

D.1.2.1.

Development of Regional Stakeholder Report ROMANIA



ERDF PP 3 CLUSTERO
ERDF PP8 - MEET (MEEBE)
ERDF PP 13 - Ghelinta
18 March 2021

Project Information

Project Title: GoDanuBio - 'Participative Ecosystems for fostering the revitalization of rural-urban cooperation through governing DanubeCircular Bioeconomy'

Project code: DTP3-471-4.1

Lead partner: BIOPRO Baden-Württemberg GmbH

Start of the project: 01/07/2020

Duration: 30 months

<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/godanubio>

Deliverable Information

Author/-s: CLUSTERO; Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Tourism; Ghelinta Commune

Deliverable nr.: D.1.2.1

Submission date: March 2021

Dissemination level: Public

Version	Date	Content	Elaborated by	Reviewed by
1	30.01.2021	1st Draft	CLUSTERO Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Tourism Ghelinta Commune	Leucuta Christina
2	18.03.2021	2 nd draft	CLUSTERO Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Tourism Ghelinta Commune	Leucuta Christina
3	March 2021	Final versionh	CLUSTERO Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Tourism Ghelinta Commune	Ruxandra Popovici

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Chapter 1: Abstract

The project started with regional analyzes on the current situation of socio-economic and environmental framework and policy instruments dedicated to supporting the circular- and bio economy, mapping projects implemented regionally. The present report is aiming to discover all actors and relevant stakeholders on the different levels from macro to local, from public, industry, academia and society which are involved in developing of circular economy and bioeconomy. The report started with a description of the contemporary processes with a specific emphasis on rural areas as counterpart to urban areas. At the same time, this analyzis will highlight the existing political conditions on national, regional and local level, as well as the stakeholders capacities and good practices at different levels and will highlight the legal, socio- economic, technological and environmental conditions. The conclusions of this assessment will be discussed and relevant information and experiences will be shared in international meetings organized in the context of the project. Along with the project partners, the members of the groups and the subgroups from the partner regions will take part in the learning activity and in the experience exchange sessions in the future.

Chapter 2: Definitions

Chapter 2.1 Circular Bioeconomy

The circular bioeconomy is the production of renewable biological resources and the conversion of these resources and of waste streams into value added products, such as food, feed, bio-based products and bioenergy. The importance of bioeconomy is recognized in the various strategies implemented at national and regional levels.

Stakeholders in Romania, respectively Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Tourism, CLUSTERO-Romanian Cluster Association, IPE-Institute for Economic Forecasting, clusters in the Central region etc are involved in the activities of various projects focused on the circular bioeconomy. Thus, the projects Be-Rural and DanuBioValNet are focused on strengthening the rural development and the rural-urban cooperation, identifying the best practices for developing business models, bioeconomy strategies/roadmaps and partnerships for boosting eco-innovation by developing a joint bio-based value-added network for the Danube region. Centred on the key principles of co-creation, openness and inclusiveness and sustainability, Be Rural maps the national/regional biomass potential and identify suitable technology options for each selected Open innovation Platforms. DanuBioValNet developed new methods, strategies and tools to connect various actors (SMEs., farmers, universities, research institutes etc) in a bio-based industry.

Chapter 2.2. Contemporary processes

a) Demographic change:

Romania had 19.52 million inhabitants at the beginning of 2018, a 50-year low, due to negative natural increase and large migration, and this trend will have a large impact on economic growth during the next decade by mitigating potential GDP grow thrates.

Romania's population has decreased over recent decades and is projected to shrink further. It has fallen by 3.8 million since 1990 and is projected to fall to 15 million by 2070, from the current level of 19.4 million, driven by demographic change, including emigration. As a consequence, the old-age dependency ratio, i.e. the ratio of people aged 65+ relative to people of working-age (15-64), is projected to double from 26.3% in 2016 to 52.8% in 2070. This implies that the number of working age people for every person aged over 65 would fall from almost four to just two¹. As a member of the European Union since January 1, 2007, in Romania, the rural area is defined as all areas outside urban, according to the Eurostat database. Romania fits into the NUTS 3 regional classification with 67.8% or 161,678 km² of its territory being predominantly rural, 29.4% or 70,127 km² being intermediate, and only 2.8% or 6587 km² being predominantly urban, according to the CAP context indicators.

