

## Circular economy country profile – Romania



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## Introduction

The European Commission requested the EEA to produce EU country profiles that offer an updated view of the following elements:

- circular economy policies being implemented at a national level with a particular focus on elements that go beyond EU mandatory elements; and
- best practice with a focus on policy innovation.



While implementing the EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP 2020), Member States are encouraged to advance circularity at a national level by adopting policies and initiatives that go beyond EU regulations, while preserving the Single Market.

This circular economy country profile is based on information reported by the Eionet network and, in particular, the Eionet Group on Circular Economy and Resource Use in the second quarter of 2022. Contributions were received from Luminița Bălălaşu, Director, Sustainable Development Strategies, Programs and Projects Directorate, Department for Sustainable Development, Government of Romania; Gabriel Minea, PhD., senior councillor, Sustainable Development Strategies, Programs and Projects Directorate, Department for Sustainable Development, Government of Romania, and were integrated by Mihaela Ștefănescu, PhD., senior councillor, International Relations and European Affairs General Directorate, Romanian Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests.

The information was reviewed and edited by the European Topic Centre on Circular economy and resource use (ETC CE). A selection of Eurostat data was made to further complement this country profile.

The information is current as of 28 September 2022 (final review), when members of Eionet verified the content of this profile.

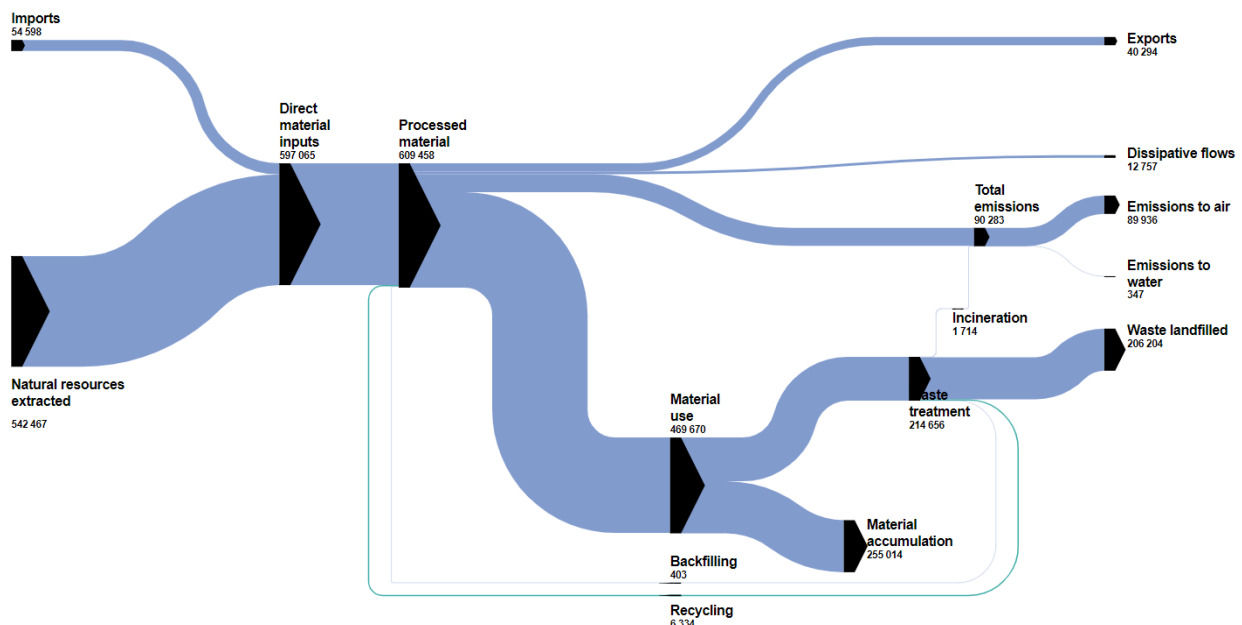
## Romania – facts and figures

 	<b>GDP:</b> EUR 218.9 billion (1.6 % of EU27 total in 2020)
	<b>GDP per person:</b> EUR 11 360 (purchasing power standard) (71.8 % of EU27 average per person figure in 2020)
	<b>Use of materials (domestic material consumption (DMC))</b> 556.8 million tonnes DMC (9.2 % of EU27 total in 2020) 28.9 tonnes DMC per person (214.8 % of EU27 average per person in 2020)
	<b>Structure of the economy:</b> Agriculture: 4.4 % Industry: 29.7 % Services: 66.0 %
	<b>Employment in circular sectors:</b> 132 551 people are employed in circular economy (CE) sector (3.7 % of EU total in 2018) People employed expressed as a percentage of total employment: 1.5 % (EU average 1.7 %)
	<b>Surface area:</b> 238 391 square kilometres (5.3 % of EU27 total)
<b>Population:</b> 19 328 838 (4.3 % of EU27 total in 2020)	

Note: all definitions and metadata used in this profile are taken, as shown, from Eurostat

