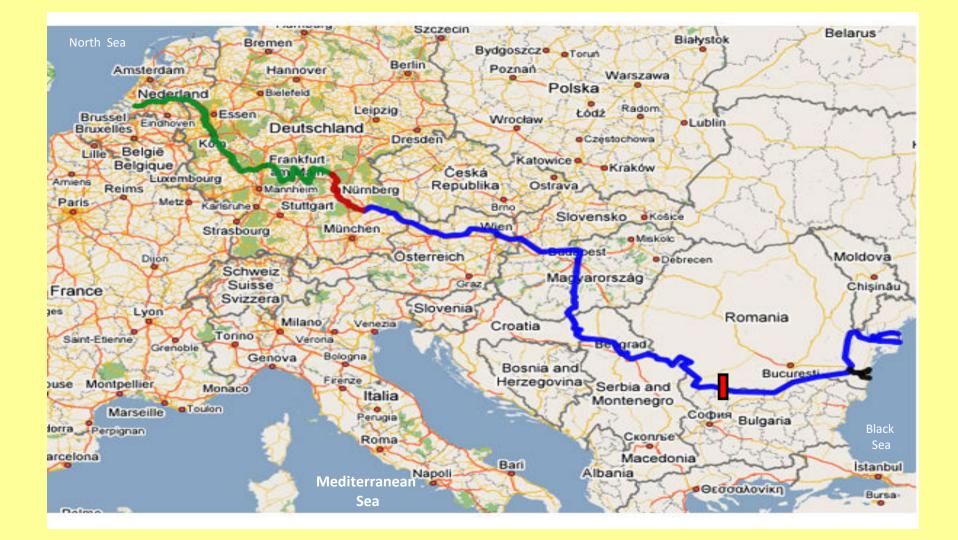
Bioeconomy in the EU:

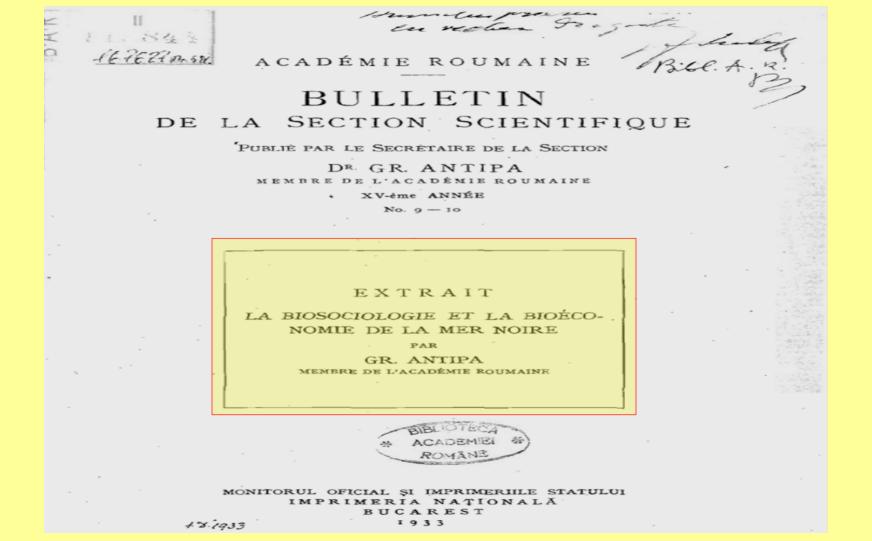
Achievements and directions for the future

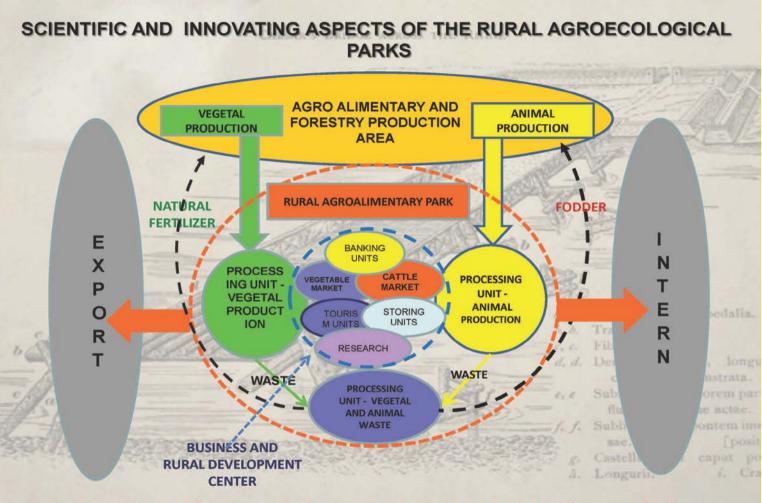
INTEGRATED BIOECONOMIC PILOT PROJECT DUBLIN 14 – 15 February 2013