In the last decade Romania's rural areas became less attractive or the young people, who are often attracted by the mirage of the major cities and western European countries. Migration does not only lead to the aging of the rural population but, primarily due to the migration of young people, also to the collapse of the agricultural economy by affecting the agricultural labor force. Although the labor force in agriculture is over sized compared to other sectors, it is not distributed proportionally in the territory and is especially characterized by the improper use of the factors of production, which determines the inability to secure a source of income.

As concerns the migration abroad, Romanian migration to Central European countries was characterized by ethnicity and seasonality, and usually, the migrants emigrated later to Western European countries.

A more complex work force migration (ethnic, students, physicians, engineers, IT specialists) took place towards Germany, France, UK, and Belgium. After the 2008 crisis, Romanian migrants, some of them who remigrated from Spain, took an interest in the Northern European countries, determining both labor migration, and brain drain. The two contrasting types of migration – for work abroad and within the country – have common and specific determinants. The younger generation from households with international migration experience is more inclined to migrate within or outside the country. Temporary emigration for work is higher amongst men than women. It is also higher for vocational educated people, for those that travelled abroad and live in rather large localities with high unemployment.

b) Rural development

The national strategy of rural development for period of 2021-2027 is not elaborated yet. Therefore Romania was inspired by the latest directions given in rural development strategy for 2014-2020. The strategy assigns ambitious targets for Romania in the field of education, innovation, energy/environment, employment and social inclusion and improving competitiveness in general. The National Rural Development Program for the period 2014-2020 contributes to achieving smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

The main economic drivers for the rural development are the local people that collaborate with the local /communal administration as well as with county, regional and national administration. Approximately 45.7% of the Romanian population lives in rural areas, compared to 23.6% in EU Member States. About 30% of the population is employed in agriculture. There are major differences between rural and urban areas, the former being marked by a significantly higher level of poverty and a correspondingly lower standard of living. Despite the increase in average agricultural production, there is still significant potential for increasing agricultural production, the average yields of agricultural crops in Romania being significantly below the European Union average, being extremely receptive to improving the agricultural management system

¹ COM(2020) 150 final - Country Report Romania 2020

c) Rural-urban cooperation

Romania's territorial development strategy 2030² explains in detail the rural-urban linkages. Many different levels of the institutional framework influence processes of rural-urban cooperation both in an horizontal sense between communes, counties, regions and in a vertical sense between local and national. The local/rural system is more connected on bottom up process. Urban areas are markets and service centers for rural enterprises and rural areas are attractive to the urban population especially in times of crisis caused by COVID 19. Local Action Groups (GAL) are an opportunity for rural development and revitalization of small towns. Rural-urban partnerships are also highlighted by the activity of existing clusters in Romania (i.e. Green Energy Cluster from the Romanian Central Region has implemented bioeconomy projects within local communities-Ghelinta commune and in other communes etc) and by their contribution to increase local/regional competitiveness. Disparities between rural and urban can be accentuated by uneven deployment of bioeconomy strategies and infrastructures but through a partnership of actors from the regional/national ecosystem and an exchange of good practices between the countries of the Danube region, partners in the Go DanuBioproject, solutions can be found to the challenges of the circular bioeconomy.