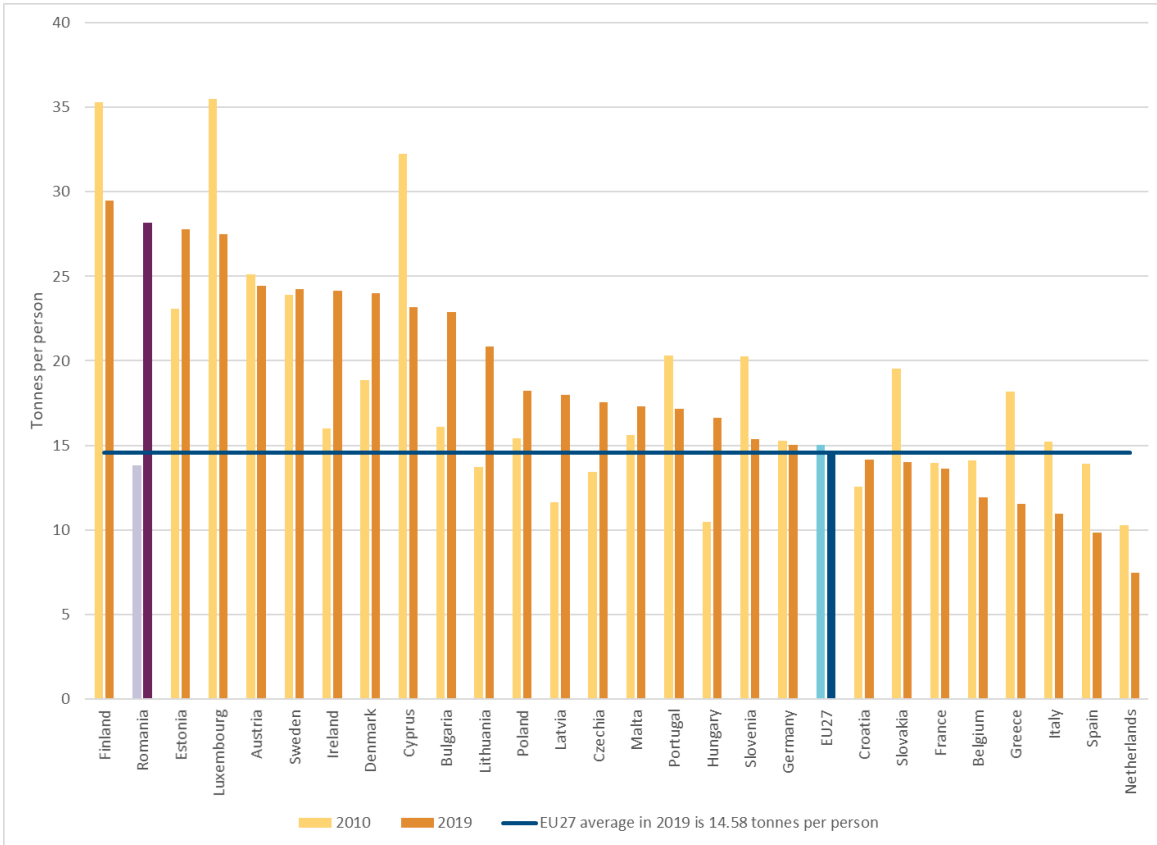
Source: Eurostat datasets, EU27 2020 (accessed 20 June 2022)

Figure 1 Material flow diagram for Romania in 2020, '000 tonnes



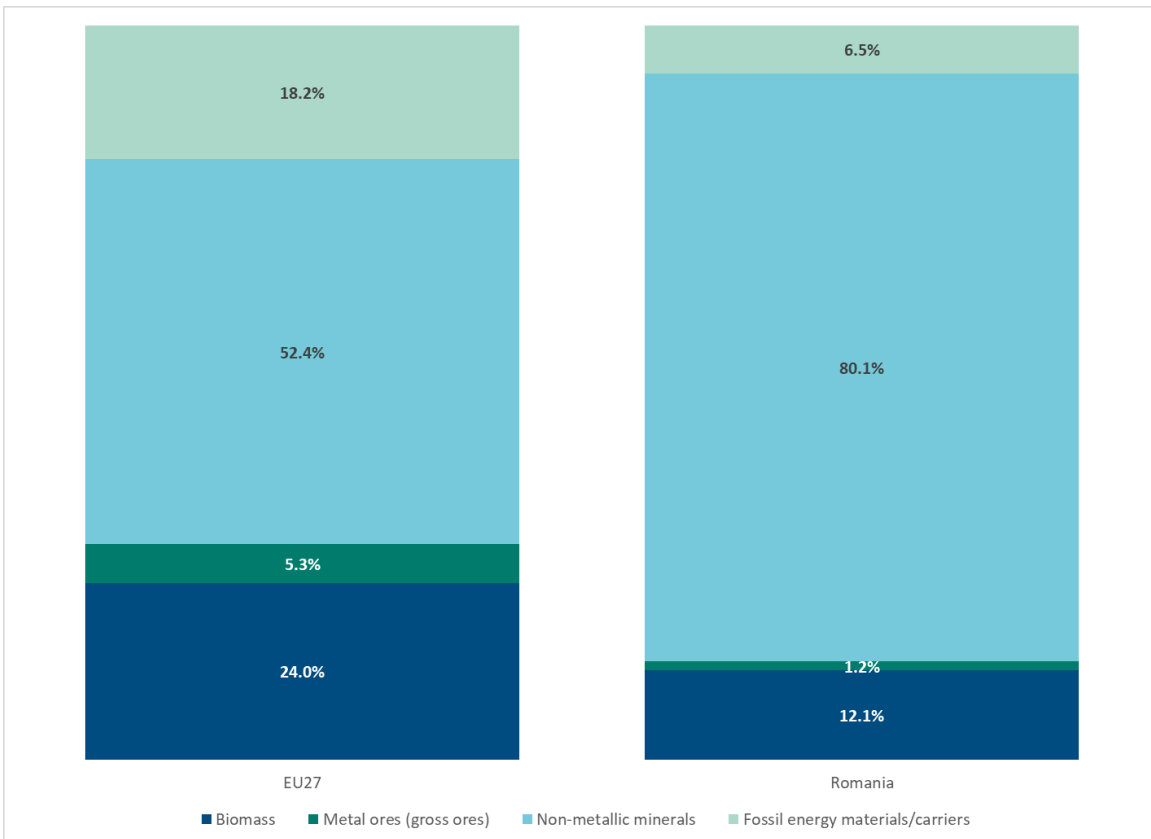
Source: Eurostat (2022) [env\_ac\_mfa], [en\_ac\_sd], [env\_wassd] (accessed 20 June 2022)