Authors : GNIR – Postdoctoral School Team

ROMANIA



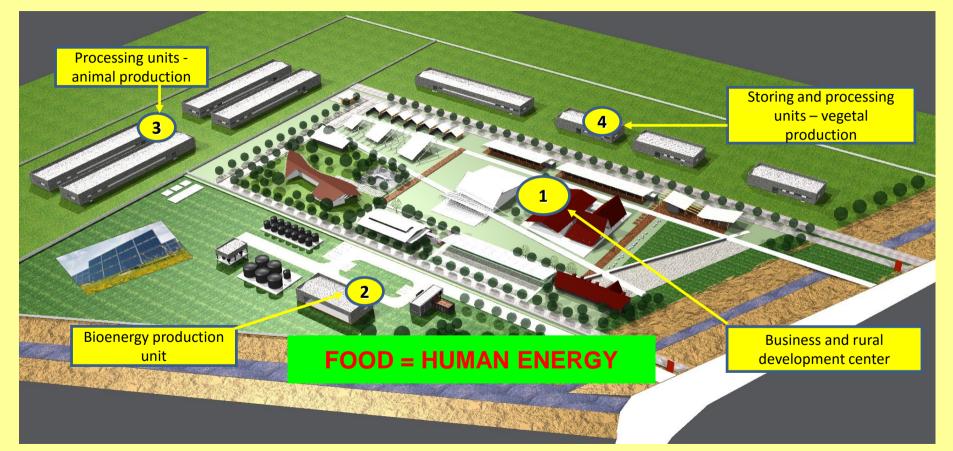




Agroalimentary and forestry production area located inside and outside of a group of villages

Kelsevs Caesars Commentaries.

INNOVATING PROJECT FOR AGRIFOOD PARKS WITH RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER



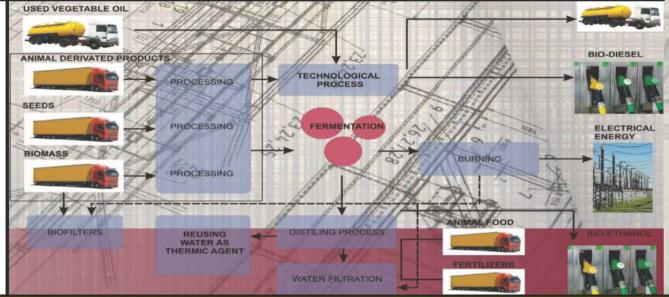
"KNOWLEDGE, CULTURE, SCIENCE THE FUNDAMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN SOCIETY "

INNOVATING PROJECT REGARDING A BIOENERGY PRODUCTION UNIT IN THE RURAL AREA

Future economic agents in the area, trained through POSDRU projects, in association with other investors (identified in the first step through the business incubator) may develop these units privately while enjoying specific grants (up to 5 mil euro) or, if the units are unconventional and produce energy under 10 Mw, in cooperation with the Local Authority

(98% non-reimbursable, for electric energy). The raw materials are vegetable waste (straw, cobs, sawdust, cut branches, etc.) waste produced by the slaughter houses, burned oil from the restaurants.

A microenterprise can be built only for collecting the burned oil. Through the project, it can be achieved: the knowing of opportunities, technical assistance and support for implementing the project.

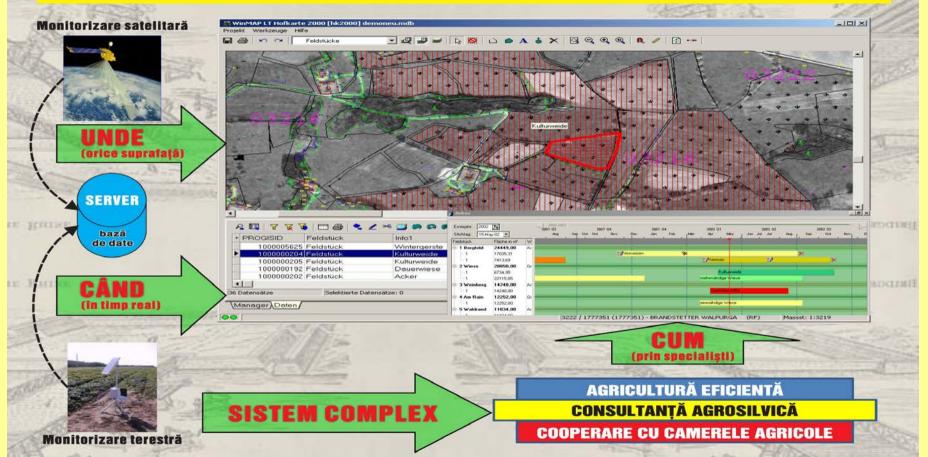


BIODIESEL, BIOETHANOL, BIOGAS, LIGHT LIQUID FUEL, ELECTRICITY, HEATING, FERTILIZERS (OBTAINED THROUGH VEGETAL AND ANIMAL WASTE)

ECO – ECONOMY

The production process utilizes in various steps domestic, vegetal and animal waste. The used vegetal oil can be collected by a microenterprise (jobs, incomes at the Local Authority, less domestic waste). The vegetal remains (straw of barley, oat, cobs, branches from the cutting of the trees), together with dejections from mammals and birds are transformed in bio energy (fuel, electric and thermal energy) or in fertilizers. Also, it can be used the waste from the agricultural production, which was sanitary contaminated.