Chapter 3 Key determinants of the regional/country governance system

a) Political conditions (strategic level)

Name of policy or strategy: National_Strategic_Plan on Common_Agricultural_Policy – Romania 2021-2027	
Relation to demographic change	SO 7 and 8 ³ The Bioeconomy will have a great impact on increasing youthful rural population, developing and implementing innovative projects which will create new job opportunities to help surplus labour from agricultural sector. It will also contribute to generational renewal and decreasing of the rural depopulation.
Relation to rural development	Main document at national level, on agriculture and rural development policies
Relation to circular economy	SO 8 points out that there is a need to finance integrated projects, regardless of the size of enterprises in the agricultural sector, forestry and food industry. The bioeconomy, especially the circular economy, is considered to be a central driver for the sustainable development of rural areas, in correlation with the development of farms which are acting in an organised producing system
Implementation	Revised SWOT analysis and Needs assessment submitted to EU ⁴
Territorial level	The NSP is directly linked to the regional development strategies

²Romania's territorial development strategy 2030: <http://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/web/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Romanias-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-2030.pdf>

³**Specific Objective 7.** "Attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas; **Specific Objective 8.** "Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry"

⁴[Planul National Strategic PAC post 2020 - Ministerul Agriculturii si Dezvoltarii Rurale \(madr.ro\)](http://www.madr.ro)

Interactions between levels	Over 60 public and private entities (regional and national level) have been involved in drafting the specific documents
Relation to S3	The smart specialization domains are approached under the transversal objective: “Promoting knowledge, innovation and digitalization in agriculture sector”

Name of policy or strategy: National Strategy for Research, Innovation and Smart Specialization 2021-2027	
Relation to demographic change	Research Strategic Agenda – Chapter Societal Challenges (Bioeconomy is a smart specialization sector and the strategy mentions its role in improving the quality of life and ensuring living conditions in rural areas like those in urban areas in view to reduce the migration phenomenon, to encourage local and ecological production and to promote traditional and mountain products with value added)
Relation to rural development	National dimension: Contribution of Agriculture 4.0; Technologies for organic agriculture
Relation to circular economy	The strategy stipulates that “shifting to a circular economy in Romania will involve the coordination of economic policies with policies aimed at increasing employment in circular economic sectors, increased investment in relevant sectors, the development of social policies and stimulation of economic innovation and the combating of climate change and its effects” .
Implementation	www.uefiscdi.gov.ro/news-raportul-consultarii-exploratorii-specializarea-inteligenta-la-nivel-national The document is in elaboration.
Territorial level	National level with links to regional smart specialization strategies
Interactions between levels	.On-line exploratory consultation (questionnaire) with 28.000 members of Brainmap.ro community .evaluation of 42 sub-domains by 2815 respondents
Relation to S3	The strategy has a national component of the S3

Name of policy or strategy: 8 Regional Smart Specialization Strategies 2021-2027	
Relation to demographic change	Chapter Labor Force in the region; Swot analysis of each Romanian region mentions the aspects of demographic changes that have appeared in recent years with an impact on the period 2021-2027.The development of bioeconomy would provide opportunities to increase regional competitiveness and create new jobs.
Relation to rural development	Smart specialization fields in the regions: bioeconomy; biotechnologies(bio-nano-technologies); agriculture and food industry; forestry-woodworking-furniture;fisheries;eco-technologies
Relation to circular economy	Smart specialization fields in the regions: developing circular economy; waste management; sustainable energy & environment;
Implementation	https://www.nord-vest.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/RIS3NV-2021-2027_200914.pdf http://www.adrse.ro/Documente/Planificare/RIS3/Smart_Specialization_Strategy_SE.pdf https://www.adrbi.ro/dezvoltare-regionala/strategia-de-specializare-inteligenta-ris-3-bi/

	https://adnordest.ro/user/file/news/20/Strategia%20de%20Cercetare%20si%20Inovare%20pentru%20Specializare%20Inteligenta%20a%20Regiunii%20Nord-Est%20%28versiunea%20avizata%20CRI%29.pdf http://www.adrcentru.ro/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/RIS3Centru_2021-2027.pdf https://www.adrmuntenia.ro/strategia-de-specializare-inteligenta-a-regiunii-sud--muntenia-post-2020/static/1351 https://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/20182/89941/Documentul-Cadru_Regiunea-Vest_s.pdf/92d5bfd-0cd8-4119-bf62-725e71232acb https://www.adroltenia.ro/strategia-de-specializare-inteligenta-ris-3-s-v-oltenia-2021-2027/
Territorial level	Regional level
Interactions between levels	-regional entrepreneurial discovery -regional and national networking
Relation to S3	The regional Smart Specialization Strategies have relations with the National Strategy for RDISS 2021-2027

b) Legal conditions (operational level)