**Figure 2 Material footprint (raw material consumption), EU27, 2010 and 2019, tonnes per person**



Source: Eurostat (2020) [env\_ac\_rme] (accessed 4 July 2020)

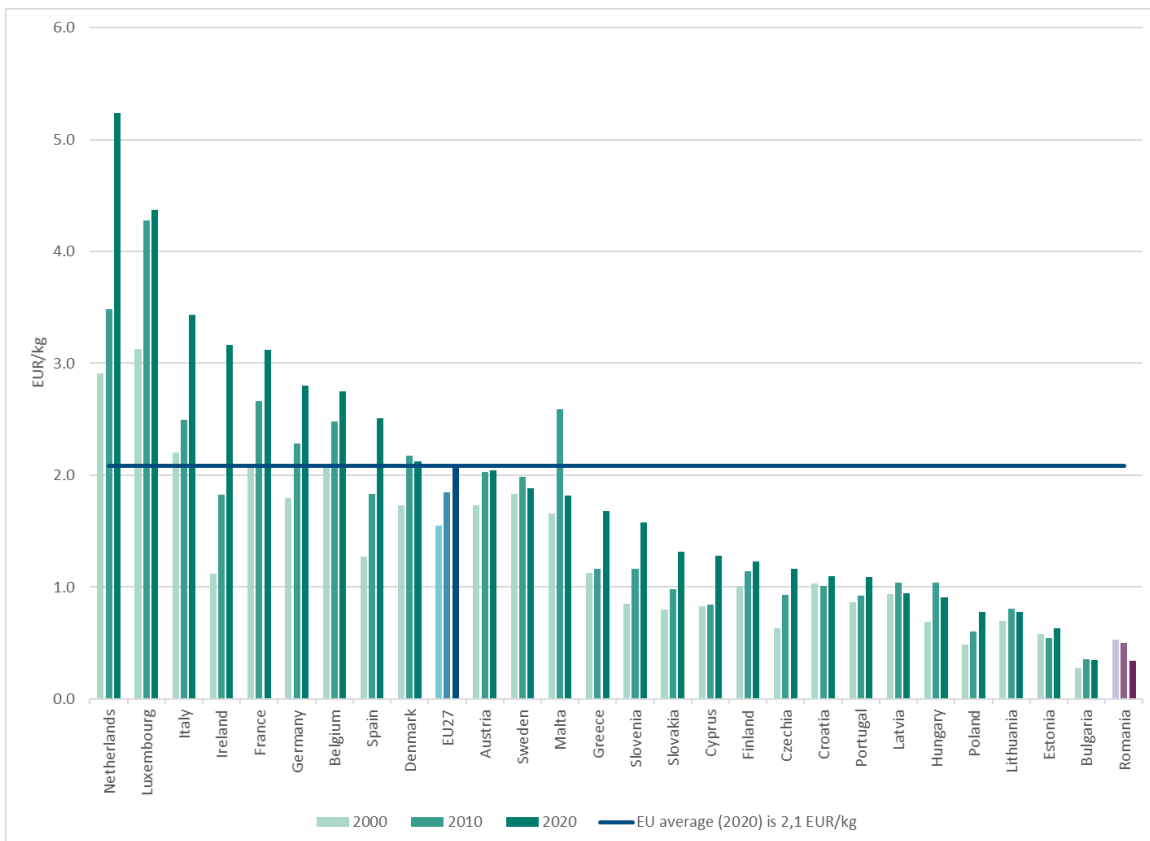
**Figure 3 Domestic material consumption by selected material category, EU27 and Romania, 2020, per cent**



