders to be informed and provide their contribution on the implementation of energy policy. The forum is made up of consumer, energy, and environmental organizations, trade unions and industry officials (a list of some of the most



important members can be seen in Annex 1). The Commission also formed an implementation network and a policy review strategy that involve both experts in the EC and the European Court of Justice, responsible for taking action when member states do not comply with European directives. The EC also contributes with periodical studies and data concerning the evolution of energy policy implementation in member states.

In 2003, the EC launched the Intelligent Energy – Europe (IEE) programme that offers help through funding or expert knowledge to organizations willing to improve energy sustainability. Another EC funded organization is the Covenant of Mayors established in 2008 and aimed at “endorsing and supporting the efforts deployed by local authorities in the implementation of sustainable energy policies”. 61 mayorships from Romania have signed up with the Covenant of Mayors in the past five years along with 4370 other European cities.

Furthermore, the EC publishes every year an early calendar of the energy policy’s decision-making process as an incentive for public consultation. This demonstration of transparency triggers effective discussions involving various types of actors from transnational to national and regional levels, both from public or private spheres, and gives time for potential revisions.

The means in which the EC functions in implementing the energy policy aimed to improve its legitimacy through a higher level of transparency and breaking boundaries between policy areas and deepening communication channels, resulting in the need for new policy instruments such as economic analysis, education or data research.

The European Commission, however, does not hold monopoly over the entire decision-making process, as it depends on the European Council and the European Parliament’s approval to adopt a policy. In the ordinary legislative procedure, after the proposal by the Commission, the Parliament gives a first read and makes amendments. If the Council approves the Parliament’s amendments, the Council common proposal is examined in a second reading by the Parliament who votes, after which the Commission delivers a positive or negative opinion leaving the Council to have the final say in approving, via a qualified majority, the proposal. The instrument is finally adopted after the vote of both the Parliament and the Council. It is easy to observe that there is a clear difference of powers between these three transnational actors, none of whom have enough power to hold an exclusive monopoly over the decision-

making process. These three 'big' actors are interdependent on each other's resources and capacities and interact through cooperation and negotiation in the purpose of public good.

#### **4.2. The national level**

Romania's energy strategy shows great parallels with the European Energy Strategy 2020. As one of the countries in line for integration in the early 2000s, Romania was one of the first member states to start implementing a new national energy policy in concordance with European standards. This strategy materialized in two major plans: the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP). The signing of the Accession Treaty (in April 2005) and the granting of EU membership (starting with 1 January 2007) represented important events in the Romanian contemporary history. The adoption of the Community *acquis* in terms of energy resulted in significant effects for Romania's energy market. Along with the obligation to comply with EU's directives, Romania signed the Kyoto protocol that mandates a decrease of emissions of greenhouse gases by 8% from 1989 levels between 2008 and 2012 (EU 2000). A need for a legal framework was a priority after EU membership, and also an institutional framework. In 1990, the Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation was established under the subordination of the Ministry of Finance. This institution was absorbed and is now part of the Romanian Authority for Regulation in the Energy Sector (ANRE), also subordinated to the Ministry of Finance and affiliated to transnational organizations such as the European Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), the Energy Regulator Regional Association (ERRA) and the European Energy Regulators (CEER and ERGEG). The most important institution in Romania's energy policy decision-making process is the Ministry of Finance that implements government policy in the energy sector, including in areas of energy efficiency and renewable resources. Under its rule lie most of the major institutions that regulate, implement and monitor energy policies in Romania. The ANRE, as stated above, is the main specialized body, at national level, in the field of energy efficiency. This government institution controls every aspect of energy policy in Romania. It elaborates proposals, approves and monitors the implementation of primary energy laws at national level. The ANRE functions in two committees - the

regulatory committee and the consultative committee. The regulatory committee is assisted by the consultative body as a means of reaching out to non-public actors to attend and consult in the decision-making process. The consultative committee is made up of 13 members, appointed by the prime-minister, each representing their organization or association. In 2013, the consultative committee featured members from the following institutions:

- *Public*: Ministry of Finance, National Authority for Consumer Protection, Competition Council;
- *Non-public*: Patronage of Energy Utility Companies Association (ACUE), Patronage of Oil and Gas, National Federation of Electricity Union – Unvers, Romgaz Medias Free Union, Romanian Association of Municipalities, Association of Energy Suppliers in Romania (AFEER), National Committee of the World Council of Energy (CNR - CME), National Association of Energy Consumers in Romania (ANCER), Association for Consumer Protection in Romania. (ANRE 2013).

Also in the subordination of the Ministry of Finance is the Intermediary Organization for Energy that deals with the coordination and administration of financial assistance for European Union projects.

In addition to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing, The Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration all take part in the implementation of public energy policy, in different stages of the process.

Other important national organizations take part in this process, the majority of which are public actors. Transelectrica, along with Electrica, Hidroelectrica and Termoelectrica, are the four major companies that deal with energy production and distribution in Romania. They are all subordinated to the Romanian government and take part both in consultations for energy policies and in implementation and monitoring of energy policy.

INCERC Bucharest, unit subordinated to the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing, monitors the energy efficiency of buildings and elaborates data research at the request of the ANRE.

ANRMAP, the National Agency for Regulating and Monitoring Public Procurement Contracts, is a government institution that cooperates with ANRE and the European Commission to establish the most efficient public

procurement strategies in the energy sector and helps implement them at national level.

Other public actors that interact at national level are listed in the table shown in Annex 2 for the purpose of illustration the large amount of actors involved in energy policy in Romania. On the other hand, non-public actors involved in the decision-making process are far less in comparison with public actors and are mainly involved in the first step of policy implementation, in public consultations during the agenda-setting phase. I have listed some in the list of members of the ANRE's consultative committee and I have pointed out that the members were appointed by the Romanian prime-minister.

In 2012, during consultations under the subordination of the Ministry of Finance for the updated energy strategy for 2011-2020, representatives of the Ministry of Finance and for the Ministry of Environment and Forests were present along with members from three non-public organizations: National Federacy of Electricity Union, the NGO Coalition Nature 2000 and WWF Romania. Comments from the public consultation were introduced in the energy strategy in terms of environment issues and monitoring program (Ministry of Finance 2012, p. 21). Although the Ministry of Finance issued a press statement calling for participation in public consultations, the announcement was made far too late for media to broadcast a call for action in these proceedings from the civil society and other stakeholders. As a result, only three non-public actors were present in public consultation.

At national level, the government, specifically the Ministry of Finance, appears to hold monopoly over the entire decision-making process of energy policy. All of the major actors that interact and share resources for the development of the energy policy in Romania are subordinated to the Ministry of Finance or to the ANRE, which is subordinated, as well, to the Ministry of Finance. The only involvement of non-public and non-political actors seems to concentrate only in the public consultation part of the implementation process. However, the lack of clear and early communication proves to be an impediment to the presence of more influential number of stakeholders.

### **4.3. The local level**

A close study of the documents concerning energy policy implementation shows that actors are involved at the local level in public consultations,

implementation and monitoring of energy policies. Most of these actors are public and comprise of local authorities and ADRs (Agency for Regional Development).

One important element in multi-level and network governance in other countries has been decentralization. Complying with the subsidiarity principle, decision power should stand in the hands of the authority from the lowest level, i.e. regional or local level, where all variables are visible and easily monitored. In Romania, the large number of counties (42 including the Capital) triggers a disparity in regional needs and in the case of issues that cross county borders, national involvement is needed.

At a local level, the principal public actors are the local authorities and the ADRs. The local authorities (communes, towns, municipalities and counties) are legal entities that may own public and private property and have full authority and responsibility in all matters related to administration of local public interests. The ADRs, however, do not have legal powers and only serve as a means to inform, manage and advise in the purpose of sustainable development of eight regions and is subordinated to the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism.