Law 211/2011 on the updated waste regime; Law 137/1995 on environmental protection;

Law 197/2020 for the amendment and completion of Law 46/2008 Forest Code

Law 211/2011 updated on management waste regime

Government Decision no.79 of 12th December, 2018 on the adoption of the opinion on the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions-A sustainable bioeconomy for Europe: strengthening the links between the economy, society and the environment COM (2018) 673 .There is no law yet on circular bioeconomy sector in Romania. According Emergency Ordinance no. 74/ 17th July, 2018, the legislation on the municipal waste management changed. The economic instruments to be newly implemented are: "pay for what you throw away", "extended producer responsibility" and "storage tax". In order to implement the economic instruments it is necessary to amend and supplement the relevant legislation so that the responsibilities and obligations of all actors involved are clearly established, including changes through the promotion of the circular economy package. On the other hand, taking into account the European Commission's approach reflected in the circular economy package instead of the storage tax, the "contribution to the circular economy" is established in Romania.

In forest-based industry there is no officially published act in Romania, how to introduce circular bioeconomy principles in the sector. However, thanks to SAWYER project financed by EC, domestic and international experts have been elaborated "The scenario forecasts for the furniture industry in the economy and circular economy until 2030". The report includes the impact of the sectoral transition to a more circular economy and has been developed in view of the expected evolution by 2030 of the main legislative and voluntary instruments and policies and strategies that may affect the path to be taken by the European furniture sector.

c) Socio-economic conditions

In accordance to an overview published by the World Bank⁵, “the economy contracted by 4.7 percent in the second half of 2020, driven by a decline of 10.5 percent in the second quarter. The weakening of external demand from Europe, along side pandemic-related restrictions, caused industry to contract by 14.1 percent in the first half of the year. Turnover in trade and services also decreased by 17 percent in the same time frame, but high-frequency indicators point to a relatively quick rebound.

The World Bank classified Romania as a high-income country for the first time, based on the 2019 data (per capita income of \$12,630).

Romania covers an area of 238 000 km², of which 87% is rural. Of the total area, agricultural land covers 57 % and forest land 30 %.

Romania's seasonally adjusted unemployment increased to 5.6 percent in January 2021 from an upwardly revised 5.2 percent in December 2020. This was the highest jobless rate since last June, as the number of unemployed increased by 6,143 to 473.8 thousand. Meanwhile, the jobless rate for both men (5.7 percent vs 5.3 percent in December) and women (5.5 percent vs 5.0 percent) increased, according to the National Institute of Statistics.

From the total population, 45% lives in rural areas. The share of agriculture in the Romanian economy (at 6.6% of Gross Value Added) still remains one of the highest in the EU (more than three times the EU average of 1.7% of GVA).

Approximately one third of all farms in the EU are found in Romania, with some 3.9 million farm holdings. Increasing competitiveness of the sector and accompanying there structuring process are key challenges. Farming structures are highly polarised – large and medium sized farms, account for around 7% of holdings, but manage some 70% of agricultural area, and have a clear competitive potential. On the other hand, 93% of the holdings are less than 5 ha – these are typically subsistence and semi-subsistence holdings, which manage the other 30% of the agricultural area. The average farm size is considerably smaller than the EU average (3.4 ha in RO compared to an EU average of 14.4 ha). Average productivity is low, currently 30% of EU average levels, despite Romania's potential in the sector.