Note: totals may not sum to 100 % due to rounding

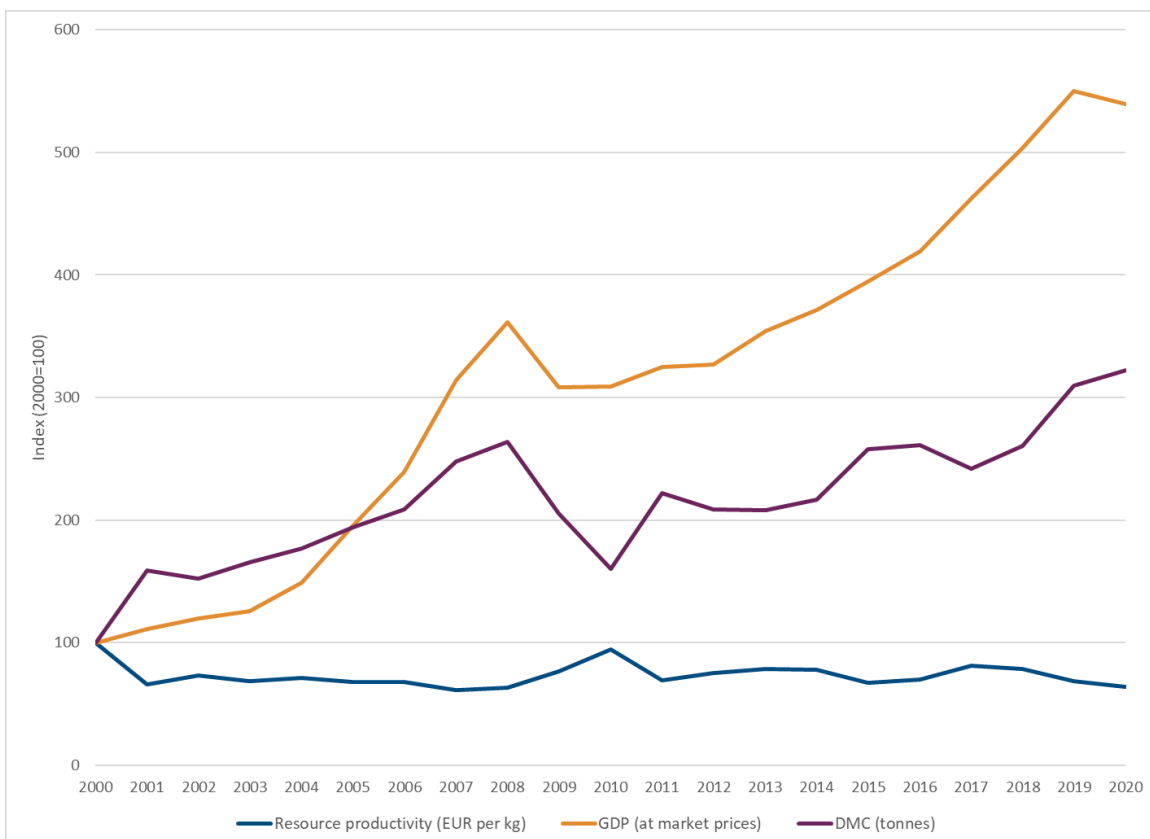
Source: Eurostat (2022) [env\_ac\_mfa] (accessed 20 June 2022)

**Figure 4 Resource productivity (gross domestic product/domestic material consumption), EU27, 2000, 2010 and 2020, EUR per kilogram**



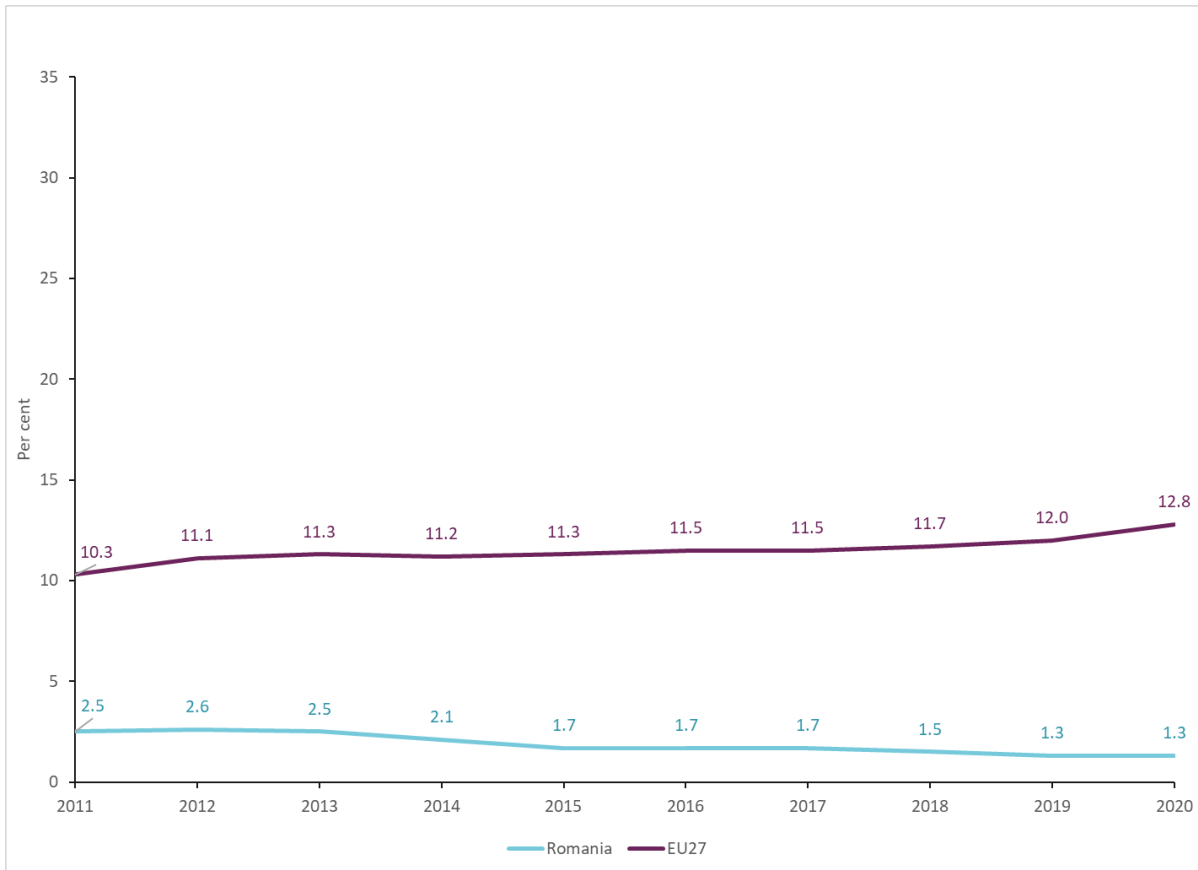
Source: Eurostat (2022) [env\_ac\_rp] (accessed 20 June 2022)