There is no specific channel of communications and interactions between local authorities from different counties. The national energy strategy detailed in NEEAP and NREAP only state that the implementation and monitoring of energy policy must be carried out by local authorities.

Some non-public actors like the Agencies for Energy Management in Ploiești, Timiș, Harghita, Alba-Iulia and Maramureș counties take part in the decision-making process by attending public consultations, developing local based data analysis and expertise for the implementation of energy policies at local level.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The actual impact of European organizational adaptation is weak in Romania. Although many newly instated national organizations and agencies were built after the European model, they lack the structure and network relationships and negotiation practices seen at transnational levels.

In the beginning of this paper, I pointed out that I will look at structural elements and regulatory style of the European energy policy in Romania. After

looking at the transnational level where there are clear patterns of network and multi-level governance (variety of actors communicating at different levels, in various phases of the decision-making process, towards the development of policies for the public good, in interdependence with each other, but still autonomous), I tried to look for the same characteristics at national level. Although the actors involved are numerous, the majority of them are under the subordination of government authorities, in particular the Ministry of Finance, and most of them even lack autonomy. There are no clear communication paths between public and public or public and non-public actors; there is neither a hierarchical regulatory style, nor a cooperative one.

In terms of cooperation with the civil society, the lack of an early published calendar detailing all phases of the decision-making process, along with responsible authorities for each phase of the process, diminishes the access points for non-public actors. Those members of non-public organizations who do have a say in energy policy, in the case of the ANRE's consultative committee, are appointed on order of the prime-minister.

Other critical issues can be seen also on local level where there is a lack of involvement and coordination of regional interests. The large number of local authorities sparks very different needs and resources, thus making it difficult to have unitary energy policy implementation.

Comparing the national and local levels with the transnational level, I believe that the European energy policy in Romania cannot be described as multi-level or network governance, although there is a clear imitation of the EU model that can be seen in the transfer of European politics.

A number of Romanian scholars have proposed solutions for national and regional problems starting with reforming of public administration: "a restructuring of the central and local administration consisting in reorganizing institutions, reducing the number of civil servants, introducing regions as legal entities and a change in public administration perception by inviting citizens to participate and become more involved in the decision-making process" (Ghinea, p. 12).

National strategies should be more specific regarding the instruments used to implement the policy and the authorities responsible for carrying out and monitoring the policy. Clearer ways of communications should be established between actors, both public and non-public.

There is an obvious up-down strategy of decision-making in Romania's energy policy that shows the policies implemented are not based on the needs of the public, but come from higher directives, such as those issued by the EU. Implicating the civil society and non-public stakeholders triggers more issue-based policies and a higher legitimacy.

Steps in this direction can be seen as the decision-making process today is greatly different from the one before 1989. However, central and local authorities must learn to communicate and be more open both inside and outside the structures of government in its relations with the citizens, the energy policy's biggest stakeholders.