SOFTWARE PENTRU MANAGEMENTUL AGRICOL DIN ZONA RURALĂ®®™









Rebuilding the infrastructure of rural localities implies in the first hand restoring the roads (main and secondary streets) and also all the work related to them: rehabilitation of the drains, access footbridges of the local's yards; realization or the rehabilitation of the sewages or the drinking water channels, realization of the gas supply network and the underground routes of the electrical network, depending on the local needs.

SEWER

ROADS

ET BEITERNEN

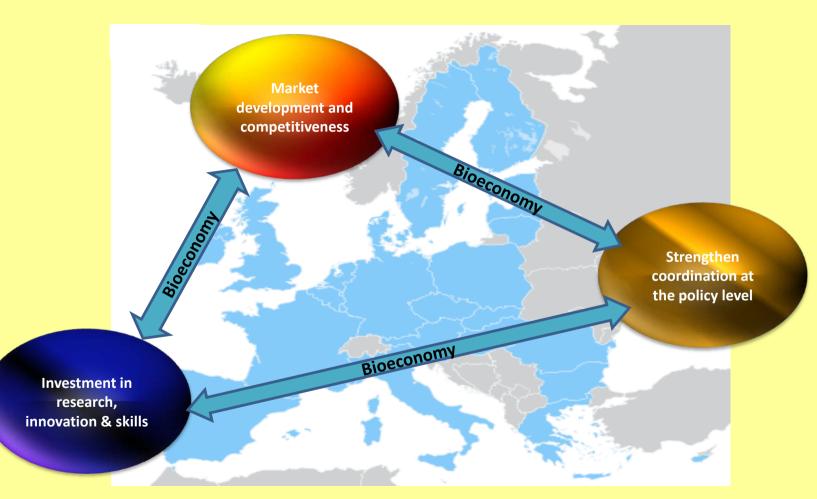
ARTWORKS

HATHY HAL STORDY POCH

RUNNING WATER

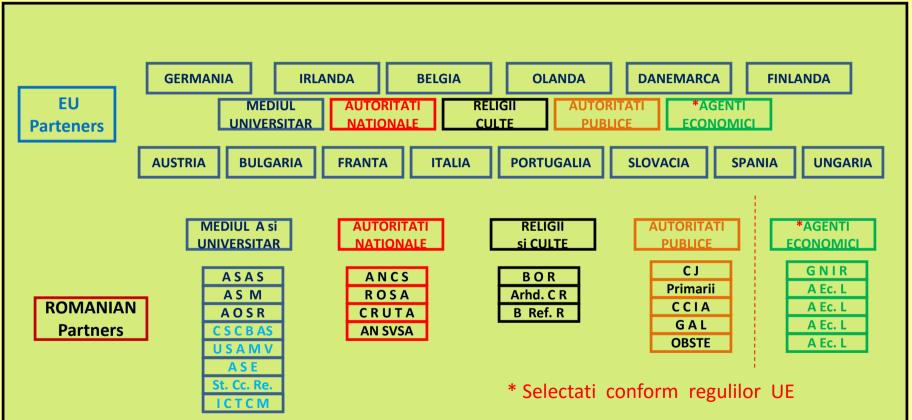


Rehabilitation or realization of the reclaim improvement works: irrigation systems and draining-drainage systems, hydro technical constructions, erosion control and landslides control, improvement of the irrigated terrains. All this complex measures, works and technical interventions, are executed in the scope of stabilization and improvement of the pedological, hydrological and climacteric conditions in order to capitalize the use of agriculture in some unproductive or weak productive terrains in the inside or outside of the rural communities.



Industrial environment. Academic & Economic university agents SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATING ASPECTS OF THE RURAL AGROECOLOGICAL PARKS AGRO ALIMENTARY AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION VEGETAL ANIMAL AREA NATURAL RURAL AGROALIMENTARY PARK E N X PROCESS ING UNIT VEGETAL PRODUCT ION PROCESSING P UNIT -ANIMAL PRODUCTION 0 E STORING R R RESEARCH N WASTE BUSINESS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER Agroalimentary and forestry production area located inside and outside of a group of villages National NGO's authorities & public

INNOVATIVE PROJECT FOR AGROINDUSTRIAL, FOOD AND FODDER PARK, INTEGRATED WITH RURAL BUSINESS CENTER BASED ON BIOECONOMY



CONSORTIUL PROPUS PENTRU REALIZAREA PROIECTULUI PILOT IN ROMANIA

- Agro industry high efficiency;
- At least 1000 jobs + 5000 in the surroundings;
- Better prices for producers;
- No waste following the process, but the compost;
- Collaboration between industry, academic and public authority;
- Development of a larger area (water, sewer, infrastructure);
- Attracting European and Romanian farmers to cooperation;
- Reduce emigration;

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION