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РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНИ НА ПОЧАТКУ ХХІ СТОЛІТТЯ»

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Економічні та соціальні аспекти розвитку України на початку ХХІ століття. Матеріали ХІ Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції 17-18 жовтня 2023 року. Одеса: Одеський національний технологічний університет, 2023. – 663 с.

У матеріалах конференції знайшли відображення економічні та соціальні аспекти розвитку України на початку ХХІ століття. Були запропоновані шляхи вирішення найактуальніших та нагальних проблем багатьох сфер сучасного бізнесу та новітні управлінські технології в сучасних турбулентних умовах існування підприємств. В доповідях особлива увага приділялась прикладному характеру досліджень та їх впливу на поліпшення економічної ситуації в країні.

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RESEARCH ON BIOECONOMY POTENTIAL IN ROMANIA

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Introduction

The European Commission states “bioeconomy comprises those parts of the economy that use renewable biological resources from land and sea – such as crops, forest, fish, animals, and micro-organisms – to produce food, materials and energy.”

The BIOEAST Initiative says that “The bioeconomy encompasses the production of renewable biological resources and their conversion into food, feed, bio-based products and bioenergy independently of the processing technologies. It thus includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, food and pulp and paper production, as well as parts of chemical, bio-technological and energy industries.”

Romania does not have an official national definition for bioeconomy (https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/bioeconomy/country/romania_en).

However, there are several definitions of the bioeconomy in specialized articles, such as: A complex system composed of Earth resources and their anthropic and natural transformation processes, which belong to biology and contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of people in a sustainable way, based on knowledge, forethought and empathy (Voicilas, D.M., 2021).

Objectives, methodology and data

The study highlights the main characteristics, opportunities, and challenges of the country, in a regional and EU context. It is analysed the potential of the bioeconomy in Romania and there are discussed a few of the arguments the statistical data offer and the stakeholder needs show to develop the bioeconomy. The official documents of the EC and other European institutions with attributions in the field, national documents from Romania, but also results and documents of the BIOEAST Initiative and the BIOEASTsUP Project were used. To achieve the proposed objectives, a review of the specialized literature, a text analysis of the studies and documents in this field was carried out.

Results

Naturally, we wonder why bioeconomy is so important lately. Statistical data and analyses performed in the field give us, easily, the answer to this question. For example, at EU level, if we analyse some basic indicators for the bioeconomy, we see (Figure 1) how many resources it entails and how many effects it produces, such as jobs, turnover or added value.

In the case of the presented indicators, the majority share in the bioeconomy field has agriculture and the food and beverage industry. In addition, important and high-weight activities are in the field of wood, furniture and paper. Also, plastics, rubber, pharmaceuticals and chemicals. Almost 18 million employees are involved in bioeconomy in EU. The turnover is huge and the value added is more than 650 billion Euros. The remarkably high statistical values of these economic activities are strong arguments for treating the bioeconomy seriously and for developing dedicated strategies at national level and plans for future activities at regional level. We predict that the bioeconomy will develop in the near future because the potential is big for all EU members. Obvious, the CEE countries have their personal contribution at EU level. These are the arguments why we consider useful this study and the implementation of the national strategies for bioeconomy.

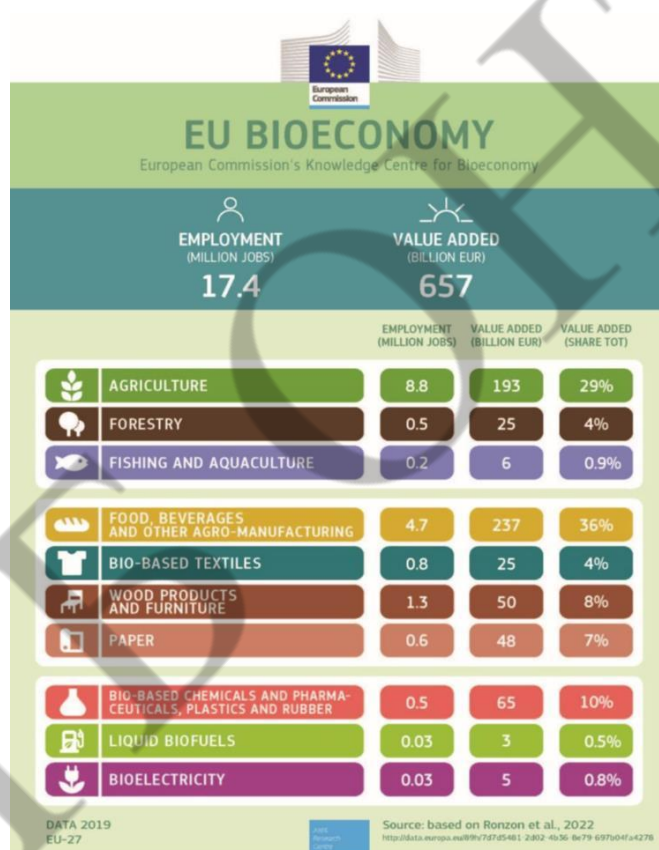


Figure 1. Indicators of the bioeconomy in the EU

Source: EC, 2022 (Based on Ronzon et al., 2022, JRC).