**Figure 5 Gross domestic product, domestic material consumption and resource productivity trends, Romania, 2000–2020, index (2000=100)**



Source: Eurostat [env\_ac\_mfa], [env\_ac\_rp] & [nama\_10\_gdp] (accessed 4 July 2022)

Figure 6 Circular material use rate in Romania, 2011–2020, per cent



Source: Eurostat (2022) [env\_ac\_cur] (accessed 20 June 2022)



## Existing policy framework

### Dedicated strategy, roadmap or action plan for circular economy

Romania adopted the Government Decision no. 1172/21 September 2022 for the approval of the **National Strategy for the Circular Economy** <sup>(1)</sup>. The Strategy was developed under the coordination of the Department for Sustainable Development as part of the Prime Minister's Office, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests and the Ministry of Economy in the frame of the Technical Support Instrument project funded by European Commission's Directorate-General for Structural Reform Support (DG REFORM), Technical Support for the Development of the Circular Economy Strategy and Establishing a Monitoring Mechanism (REFORM/SC2021/143).

The Strategy is setting a clear general direction for accelerating the transition from a linear to a CE model. It provides an overview of 14 economic sectors in Romania in terms of their circularity potential, out of which seven were identified as **sectors with the highest potential**: agriculture and forestry, automotive, construction, consumer goods such as food and beverages, packaging, textiles and electrical and electronic equipment (EEE).

The general objective of the Strategy is to provide a framework for the transition to a CE, through the implementation of the Action Plan. The success indicator of this transition is the decoupling of economic development from the use of natural resources and environmental degradation.

The overall objective of Strategy is closely linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and global climate goals, as well as the new EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP), in line with the principles and action promoted under the EU Green Deal.

At the national level, elements of the transition to a CE are also provided within the National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Romania 2030 (SNDDR 2030) and in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

The National Strategy for Circular Economy **will be accompanied by an Action Plan**. In this regard, a joint inter-ministerial coordination process will be led by the Head of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister with the aim of adapting to the national specificities and EU/international trends related to the CE. This approach will also ensure the development of effective means of implementation for the Strategy and Action Plan, including by involving key stakeholders in the process.

As a timeline, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan envisages the adoption of the CE Strategy and Action Plan by 2023 to ensure Romania's transition by 2030. Moreover, Romania is planning to have an Action Plan in place by the third quarter of 2023 to enforce the implementation of the Strategy.

### Circular economy policy elements included in other policies

Circular economy policy element	Included in policy
<i>De minimis</i> aid scheme for the transition to the CE (for industry)	<a href="#">Romania's mechanism on Circular Economy</a> (in Romanian)
Resource efficiency	<a href="#">Romania's Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)</a> (in Romanian)
Reuse of materials and reduction of waste generation	<a href="#">Romania's Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)</a> (in Romanian)
Increasing the energy efficiency of historic buildings	<a href="#">Romania's Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)</a> (in Romanian)

<sup>1</sup> <https://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/strategia-nationala-privind-economia-circulara-13409762>

Circular economy policy element	Included in policy
Improving waste management governance to accelerate the transition to the CE	<a href="#">Romania's Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)</a> (in Romanian)
Modification and completion of some normative acts to make waste management more efficient	<a href="https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/253710">https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/253710</a> (in Romanian)
Methodological norms regarding the control of waste transfers and secondhand goods from other countries	<a href="https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/256826">https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/256826</a> (in Romanian)
Waste landfilling	<a href="https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/245381">https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/245381</a> (in Romanian)
Burying and burning waste are crimes and punishable	<a href="https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/259476">https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/259476</a> (in Romanian)
Project of the Code of Territorial Planning, Urbanism and Construction	<a href="https://www.mdlpa.ro/pagesproiectlegeaprobarecodamenajareteritoriurbanismconstructii">https://www.mdlpa.ro/pagesproiectlegeaprobarecodamenajareteritoriurbanismconstructii</a> (in Romanian)

Romania adopted Ordinance no. 27 of 24 August 2022 <sup>(2)</sup> regarding the regulation of some financial measures by establishing a **de minimis aid scheme for the transition to the CE**. The purpose of this financial support mechanism is to develop new industrial sectors, to revalue existing resources and reduce waste, which pollutes the entire country. The mechanism stipulates that the maximum grant from the state budget in a 16 month period is the lei equivalent of EUR 200 000 and the minimum is the lei equivalent of EUR 15 000. Accepted projects will be financed within the limits of funds with 85 % from the state budget, the remaining 15 % from the beneficiaries' own sources.

Main areas financed are:

- companies that carry out **technological transfer** activities for the consolidation of the CE;
- the development of **research-innovation activities**, ecological design of products and services that promote the principles of the CE;
- establishing and/or equipping and operating **centres for repairing and refurbishing goods**;
- development of waste **recycling activities**, etc.

The above-mentioned mechanism is *de minimis* aid granted under this scheme and is not included in other state aid.

Romania has undertaken various action in the waste management sector.

