

1. Taking into account the soil and climate conditions and the size of the arable land of Romania, a very wide range of energy crops can be cultivated to the food security not be affected. Romania's arable area is about 9.4 million ha out of which 6.4 million ha are used for food security and over 3 million ha could be used for biomass production.

Romania aims at developing coherent production of second generation biofuels. Present research in this area is a national priority. Considering the potential of the Romanian agriculture and forestry and the results of national scientific research, production of biofuels can be an important resource in the view of second-generation biofuels development.

The schedule for second generation biofuels technologies development is 2015-2020.

The vehicle fleet is mostly dominated by those equipped with internal combustion engines, that in 2020 will these represent 90% of the fleet.

Having regard of the huge potential for bioethanol production, to our intentions are encourage the use of bioethanol in transport, including the promotion of manufacturing of engine operating with 95% ethanol.

The Romanian Government also supports the promotion of electric cars and in this respect it has been constituted a committee to develop a strategy to promote electric cars in the country.

2. In accordance with art. 35-37 of Law no. 46/2008 on Forestry Code, the forest land use change is restricted to a limited range of public works, and it is approved following a specific procedure. We consider the national forest regime rules in force, which are among the most restrictive in Europe, as covering the compliance with general sustainability indicators for biomass used for energy purposes.

Good agricultural and environmental conditions - GAEC set in the Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and Minister of Environment and Forests no.30/147/2010 implementing the Regulation (EC) no. 73/2009 include standards related to: soil erosion, maintaining the optimal content of organic matter in soil, maintaining soil structure, a minimum level of agricultural land maintenance, protection and water management.

3. The country soil and climate conditions allow cultivation of a very wide range of energy crops (annual or perennial)

- cereals (wheat, corn, barley, oats, etc.).
- sugar crops (sugar beet, sweet sorghum, ierusalem artichokes, etc.).
- legumes (alfaalfa, alfalfa, etc.).

- herbs (miscanthus, switchgrass panicum, etc.).
- oilseed crops (rapeseed, sunflower, soybean, etc.).
- fiber crops (arundo donax, cynara, etc.).

Compared to the availability of 3 million ha of arable land the estimated potential of energy crops in Romania is $15 \cdot 10^6$ toe. Secondary agricultural production is also an important source of by-products used to produce energy (the energy potential of agricultural residues is about 230 ... 270 ktoep, depending of the cereal production level).

Given the great diversity of energy crops, we consider it is not necessary that only some categories of biofuels to be supported, all bio fuels must having the same regime.

4. Development of energy crops is not a threat for food security. From our perspective Romania has the potential to provide raw materials needed to achieve the biofuels target of 10% by 2020 and the also intermediary steps related this target.

To encourage energy crops, we consider the establishment of financial incentives for:

- determination of farmers to cultivate the land,
 - use of technologies to achieve high yields per unit area,
 - expansion of arable irrigated area,
- as being necessary at Community level.