Romania has high quantitative and qualitative potential for biomass resources from agricultural and forestry production (see Figure 2). Residue production from the main crop groups per member state, expressed in Mt of dry matter per year is presented and Romania ranks 4th in EU. The average values is over the reference period 2006-2015 (BioeastsUp Project, Based on Camila et al., 2018). The structure of the existing bioeconomy: According to the JRC studies, the bioeconomy of Romania generated (2017) about 38.88 billion € turnover (13%

of overall turnover of non-financial corporations - including agriculture - in the country, compared with 9% EU average) and 12.48 billion € value added. In 2017 the bioeconomy employed 2.4 million persons (28% of total people employed compared to the EU average - 9%). Romania had the highest share of people employed in bioeconomy sectors among BIOEAST countries.

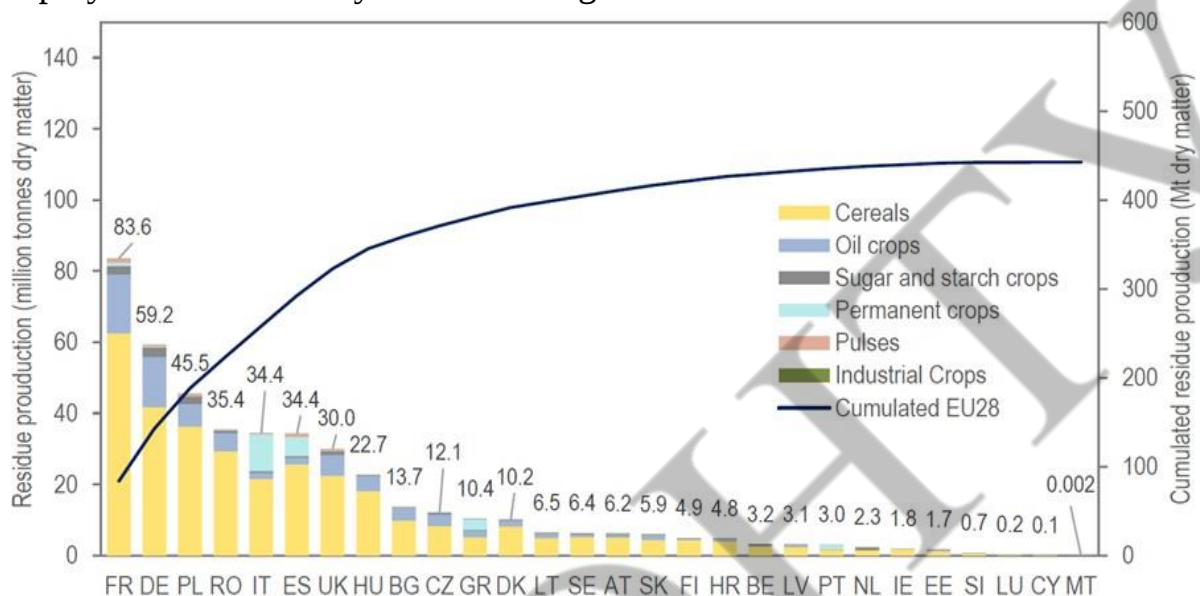


Figure 2. Biomass resources

Source: BioeastsUp Project.

During the 2010-2017 period, Romania was above average among BIOEAST countries in terms of real growth of whole bioeconomy.

Romanian experts rely more on public support and funds than on private one to mobilize the potential of the bioeconomy. Bioeconomy is perceived as a political desideratum.

Bioeconomy should be perceived as a cluster that agglomerates many sectors of an economy, introducing new connections between them that, as a result, bring new value-added products and services. Bioeconomy represents an alternative mode of growth comprising economic, environmental, societal, and political objectives.

According to the answers of experts and stakeholders, investments are needed in increasing productivity in almost all primary and manufacturing sectors in Romania.

Romania still needs to face some consumers' practices in order to be more engaged in ecosystem valorisation and in order to add more value to sustainable products. The survey confirms that, in Romania, there is still a need for organic waste adaptability skills.

In Romania there is no specific institution that is strictly dedicated for bioeconomy.

Conclusions

The results of the analysis show the benefits of changes in national strategies. There are important factors that can be decisive to solving all the problems we face today. Therefore, the opportunity to develop a bioeconomy strategy in accordance with EU regulations should not be lost, so that it is approved and operational during the 2021-2027 programming period, and EU funds for this purpose can be accessed. The National Bioeconomy Strategy for Romania is in the first stage of development.

For better progress in this field, it is necessary to solve the main challenges we have in view: Research and Innovation deadlock, Stalemate in the bio-based value chains, Governance impasse, Societal indifference, Financial barriers.

Aknowledgements



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