The concepts of circular economy and bioeconomy in Romania are on an upward trend, which proves that they are of increasing interest at all levels. Thus, have been identified and proposed a number of sectors that have high potential for the development of Romania's bioeconomy, including the food industry, agriculture (biofuel, biogas, biomethane), while solid residues and vegetable residues could be used to produce green energy), bio-natural products (spontaneous flora), horticulture, biotechnology, etc.

In Romania there is not yet an official bioeconomy strategy. However, bioeconomy is mentioned as a smart specialization sector in strategic documents for the period 2021-2027.

d) Technological conditions

Actions aimed at increasing the efficiency of resource use in companies are included in all Regional Strategic Plans and refer to the modernization of process production technologies, including to reduce energy consumption in production processes. Another component of resource efficiency is the reuse and introduction of secondary

⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/romania/overview>

products in the economic circuit. Thus, it is necessary to streamline the use of resources at the level of companies and implement solutions that lead to the development of the concept of circular economy in small and medium enterprises. At the same time, measures should be supported to strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders involved in the transition to the circular economy.

Biodiversity conservation also has a positive impact on the regional economy, as the regional GDP depends on bio-based raw materials such as forest based industries, agriculture and agro-food industries etc. Sustainable construction sector, agriculture, food and beverage production depend largely on a healthy nature.

One of the most efficient way to share the existing knowledge of science towards industries in Romania is through the clusters. In Romania there is existing over one hundred clusters and initiatives in different fields, while the circular bioeconomy principles are represented and disseminated at the following clusters:

- Green Energy Innovative Biomass Cluster, member of Circular Economy Club, London UK – in filed of renewable and sustainable energy sources
- Transylvanian Textile&Fashion Cluster
- AgroTransylvania Cluster
- AgroFood Regional Cluster, in field of agriculture and food industries
- PRO WOOD Cluster
- Med Green Cluster

Research and Innovation projects in circular bioeconomy carried out by various R&D institutes among them are: Institute for Research in Circular Economy and Environment “Ernest Lupan”, official partner in the Circular Economy Platform of Stakeholders (ECESP) from the European Economic and Social Committee of the European Commission and National Research and Development Institute for Food Bioresources – IBA Bucharest that is a public research entity coordinated by the Ministry of Research and Innovation with research activity in 4 strategical areas: food safety, nutrition, consumer behaviour and food (Bio)technologies.

The Executive Unit for the financing of higher education, research, development and innovation (UEFISCDI www.uefiscdi.gov.ro)⁶ mentioned that there is financed through Subprogram 3-Economic and international cooperation-(Horizon 2020) of the National RDI III Plan of 22 projects in the field of bio-economy (14 products and 3 technologies). Many of the clusters were involved in such subsidized programs.

e) Environmental conditions

According to the Romanian CAP Strategic Plan post 2020 and the SWOT analysis⁷, the main strenghts identified in the forestry and agriculatar sectors (specific objectives 4,5,6) are as follows:

- important sector in processing biomass resourcess
- CH₄, N₂O/ha emissions in Romania are the lowest in EU
- Total GHG emissions in agriculture are lower than EU level

⁶<https://uefiscdi.gov.ro/resource-821651-uefiscdi-raport-2019-24.07.2020.pdf?&wtok=&wtkps=XU5JEolwEPxLzooJYQnDxRdYVvkCIAGDQISAbMXfDbm4nKZnepIOIIBVAwWkJUexBt8F9Ci6IYxGEd2DirR5hbbspLcewIUtTBzOh0eyVyZEo3YhUHadpoVO5ewkguU+TRImwIxn27IGcGGq1fP29GLEERnAUb5s5h1A4fzbX24mG2GUuwz6zIUb6uRyIRxjFLmbY/vSt6/LnIRjQr9BUGYVtZ1Ct+FAJR3WFM4hc6oxL5yXF6CRdLzNVoxh7Aw==&wchk=a7a285950e34174a6bd4b11e379a054fecee9ea5>

⁷https://www.madr.ro/docs/dezvoltare-rurala/2020/analiza_swot_pns-versiunea_ii.pdf