## Annex 1. European organizations involved in energy policy

ANEC (European Consumer Voice in Standardisation)	<a href="http://www.anec.org">www.anec.org</a>
Asercom (Association of European Refrigeration Compressors and Controls Manufacturers)	<a href="http://www.asercom.org">www.asercom.org</a>
BEUC (European Consumers' Organisation)	<a href="http://www.beuc.org">www.beuc.org</a>
CECED (European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers)	<a href="http://www.ceced.org">www.ceced.org</a>
CEETB (European Technical Contractors Committee for the Construction Industry)	<a href="http://www.ceetb.org">www.ceetb.org</a>
CELMA (Federation of National Manufacturers Associations for Luminaires and Electrotechnical Components for Luminaires)	<a href="http://www.celma.org">www.celma.org</a>
CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization)	<a href="http://www.cenelec.org">www.cenelec.org</a>
Digital Europe	<a href="http://www.digitaleurope.org">http://www.digitaleurope.org</a>
EAA (European Aluminium Association)	<a href="http://www.eaa.net">www.eaa.net</a>
Eceee (European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy)	<a href="http://www.eceee.org">www.eceee.org</a>
ECOS (European Environmental Citizens Organisation for Standardisation)	<a href="http://www.ecostandard.org">www.ecostandard.org</a>
EEB (European Environmental Bureau)	<a href="http://www.eeb.org">www.eeb.org</a>
EHI (European Heating Industry)	<a href="http://www.ashi.be">www.ashi.be</a>
ELC (European Lamp Companies Federation)	<a href="http://www.elcfed.org">www.elcfed.org</a>
EPEE (European air-conditioning, heat pump and refrigeration industry)	<a href="http://www.epeeglobal.org">www.epeeglobal.org</a>
EPTA (European Power Tool Association)	<a href="http://www.epta.biz">www.epta.biz</a>
EuroACE (European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings)	<a href="http://www.euroace.org">www.euroace.org</a>
Eurocommerce (European association representing the retail, wholesale and international trade sector in Europe)	<a href="http://www.eurocommerce.be">www.eurocommerce.be</a>
Eurofuel (European Heating Oil Association)	<a href="http://www.eurofuel.eu">www.eurofuel.eu</a>
Europump (European Association of Pump Manufacturers)	<a href="http://www.europump.org">www.europump.org</a>
Eurovent-Cecomaf (European Committee of Air Handling and Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers.)	<a href="http://www.eurovent-cecomaf.org">www.eurovent-cecomaf.org</a>
Helio International (international network of energy analysts)	<a href="http://www.helio-international.org">www.helio-international.org</a>
Inforse (International Network for Sustainable Energy)	<a href="http://www.inforse.org">www.inforse.org</a>
ISOPA (European Diisocyanate and Polyol Producers Association)	<a href="http://www.isopa.org">www.isopa.org</a>
ORGALIME (European Engineering Industries Association)	<a href="http://www.orgalime.org">www.orgalime.org</a>
Plastics Europe (Association of Plastics Manufacturers in Europe)	<a href="http://www.plasticseurope.org">www.plasticseurope.org</a>
Recharge (International association for the promotion and management of portable rechargeable batteries through their life cycle)	<a href="http://www.rechargebatteries.org">www.rechargebatteries.org</a>

Source: Energy Commission, available at [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/ecodesign/consultation-forum/files/official\\_list\\_of\\_member\\_organisations\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/ecodesign/consultation-forum/files/official_list_of_member_organisations_en.pdf)



**Annex 2. Actors involved in the European energy policy in Romania**

Level/Actor	PUBLIC	NON-PUBLIC
<b>TRANSNATIONAL</b>	UE	FEDARENE - European Federation of Agencies and Regions for Energy and Environment
	CE - Intelligent Energy Europe	European Renewable Energy Council EREC
		Central Europe Energy Partners CEEP
<b>NATIONAL</b>	Government of Romania	Patronage of Energy Utility Companies Association ACUE
	Ministry of Finance	Patronage of Oil and Gas
	ANRE	National Federation of Electricity Union - Unifers
	Intermediary Body for Energy	Romgaz Medias Free Union
	Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing	Romanian Association of Municipalities
	Ministry of Health	Association of Energy Suppliers in Romania AFEER
	ISPH	National Committee of the World Council of Energy CNR - CME
	ANRMAP	National Association of Energy Consumers in Romania ANCER
	INCERC	Association for Consumer Protection in Romania
	ICEMENERG	Romania Energy Sector ROeC
	TRANSELECTRICA	
	HIDROELECTRICA	
	Romanian Waters	
	Competition Council	
	National Authority for Consumer Protection	
	OPCOM - Green Certificates Stock Exchange	
CNCAN - Monitoring Nuclear Activity		
Department of Environment		
ENERO		
Romanian Academy		
<b>LOCAL</b>	Local Authorities	Agencies for Energy Management
	ADRs	

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