

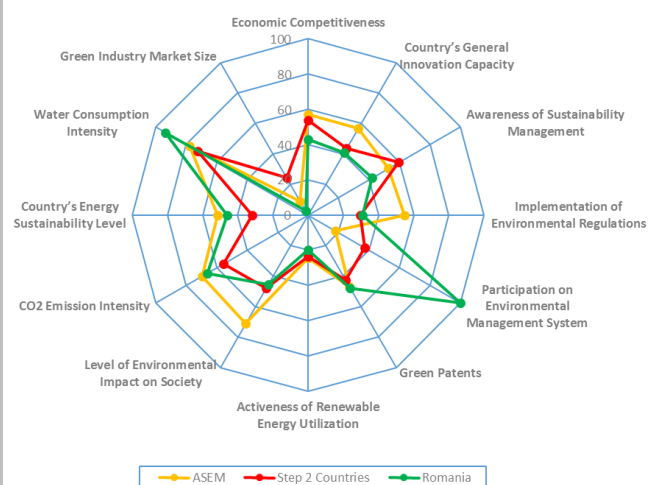


Romania

	8,807	21.7 million	12:36:52	0.793 High	4.13	4.21	
Flag	GDP per capita	Population	Industry structure (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	HDI	Sustainable social index	Sustainable env. index	Geographic location

	Score	
ASEI 2015	44.96	
Eco-Innovation Capacity	42.04	
Economic Competitiveness	43.09	
Country's General Innovation Capacity	40.85	
Awareness of Sustainability Management	42.18	
Eco-Innovation Supporting Environment	31.02	
Implementation of Environmental Regulations	31.02	
Eco-Innovation Activities	56.00	
Firms' Participation on Environmental Management System	100.00	
Green Patents	47.98	
Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization	20.02	
Eco-Innovation Performance	50.80	
Level of Environmental Impact on Society	45.54	
CO ₂ Emission Intensity	66.15	
Country's Energy Sustainability Level	46.21	
Water Consumption Intensity	93.48	
Green Industry Market Size	2.62	



- Romania's eco-innovation activity is high. However, eco-innovation capacity, supporting environment and performance are low.
- Firm's Participation on Environmental Management System (indicator no. 3.2) and Water Consumption Intensity (indicator no. 4.4) of Romania are higher than the average score of the same development state countries.
- Awareness of Sustainability Management (indicator no.1.5) and Green Industry Market Size (indicator no. 4.6) of Romania are lower than the average score of the same development state countries.

Table 45 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Romania

National plan and strategy	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Strategy for Sustainable Development - Horizons 2012 - 2020 - 2030 ■ s National Strategy for Energy Efficiency 2004 ■ Strategy for Forest Sector Development in Romania (2001 - 2010)
	Eco-innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the National Strategy of Research & Development and Innovation (RDI) for the period 2014-2020 ■ Green Public Procurement Action Plan 2009-2013 ■ Biomass Master Plan (2010) ■ National Action Plan for Energy from Renewable Sources (2010) ■ National Plan to Combat Illegal Logging ■ National Action Plan for environmental public procurement (2008 - 2013) i ■ Action Plan for water protection against nitrates pollution from agriculture sources 2000
Programme and actions	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Green Laboratory of Recycling 2012 ■ Recicleta ■ 'Green House' Programme ■ Good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) 2010
	International	
Legislation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Law for Waste Management 2014
Finance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Romanian-American Foundation(RAF) 1994 ■ The Structural Funds Operational Programme 2013
Information		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Common Strategy for Sustainable Territorial Development of the cross-border area Romania-Bulgaria - CBC 2007-2013 ■ Regional center for integrated risk and territory management of the region of Lower Danube (2013)

Romania's eco-innovation plan has been evolving steadily during the past few years. Although it has been following the standard regulations of the EU, Romania has been continuously adopting policies to promote sustainable development. However, the direction of Romania's policies is missing a long term perspective. The government policies centered on the ecological innovation and sustainable development require the committee's unified approach. As pointed out in the UNECE 2013 Environmental Performance Review on Romania, more attention must be given to the issue of disposable water resource management. To be able to implement sustainable policies and utilize the financial support and investment of the EU, the local and national organizations will need to come up with specific plans and

execute them. In 2013, the energy efficiency and the renewable energies fields received the highest incentives and financial support. Romania is investing in renewable energies with the help from the FIT. Also, as the EU and the EBRE provided more financial and technological support, they were able to come up with the energy efficiency increasing plan, and form more public-private partnerships like ESCOs. Although the awareness of economic opportunities related to the resource management and corporate environments are low in Romania, the plan for recycling and reusing in the private sector have been solidified in the recent years. However, Romania has lost a lot of opportunities to recycle domestic waste as it neglected the waste import for the production activities in private sectors (EIO, 2013o).