- Big part of the renewable energy production is provided by agriculture and forestry,
- Implementing innovative technologies at big farms level

The opportunities envisaged by the new CAP:

- Positive impact on renewable energies, investments in circular economy
- Supporting projects investments in areas using bioresources, R&D projects, partnerships for increasing competitiveness and environmental conservation
- Encouraging farmers, business rural developers to use and promote also subproducts of bio value chains form agriculture and forestry
- Bioeconomy- tool for economical growth as well as new jobs creation

There are also constraints:

- The Large agricultural areas are affected by soil degradation phenomena (erosion, landslides, and desertification), risks that are expected to intensify as the effects of climate change increase.
- supported to either maintain or convert to organic agriculture practices.
- Maintain the gap between production process and research activities
- Increasing the negative impact of intensive farming over environment (on high productivity agriculture lands)

Chapter 4. Stakeholder inventory

- Public

Stakeholder group	<i>The Government of Romania</i>
Stakeholder subgroup	The Government of Romania⁸
	Regional Development Agencies⁹
	Ghelnița Commune

⁸ Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 Ministry of Education and Research and Digitalization (UEFISCDI)

Other ministries and Governmental Departments

⁹ There are 8 Regional Development Agencies:

- * South Muntenia Regional Development Agency
- * Central Regional Development Agency
- * North - West Regional Development Agency
- * North - East Regional Development Agency
- * South-East Regional Development Agency
- * South-West Oltenia Regional Development Agency
- * West Regional Development Agency
- * Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Development Agency

Position in the network	<p>The role of the government is to ensure the balanced functioning and development of the national economic and social system, as well as its connection with the world economic system, while promoting national interests.</p> <p>Interface between the Government and the other central and local authorities and the economic entities / operators involved.</p> <p>Cooperation and partnerships to implement research projects in the bioeconomy field.</p> <p>They are regional entities that represent the link / interface between the central public administration and the business environment in the respective region.</p> <p>The bioeconomy and the circular economy are topics of interest for regional development agencies both in the regional development plan and in the regional smart specialization strategies-RIS3.</p> <p>It ensures the connection between the local community and Covasna county and the central region of Romania</p>
Importance for GoDanuBio	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development supports bioeconomy and circular economy projects and will materialize at the level of a specific objective, respecting Specific Objective 8 - in the field of agriculture - Promoting employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas , including the bioeconomy and sustainable forestry, from the National Strategic Plan 2021-2027.</p> <p>Romania has one of the largest agricultural sectors in Europe and a strong (petro)chemical industry. Combined, the two factors agree to make him an ideal candidate for bio-based chemistry. The notion of bioeconomy as a multi-sectoral discipline is just surfacing in Romania and the massive amount of biomass available is un-or under-exploited. However, relevant bioeconomy themes are included both in the National Strategy for RDI and Smart Specialisation Strategy and in the regional Smart Specialization Strategies.</p> <p>Capacity building for developing urban-rural cooperation.</p> <p>Dissemination of information: from the GoDanuBio platform to the institutes, universities and business environment.</p> <p>Ensuring synergies with other institutes. The mission of the BIOEAST initiative is to develop circular knowledge-based and cooperative bioeconomies to increase inclusive growth in BIOEAST countries and</p>

	also to create new value-added jobs, especially in rural areas, while maintaining or even enhancing environmental sustainability.
	<p>The objectives of the Regional Development Agencies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting companies operating on the "zero waste" principle • Support for current businesses in the transition to a circular economy-oriented business model • Reducing food waste • Waste recovery in order to reduce the exploitation of depletable natural resources.
	<p>The commune is engaged in learning about circular bioeconomy and to shape its local development strategy towards the sustainable development goals.</p> <p>Ensures involvement in disseminating information to the local community.</p>

ACADEMY

Stakeholder group	Academy
Stakeholder subgroup	<p>Universities</p> <p>Research Institutes</p> <p>(Institute for Economic Forecasting (IPE)</p> <p>National Research and Development Institute for Chemistry and Petrochemistry- ICECHIM Bucharest</p> <p>National Institute for R&D in Electrical Engineering ICPE-CA)</p> <p>National Research and Development Institute for Food Bioresources -IBA</p>
Position in the network	<p>Universities and research institutes are involved in R&D projects focused on circular bioeconomy</p> <p>Informal Cooperation with the Government and the other central and local authorities and the economic entities involved.</p>
Importance for GoDanuBio	Creation of synergies between projects.