- A return guarantee/deposit system will be in place through which any Romanian who returns product packaging to supermarkets will receive their deposit back.
- Banning the placing of single-use plastic products such as plates, forks or plastic cups for drinks on the market. This measure transposes the EU's Single-Use Plastics Directive (SUP).
- Adoption of Emergency Ordinance no. 38 of 6 April 2022 for the modification and completion of some normative acts to improve the efficiency of waste management. The new legislative provisions state that burying and burning waste have become crimes that are punishable by 3–5 years in prison. Likewise, the penalties for dumping waste were increased to LEI 10 000–20 000 (approximately EUR 2 000–4 000) for individuals and LEI 50 000–70 000 (approximately EUR 10 000–14 000) for legal entities.
- Adoption of Order no. 1,647 of 10 June 2022 for the approval of the methodological norms for the control of waste transfers and waste or second-hand goods from other countries. The legal provisions state that this type of waste can only enter Romania through 15 border crossing points. The measure was introduced to establish better traceability of waste from the border to recycling points.
- On 11 August 2021, as proposed by the Romanian Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, two normative acts were approved for waste management:

<sup>2</sup> <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/258656> (in Romanian)

- Ordinance no. 2 of 11 August 2021 regarding waste that aims to establish a legal framework to progressively reduce and then eliminate the landfilling of waste, which can be recycled or recovered, and the introducing measures to prevent and reduce the negative effects of landfilling on the environment and human health.
- Emergency Ordinance no. 125 of 16 September 2022 for the amendment and completion of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 196/2005, regarding the Environment Fund Administration, on the way to manage packaging and packaging waste.

Moreover, the two Ordinances come with a series of restrictions and objectives regarding waste landfilling, the most important of which refers to the landfilling of only 10 % of the generated municipal waste, an objective set for 2030. The remaining 90 % must be recycled and recovered, according to the CE principles.

The aim is to reduce the amount of waste that is landfilled by applying the measures from the waste prevention programmes which applies the waste hierarchy – prevention, reuse, recycling, revalorisation and other feasible options.

The Code of Territorial Planning, Urbanism and Construction, included in Component 5 – The Renovation Wave of the major reform of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR), will integrate the aspects of key elements of the European Green Deal and other relevant European and national strategies, including energy efficiency, climate change, resource efficiency, nature-based solutions, biodiversity corridors and the CE. The draft Code will establish **specific rules for the management of waste generated from the construction and demolition of buildings** as well as from their operation, for example, obligations to develop and implement waste reduction programmes and waste management plans, reuse waste, recycle waste, and dispose of waste safely.

## Monitoring and targets

### Assessment of circular economy performance

The Strategy is proposing a general approach to develop a feasible governance structure in order to assign responsibilities for implementation of a CE. It also introduces a general monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure correct and timely implementation. By decision of the Prime Minister, a coordination structure will be established that will include representatives, at the level of state secretary/state counsellors, from ministries with powers and responsibilities in the field of the CE, the Prime Minister's Chancellery, the General Secretariat of the government, the Presidential Administration and the Department for Sustainable Development. Leadership of the coordination structures will be provided by the head of the Prime Minister's Chancellery, and the secretariat will be provided by the Department for Sustainable Development.

By order of the head of each institution represented in the coordination structure, an executive structure will be established to address and coordinate CE actions specific to the institution's responsibilities.

As well as collaboration from other stakeholders participating in the implementation of the strategy, actors from the private sector, academia and civil society will be regularly consulted in the process of developing the CE Action Plan and the implementation of the Strategy.

The governance structure has as its main objective the elaboration of the CE Action Plan and the implementation of the Strategy.

The Strategy also introduces a general monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure correct and timely implementation.

Indicators will be developed or obtained from Eurostat or the National Institute of Statistics for each of the Strategy's key objectives. Additionally, indicators used in existing regulations or the national indicators of sustainable development, which cover the social, economic and environmental dimensions, will be used to monitor the implementation of the Strategy.

Performance assessments of the circular economy will be developed to assess the status at the national level as part of the strategic documents.

In alignment with several relevant national strategies tackling a more sustainable, green and just Romania <sup>(3)</sup>, the National Strategy for the CE established the following high-level key objectives:

1. prioritise local production over imported products and materials;
2. strengthen economic competitiveness and labour;
3. responsible and sustainable sourcing of raw materials;
4. prioritise promotion of innovation and research for the CE;
5. preservation, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
6. prevention of waste generation and sustainable use of waste;
7. promote responsible consumption and environmental education;
8. protection of the ecosystem and the health of citizens.

Based on these high-level objectives, the strategy is providing directions that should be pursued through policy making to advance CE in Romania:

- I. decrease consumption of virgin raw materials through more sustainable raw material extraction, recycling and recovery activities;
- II. decrease consumption of consumer goods by extending products' lifetimes;
- III. decrease the negative impacts on ecosystems resulting from production activities;
- IV. decrease the negative impacts on ecosystems caused by waste and water management, and disposal activities;

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<sup>3</sup> National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013–2020–2030, Romania's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, National Waste Management Plan (2018) as well as the draft Circular Economy Strategy (2020).

- V. improve policy and governance coherence, communication and collaboration throughout local, regional and national levels.

### **Circular economy monitoring frameworks and their indicators beyond the ones from Eurostat**

The National Strategy for the Circular Economy proposes a series of indicators for monitoring the CE starting from the ones already existing at EU and national levels. Also, there is an intention to develop new national indicators beyond those that already exist.