INDUSTRY

Stakeholder group	Clusters
	Private companies
Stakeholder subgroup	<p>AgroTransilvania Cluster</p> <p>Cluster MEDGreen</p> <p>Green Energy Innovative Biomass Cluster</p> <p>PRO WOOD Regional Wood Cluster</p> <p>AgroFood Regional Cluster</p> <p>Transylvanian Textile and Fashion Cluster</p> <p>Eco HORNET Ltd¹⁰</p> <p>Erpek IND Ltd</p> <p>Furniture producers, Wooden house producers and other companies</p> <p>SME companies from agriculture and food industry</p> <p>Textile manufacturing companies</p>
	Genesis Biopartner
	Romanian Association for Packaging and Environment– ARAM
Position in the network	<p>Informal cooperation with the Government and the other central and local authorities, research institutes, universities, clusters and with economic entities involved.</p> <p>Private producer of recycling station which transform agricultural waste into bio-based gas and oil.</p> <p>Private producers of biomass boilers, energy source: solid biomass by-products from forest based industries and agricultural wastes</p> <p>Private forest based industrial companies, closely related to Ghelinta Commune, having member companies from Ghelinta.</p> <p>Private producers of food products, bio products mostly from Covasna County.</p>

¹⁰ **eco HORNET**, a Romanian SME, has developed a recycling station that uses pyrolysis technology to transform industrial biomass, household waste and sewage sludge into bio-gas, bio-oil and biochar in addition to creating thermal energy for hot water and air generators.

<https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/en/main-language/romanian>

	SMEs and startups in textile and fashion industry, indoor design and manufacturing.
	The final link of the finished products.
	Central Public Association interface of business environment.
Importance for GoDanuBio	<p>Promotion of good practices models;</p> <p>Companies from Ghelinta, over 25 companies in forest based industry.</p> <p>Dissemination of GoDanuBio results</p> <p>Exemple of good practice for Bioregio project:</p> <p>„Biogas and fertilizer from agro-food waste” could be used by rural communities for valorisation of bio-waste and renewable energy production.</p> <p>https://www.interregeurope.eu/bioregio/good-practices/</p> <p>Example of good practice within the European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform</p> <p>https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/en/good-practices/turning-waste-energy-co-generation-using-biomass</p> <p>Potential users of solutions for applying the principles of bioeconomy.</p> <p>Promoting good practice models through concrete examples of impact in terms of both competitiveness and job creation, as well as the reintroduction of secondary raw materials in the production process and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

SOCIETY

Stakeholder groups	NGOs
Stakeholder subgroups	CLUSTERO-Romanian Cluster Association
	CERC¹¹
	ACOR¹²
	IRCEM¹³

¹¹ Coalition for the Circular Economy Association - **CERC**

¹² Association of Romanian Communes - **ACOR**

¹³ The Institute for Research in Circular Economy and Environment “Ernest Lupan” – **IRCEM**

	ASIMCOV¹⁴
	AGROSIC¹⁵
Position in the network	Informal cooperation and cluster interface with the Government and the other central and regional/ local authorities. Cooperation with economic entities involved.
	Networking
	Ensures the connection between local communities and counties.
	Interface of business environment
Importance for GoDanuBio	Dissemination of GoDanuBio results

¹⁴ Association of Small and Medium Size Enterprises of Covasna County-**ASIMCOV**

¹⁵ Association for Intercommunity Development **AGROSIC** Sf. Gheorghe