At the moment, Romania does have a CE monitoring framework in place. The National Recovery and Resilience Plan, however, envisages the adoption of a CE Strategy and Action Plan by 2023 to ensure Romania's transition by 2030. Romania is planning to have the CE Action Plan in place by the third quarter of 2023 in order to enforce the implementation of the Strategy.

### **Circular economy targets**

For the time being, Romania does not have CE targets in place. The National Recovery and Resilience Plan envisages the adoption of an Action Plan to enable the implementation of its National Strategy for the Circular Economy.

## Innovative approaches and good practice

### Examples of public policy initiatives (national, regional or local)

→ *Good practice example: data and transparency/traceability, producer /supplier responsibility*

**Circular Economy Coalition (CERC)** <sup>(4)</sup> offers Romania a platform to monitor national and EU policies, develop studies and reports on circularity, and support the implementation of CE programmes.

The CERC is an industry-led association with members united to promote the CE at national and international levels through different communication activities or position papers on various issues, such as:

- monitoring national legislation – parliamentary initiatives, ministerial regulations, regulations of decision-making bodies and authorities;
- technical contributions and standardisation initiatives – reasoned proposals and requests, and also by promoting the transition to the CE in the regulatory framework by implementing specific processes;
- contributions to international networks dedicated to the strategies of the regenerative system specific to the CE transfer of good practice, expertise, regulatory legitimacy, models, strategies, procedures aimed at reducing the negative effects of consumption and prolonging the use of resources, and stimulating economic growth in an organised and sustainable way.

**The study on the evaluation of the guarantee/deposit system** <sup>(5)</sup> was component of the waste management system in Romania, conducted by Bucharest University of Economic Studies, the Coalition for the Circular Economy, the National Soft Drink Association (ANBR), the Romanian Association for Packaging and the Environment (ARAM), and Romanian Brewers. This study presents details of the guarantee/deposit system, as well as a series of case studies.

→ *Good practice example: financial support programme, education (consultancy and training), innovative business models*

**The INSIGHT Consortium blueprint for industrial symbiosis** <sup>(6)</sup> offers a set of recommendations at EU, national, regional, local, and company levels, intending to increase awareness of industrial symbiosis across a diverse group of specialists and stakeholders, including ministries, regional and local authorities, industrial park owners, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), industry, academia, vocational education and training (VET) providers, business associations and development agencies.

**European Institute of Romania's study – the transition to a circular economy** <sup>(7)</sup>. From waste management to a green economy, Romania aims to reduce the existing knowledge gaps on a circular approach to waste recovery, operationalise the transition and achieve a Romanian model of a CE, taking into account the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach.

→ *Good practice example: change in consumption patterns and consumer behaviour, education (awareness-raising and training), spatial planning and urban policy*

**SinCE-AFC project** <sup>(8)</sup> aims to improve policies in the field of regional innovation by facilitating horizontal mechanisms that support and enhance the entrepreneurial spirit of SMEs in the agri-sector by exploiting circular economy opportunities.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/en/dialogue/existing-eu-platforms/circular-economy-coalition-cerc-offers-romania-circular-economy-platform>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/200311\\_Brosura-ASE-Buyback-PART1%2BPART2%20-%20FINAL.pdf](http://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/200311_Brosura-ASE-Buyback-PART1%2BPART2%20-%20FINAL.pdf) (in Romanian)

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.insight-erasmus.eu/results/blueprint/>

<sup>7</sup> [ier.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Final\\_Studiul-3\\_Spos-2018\\_Economie-circulară-1.pdf](http://ier.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Final_Studiul-3_Spos-2018_Economie-circulară-1.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.adrmuntenia.ro/proiectul-sinceafc/static/1202> (in Romanian)

**BIOREGIO project Models for the regional circular economy and the best available technologies for organic flows** <sup>(9)</sup> – Priority Axis 4- Environment and resource efficiency.

The general objective of this project is to increase the economic efficiency of agri-business SMEs in the South Muntenia Region by increasing the degree of innovation in companies, as a result of expanding the capacity of the National Institute for Research and Development in Chemistry and Petrochemistry (ICECHIM) technology transfer services in the region in the following areas of smart specialisation:

- bioeconomy;
- energy, environment and climate change;
- eco-nano technologies and advanced materials.;
- the project aims to support businesses in the South Muntenia Region by providing information on available modern technologies, technology transfer and assistance in obtaining funds for their implementation, thus increasing the competitiveness of SMEs in the region.

Planned project activities:

1. Support for technology transfer to SMEs by:
  - 1.1. developing experimental models and prototypes to demonstrate the efficiency of the technologies offered and the quality of the products;
  - 1.2. providing specific technology and innovation supporting services to enterprises, depending on their needs and available resources.
2. Boosting the technology transfer capacity by:
  - 2.1. creating an online trading platform;
  - 2.2. internationalising activities
  - 2.3. implementing innovation management system ISO 56002: 2019

**RETRACE – A systemic approach for regions transitioning towards a circular economy** <sup>(10)</sup> aims to improve the implementation of regional development policies and programmes, mainly those under the Investment for growth and jobs objective and, where appropriate, programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation objective by promoting the exchange of experience and learning about new policies among interested regional actors.

### Examples of private policy initiatives (sectoral)

**Employers' Confederation Concordia** <sup>(11)</sup> published a guide, *Circular Economy in Romanian Business*, which maps the circular economy activities already implemented by member companies, covering many of the most important sectors of the economy – hospitality, retail, beverage manufacturers, banks, energy, etc. The guide highlights the activities of more than 20 companies from different sectors, in order to identify the most common circular economy practices.

**Ateliere Fără Frontiere** <sup>(12)</sup> is a social enterprise fighting against discrimination, the exclusion and marginalisation of the most disadvantaged peoples, which works for their social and professional integration.

**Viitor Plus** <sup>(13)</sup> is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) active in the areas of the CE, climate change and environmental protection with such social and educational activities as:

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<sup>9</sup> <https://icechim.ro/project/dezvoltare-prin-inovare/> (in Romanian)

<sup>10</sup> <https://projects2014-2020.interregeurope.eu/retrace/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://dng6bz1fnhn09.cloudfront.net/media/2022/05/ghid-economie-circulara-220512.pdf> (in Romanian)  
<https://concordia.ro/noutati/documente-de-pozitie/economia-circulara-in-businessul-romanesc-mic-ghid-de-bune-practici-pentru-crestere-durabila> (in Romanian)

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.atelierefarafrontiere.ro/> (in Romanian)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.viitorplus.ro/> (in Romanian)

- **Recycling Map** – the first national, interactive platform that allows the identification and location of recyclable waste collection points in Romania.
- **Atelierul de Pânză** – making 100 % reusable, untreated, unpainted, unbleached cotton bags; reusable face masks and various other products from pre-production textile waste. The products are made by people with disabilities.
- **RECICLETA** is a social-economy initiative launched in 2009 as a transport service for medium quantities of recyclable materials (up to 150 kg or 1 cubic metre): paper, cardboard, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic containers, foil containers and aluminium cans.
- **EcoProvocarea** is an extra-curricular educational programme for high school students on environmental protection and personal development.

**Terra Mileniul III** <sup>(14)</sup> is an NGO with projects in the area of climate change, the CE and other topics related to environmental protection – food waste, green public procurement, rural development, etc.

**The Danube Goes Circular** <sup>(15)</sup> is a circular economy platform, under the Interreg MOVECO project, which involves 16 partners from the ten Danube countries. The platform offers a space for collaboration, awareness raising and a marketplace for reusable materials. Hence, it provides opportunities for trading materials and expanding circularity.

**GreenGroup** <sup>(16)</sup> with its branches:

- GreenFiber is the only producer of synthetic polyester fibres in Romania and the largest producer of fibres in Europe made from 100 % recycled PET flakes.
- GreenWEEE focusses on the collection, treatment and recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), cables, batteries and car components.

**ECOTECA – UrbanWINS Toolkit** <sup>(17)</sup> A guide to the role of urban participatory processes

The toolkit is part of an Horizon 2020- financed project studying the way in which cities consume resources and products and phase out waste.

**Thermal insulation solution offered by LanaTerm** <sup>(18)</sup>, based on sheep's wool to create thermal insulation for buildings.

**Composting of sludge from sewage treatment plants** <sup>(19)</sup> – Mioveni, Argeş.

**ecoHORNET** <sup>(20)</sup> develops multi-system burners with ecological combustion procedures to create gas, oil and biochar through pyrolysis. Pyrolysis plants treat all types of industrial biomass which cannot be recycled and stored in ways that avoid biological degradation, including household wastes and sewage sludge, unrecycled plastic and rubber wastes, sludges and deteriorated soils with hydrocarbons, coal, waste oil, and leachate, thermo-chemically.

<sup>14</sup> <https://terramileniultrei.ro/proiecte/> (in Romanian)

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved\\_project\\_output/0001/32/7ea67d79539dbcd43e712485d4a37b41d81219eb.pdf](https://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/32/7ea67d79539dbcd43e712485d4a37b41d81219eb.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.green-group-europe.com/ro> (in Romanian)

<sup>17</sup> [https://ecoteca.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/190527\\_UWToolkitfinalversionA4v2PRINT\\_RO\\_compressed-2.36\\_reduce\\_compressed-sub-2.pdf](https://ecoteca.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/190527_UWToolkitfinalversionA4v2PRINT_RO_compressed-2.36_reduce_compressed-sub-2.pdf) (in Romanian)

<sup>18</sup> <https://lanaterm.com/en/why-sheep%E2%80%99s-wool-insulation.html>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.sedcmioveni.ro/index.php/statie-de-epurare> (in Romanian)

<sup>20</sup> <https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/en/good-practices/ecohornet-develops-multi-system-burner-ecological-combustion-procedure-create-pyrolysis-gas-oil-and-biochar>



**bonapp.eco** <sup>(21)</sup> aims to reduce food waste by connecting consumers and food suppliers.

**PRECIUSCIRCUIT** <sup>(22)</sup> transforms parts of old EEE into jewelry.

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<sup>21</sup> <https://bonapp.eco/> (in Roamian)


<sup>22</sup> [preciouscircuit.com](https://preciouscircuit.com)

## The way forward

### Addressing barriers and challenges

Major barriers include difficulties of including the CE in the educational curriculum, poor separate waste collection infrastructure and undeveloped technical standards for several sub-domains such as compost.

### Ranking types of barrier

<b>High barrier</b>	Institutional challenge to develop policy for a complex cross-sectoral issue
	Market barriers for recycled resources
	Companies' ability to grasp opportunities
	Consumer behaviour and awareness
<b>Low barrier</b>	Good indicators and targets

### Future policy plans

The preparation and approval of the CE Action Plan is expected by the third quarter of 2023 to ensure Romania's transition by 2030.

European Topic Centre on  
Circular economy and resource use  
<https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-ce>

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